United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Challis Resource Area
Upper Columbia - Salmon Clearwater Districts
Salmon, Idaho

October 1998

Challis Resource Area

Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement

Volume 1 (of 2) - Chapters 1 and 2, Proposed RMP, Glossary, Maps

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The BLM Mission Statement

"The Bureau of Land Management sustains the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations."

BLM/ID/PT-95/008+1610-1790, 1995

Challis Resource Area

Proposed Resource Management Plan
and
Final Environmental Impact Statement

October 1998

Prepared by:

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Idaho State Office
Upper Columbia - Salmon Clearwater Districts
Challis Resource Area
Salmon, Idaho

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District Manager

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State Director, Idaho

Challis Resource Area

Resource Management Plan
and
Environmental Impact Statement

Document Status: Draft ( ) Final (X)

Lead Agency: United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Type of Action: Administrative (X) Legislative ( )

Action Location: Challis Resource Area, Upper Columbia - Salmon Clearwater Districts, BLM
Lemhi and Custer Counties, State of Idaho

Abstract:

The Challis Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS) describes the Bureau of Land Management's proposed plan for managing approximately 792,567 acres of public lands administered by the BLM within the Challis Resource Area. The PRMP/FEIS is based on the Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2) described in the Challis Draft RMP/EIS (BLM, May 1996), as modified in response to public and tribal comments and internal BLM recommendations. It describes changes from and corrections to the Challis Draft RMP/EIS, updates the discussion of the affected environment, provides an analysis of environmental consequences for the Proposed RMP, and records public comments and responses. The PRMP/FEIS incorporates the Draft RMP/EIS by reference and should be used in conjunction with that document.

For Further Information Contact:

Kathe Rhodes, Resource Management Plan Coordinator
Bureau of Land Management
Route 2, Box 610
Salmon, Idaho 83467
(208) 756-5440

Review Period: The public review period for the Challis Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement is 30 calendar days. The 30-day review period shall begin when the Environmental Protection Agency publishes a notice of the filing of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS in the *Federal Register*. Comments, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the above address during regular business hours (7:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except holidays. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or street address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written comment. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Upper Columbia - Salmon Clearwater Districts
Challis Resource Area
Route 2, Box 610
Salmon, Idaho 83467

In Reply Refer To:
1610/1793 (045)

October 1998

Dear Reader:

Enclosed for your information is the Challis Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS). The PRMP/FEIS is a refinement of the Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2) and accompanying environmental consequences discussion contained in the Challis Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (BLM, May 1996), with consideration given to public and tribal comments and BLM internal recommendations. In addition to describing the BLM's proposed management of public lands in the Challis Resource Area, the PRMP contains the BLM's proposed amendment of the Little Lost-Birch Creek Management Framework Plan, which would affect management of public lands in the Donkey Hills portion of the Big Butte Resource Area.

The PRMP/FEIS describes changes from and corrections to the Challis Draft RMP/EIS, updates the discussion of the affected environment, provides an analysis of environmental consequences for the Proposed RMP, and records public comments and responses. The PRMP/FEIS restates portions of the Draft RMP and EIS that are critical to understanding the Proposed Plan and its analysis of environmental consequences. Other information included in the Draft RMP/EIS is incorporated by reference into this PRMP/FEIS.

Anyone interested in protesting the PRMP must do so by close of business 30 days after the Notice of Availability is published in the *Federal Register*. See "Protest Procedures" on the following pages for more detailed protest information.

Following the 30-day protest period, the Governor of Idaho's consistency review, resolution of any protests, and review of comments on the FEIS, the RMP will become final. The Record of Decision for the approved Resource Management Plan will then be prepared.

We want to thank the tribes, individuals, groups, and agencies who attended public meetings and who took time to provide either oral or written comments during the last several years.

Sincerely,

Renee Snyder

Renee Snyder,
Area Manager

Protest Procedures

The resource management planning process includes an opportunity for administrative review via a plan protest to the BLM Director if you believe the approval of a proposed RMP or plan amendment would be in error. (See 43 CFR 1610.5-2.) Careful adherence to these guidelines will assist in preparing a protest that will assure the greatest consideration to your point of view.

Only those persons or organizations who participated in our planning process leading to the Challis Proposed RMP and amendment of the Little Lost-Birch Creek MFP may protest. If our records do not indicate that you had any involvement in any stage in the preparation of the Challis Proposed RMP and amendment of the Little Lost-Birch Creek MFP, your protest will be dismissed without further review.

A protesting party may raise only those issues which he or she submitted for the record during the planning process. New issues raised in the protest period should be directed to the Upper Columbia-Salmon Clearwater Districts Manager or the Challis Area Manager for consideration in plan implementation, as potential plan amendments, or as otherwise appropriate.

The period for filing a plan protest begins when the Environmental Protection Agency publishes in the *Federal Register* its Notice of Availability of the final environmental impact statement containing the proposed RMP or amendment. The protest period extends for 30 days. There is no provision for any extension of time. To be considered "timely," your protest must be postmarked no later than the last day of the protest period. Also, although not a requirement, we suggest that you send your protest by certified mail, return receipt requested.

Protests shall be filed with:

Director, Bureau of Land Management
Attention: Ms. Brenda Williams, Protests Coordinator
WO-210/LS-1075
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

The overnight mail address is:

Director, Bureau of Land Management
Attention: Ms. Brenda Williams, Protests Coordinator (WO-210)
1620 L Street, N.W., Room 1075
Washington, D.C. 20036
[phone: 202/452-5110]

To expedite consideration, *in addition to the original* sent by mail or overnight mail, **a copy of the protest** may be sent by

FAX to 202/452-5112; or
E-mail to bhudgens@wo.blm.gov

WO-210 will immediately acknowledge receipt of the protest and FAX/e-mail a copy to the appropriate State Director and the assigned Planning, Assessment, and Community Support (PACS) Field Support Staff.

Protests filed late, or filed with the State Director, or District, Field, or Area Manager, shall be rejected by WO-210.

In order to be considered complete, your protest must contain, at a minimum, the following information:

1. The name, mailing address, telephone number, and interest of the person filing the protest.

2. A statement of the issue or issues being protested.

3. A statement of the part or parts of the Challis Proposed RMP or Little Lost-Birch Creek MFP amendment being protested. To the extent possible, this should be done by reference to specific pages, paragraphs, sections, tables, maps, etc. included in the document.

4. A copy of all documents addressing the issue or issues that you submitted during the planning process or a reference to the date the issue or issues were discussed by you for the record.

5. A concise statement explaining why the BLM State Director's decision is believed to be incorrect. *This is a critical part of your protest.* Take care to document all relevant facts. As much as possible, reference or cite the planning documents, environmental analysis documents, and available planning records, *(i.e.*, meeting minutes or summaries, correspondence, etc.). A protest which merely expresses disagreement with the Idaho State Director's proposed decision, without any data will not provide us with the benefit of your information and insight. In this case, the Director's review will be based on the existing analysis and supporting data.

Proposed RMP/Final EIS: Content and Organization

The Challis Proposed RMP/Final EIS (PRMP/FEIS) is organized into two volumes, as described below. The document is numbered consecutively, with the exception of maps, which have map numbers but no page numbers. A table of contents is included at the beginning of each volume, and an index to the entire PRMP/FEIS is provided at the end of **Volume 2**. The dividers to some sections (Proposed RMP, Proposed RMP Attachments, Maps, Comment Letters and Responses) also contain an abbreviated Table of Contents to those sections.

Volume 1

Summary: Summarizes the following portions of the PRMP/FEIS: the purpose and need for action; issues and management concerns addressed; development of the Proposed RMP; the affected environment; and the environmental consequences, including a comparison of impacts between the Preferred Alternative (Draft RMP) and the Proposed RMP.

Chapter 1 - Introduction: Describes the BLM planning process for developing a resource management plan (RMP) and the purpose of and need for the Challis RMP. Lists individuals who contributed to preparation of the Challis Proposed RMP/Final EIS. Also lists corrections to the Challis Draft RMP/EIS.

Chapter 2 - Alternatives: Describes how the Proposed RMP was developed in response to tribal and public comments and BLM internal recommendations. (**Note:** Tribal and public comments and BLM responses are contained in **Volume 2, *Chapter 5***). Describes the changes between the Draft RMP/EIS - Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2) and the Proposed RMP. Compares the environmental consequences of the Draft RMP - Alternative 2 and the Proposed RMP. Any unavoidable adverse impacts are stated, including irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources. **Note:** A complete discussion of environmental consequences is provided in **Volume 2, *Chapter 4***.

Proposed Resource Management Plan, and Attachments: Describes in detail the BLM's proposed management of land uses and resources within the Challis Resource Area.

Glossary: Defines acronyms and terms used in the text and appendices which may be unfamiliar or specialized. (Acronyms are also defined with their first usage.)

Maps: All maps referred to in the Challis Proposed RMP/Final EIS are placed in **Volume 1**. Smaller maps (8 1/2 x 11 inches) are numbered in alphabetical order by title and bound in **Volume 1.** Larger maps are folded in a maps pocket at the back of **Volume 1**.

Volume 2

Chapter 3 - Affected Environment: Discusses the existing condition of resources and programs in the Challis Resource Area. The chapter begins with background information on the Resource Area's geography, topography, and climate. Then each resource/program is described in two sections: (1) relevant law, regulation, and policy; and (2) the existing resource condition and trend (including any effects of past or on-going management).

Chapter 4 - Environmental Consequences: Discloses the physical, social, and economic consequences of implementing the Proposed RMP, using the existing condition descriptions from ***Chapter 3*** as a baseline for comparison. Describes the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of implementing the decisions listed in the Proposed RMP and its attachments (see **Volume 1**).

Chapter 5 - Consultation, Coordination, Consistency, and Comment Letters and Responses: Summarizes the public involvement process since publication of the Draft RMP/EIS, consultation with persons and agencies, and efforts to achieve consistency. Also lists agencies, organizations, and persons to whom a copy of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS will be sent. Describes the process used to evaluate and respond to public comments. Reproduces public comment letters and provides BLM responses.

Appendices: Appendix items contain supplementary information that adds depth to the discussions in **Volumes 1** and **2.**

References: Provides the sources for material cited in the body of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS and appendices.

Index: Provides a listing by page number of various topics of interest in **Volumes 1** and **2**.

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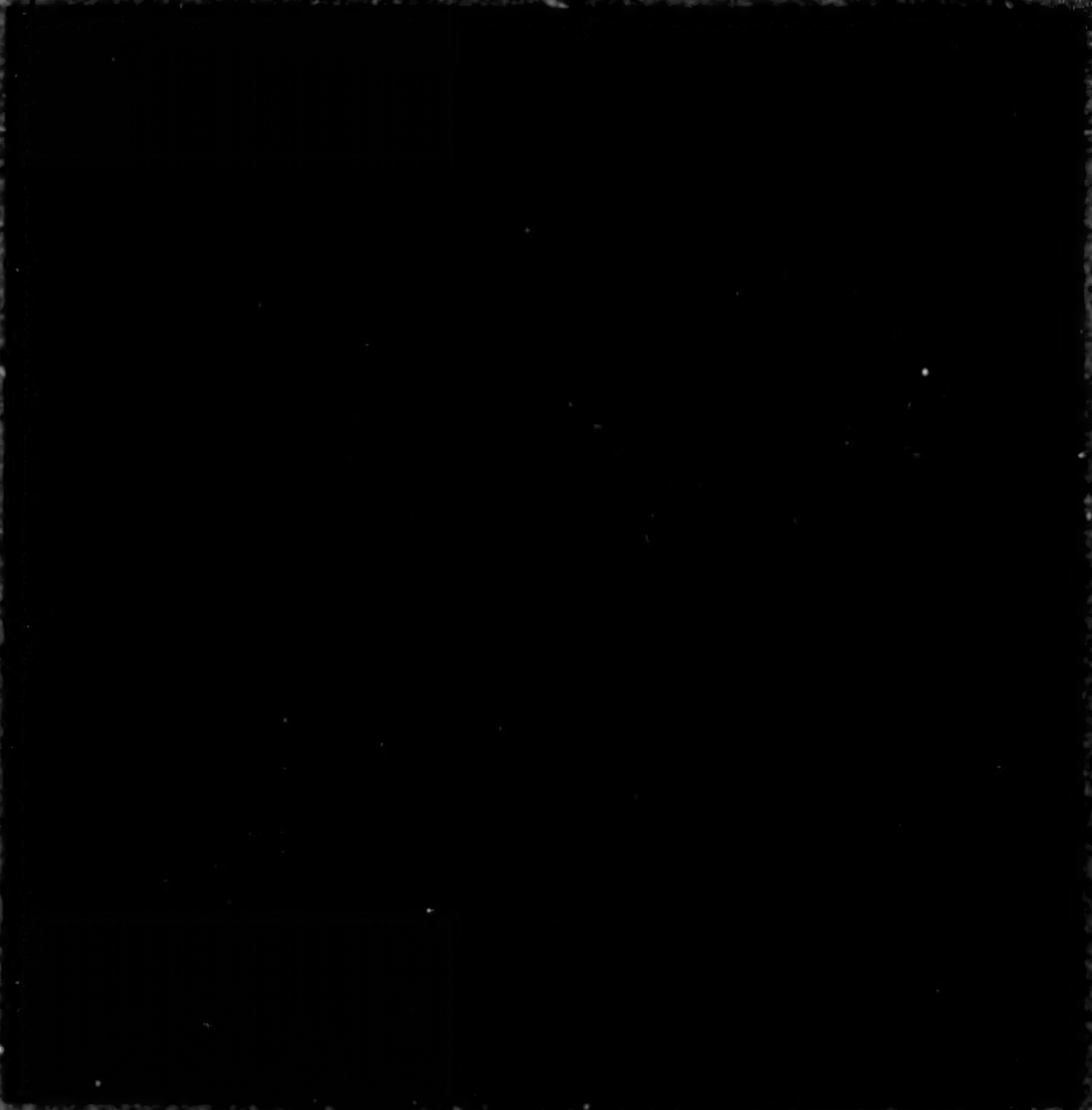

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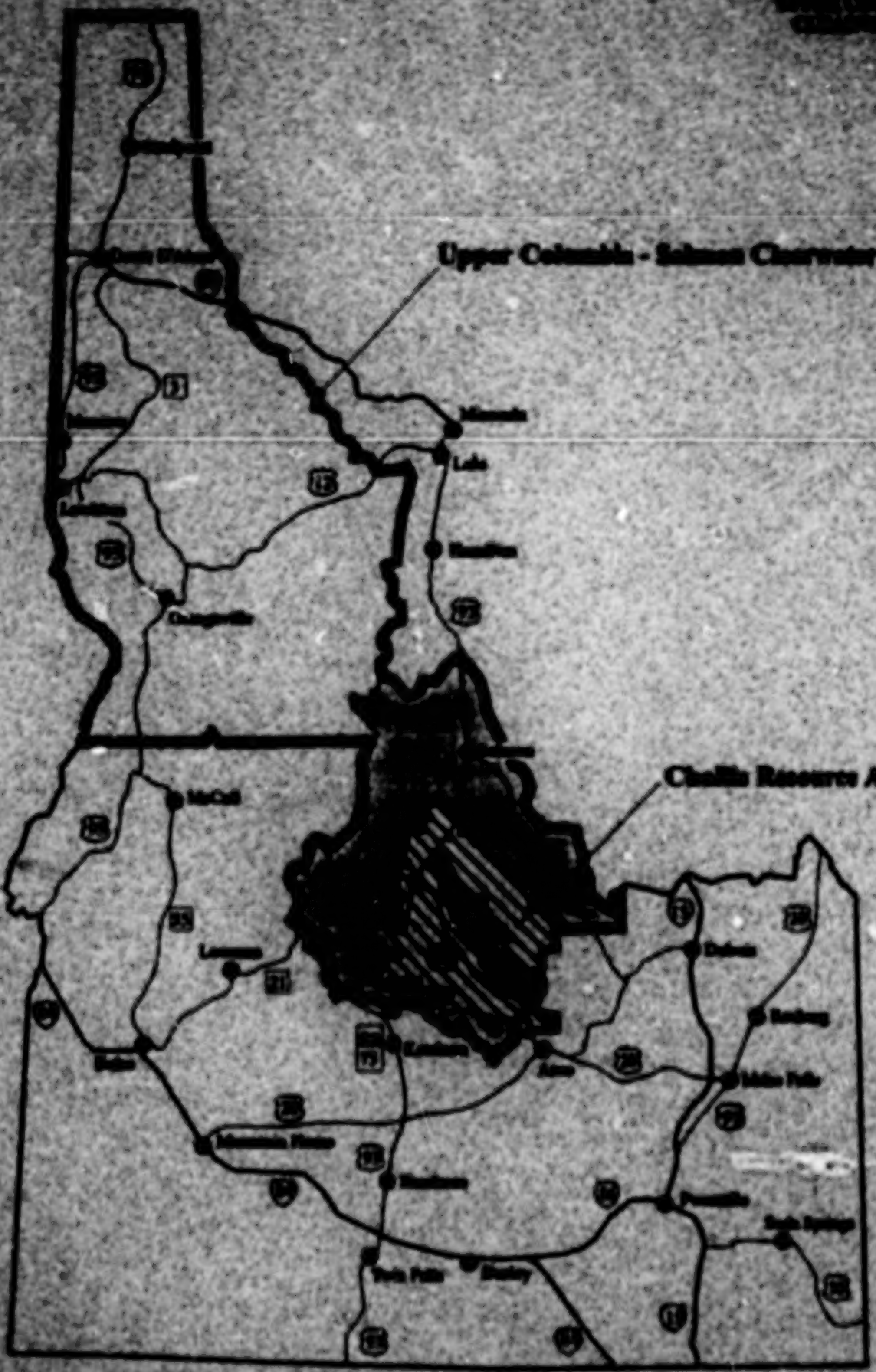

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RMP Purpose, Need, and Implementation.

The Challis Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS) describes and analyzes the Bureau of Land Management's proposed resource management of approximately 792,567 acres of BLM public lands administered by the Challis Resource Area, Upper Columbia-Salmon Clearwater Districts in Custer and Lemhi counties, Idaho (see General Location map).

The purpose of the Challis Resource Management Plan (RMP) is to identify resource condition objectives, land use allocations, and management actions and direction necessary to guide resource management on a long term, sustainable basis during the next 15 to 20 years. The resource management decisions recommended in the Proposed RMP (see **Volume** 1) are based upon approved planning criteria and adhere to BLM planning regulations.

The Challis RMP would be implemented following Plan approval, as documented in a Record of Decision. The Challis RMP would replace existing Management Framework Plans (MFPs) for the Challis Resource Area and amend the Little-Lost-Birch Creek MFP used by the Upper Snake River District - BLM; the Challis RMP may also alter decisions or directions contained in other existing BLM decision documents. RMP implementation would occur according to an implementation plan developed following signature of the Record of Decision. Some RMP decisions would require immediate action and be implemented upon signature of the approved RMP. Other Plan decisions would be implemented sometime during the 15 to 20 year life of the RMP. Still other Plan decisions would require action only when (and if) an activity is initiated externally. The approved RMP would be monitored and evaluated on an on-going basis in order to determine the effectiveness of the RMP and the need for maintenance, amendment, or revision as provided for in 43 CFR 1610.4-9 and 1610.5-4 through 5-6.

Issues and Management Concerns.

The PRMP addresses the planning issues and management concerns identified by BLM resource specialists; representatives of organizations, public interest groups, Indian tribes, and Federal, State, and local agencies; and members of the general public. The identified planning issues and related management concerns include the following.

Issues

Range Management - Rangeland management actions affecting forage allocations have the potential for conflict among competing users. Other rangeland issues, such as riparian area grazing and watershed management, have the potential for conflict over the use of resources, as well as conflict with legal requirements such as those contained in the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act. Related management concerns are *Fire Management, Livestock Grazing, Noxious Weed Infestations, Rangeland Vegetation Treatment Projects, Upland Watershed, Wild Horses and Burros,* and *Wildlife Habitat.*

Water Related Resource Management - Important fish habitat for anadromous and resident fish species found in the Challis Resource Area is of concern because of its biological, recreational, traditional cultural, and economic values. Scarcity of some anadromous fish species (Snake River spring-summer chinook salmon, Snake River sockeye salmon, and Snake River steelhead rainbow trout) and resident fish species (bull trout) has resulted in their listing as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. Recovery strategies for listed species, water quality requirements prescribed by the Clean Water Act, and protection of identified beneficial uses may impact future uses of the public lands. These new emphases have the potential to create substantial public concern about the use of a resource value and possible economic impacts resulting from compliance with legal requirements. Related management concerns include *Fisheries*, *Floodplain/Wetland Areas*, *Minimum Streamflow*, *Riparian Areas*, and *Water Quality*.

Land Tenure and Access - Public and private lands are interspersed within the boundaries of the Challis Resource Area. Geologic landforms in the area, along with the interspersed ownership patterns, have contributed to unauthorized agricultural and occupancy use. Removal of the unauthorized use, land exchanges, or public sales of parcels of land are methods sometimes used to resolve unauthorized use conflicts. In addition, specific parcels of public land may be identified for exchange for private parcels containing important resource values. Such actions can result in public concern relating to the use or preservation of a resource, loss of a resource or environmental value, conflict over the use of resources, and concern over the increase or decrease of the public land base. The related management concern is *Land Tenure and Access*.

Special Management Areas - Special management designations vary according to the resource needs being addressed. Two kinds of special designations are being considered for the Challis RA: (1) additional Areas of Critical Environmental Concern needed to address critical elk and bighorn sheep habitats, cultural resources, sensitive plants, and fish habitat values; and (2) suitability findings which may result in Congressional designation of Wild, Scenic, or Recreational Rivers (as defined by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act). Designating, or not designating, may lead to substantial public concern over the special management of these resource values. Related management concerns are *Areas of Critical Environmental Concern*, *Wilderness Study Areas - Management if Released from Wilderness Review*, and *Wild and Scenic Rivers*.

Additional Management Concerns

The following additional management concerns identified during the scoping process are also discussed in the Challis PRMP/FEIS, in order to provide complete disclosure and analysis of resources, programs, and land uses in the Challis Resource Area: *Air Quality*, *Biological Diversity*, *Cultural Resources*, *Forest Resources*, *Hazardous Materials Management*, *Minerals*, *Off-highway Vehicle Use*, *Paleontological Resources*, *Recreation Opportunities and Visitor Use*, *Special Status Species*, *Transportation*, *Tribal Treaty Rights*, and *Visual Resources*.

Development of the Proposed RMP.

The Challis Draft RMP/EIS described and analyzed five alternatives in detail, including the "no action" alternative (existing management). Three additional alternatives were considered during Draft RMP development, but eliminated from detailed study.

During the public comment period on the Draft RMP/EIS, the BLM received written comments from Federally recognized tribes, State agencies, various committees, businesses, and organizations, and members of the general public. Based on these written comments and internal BLM recommendations, the BLM revised the Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2) described in the Draft RMP. The BLM considered one additional alternative (no timber harvest) during development of the PRMP, but eliminated this option from detailed study.

The BLM made the following changes to the Preferred Alternative when developing the Proposed RMP:

- Off-highway vehicle use limitations were expanded, in order to reduce the surface disturbance and other impacts of off-road vehicle travel on vegetation, soils, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, and other resources. The PRMP limits OHV use on the entire Resource Area to existing roads, vehicle ways and trails, unless more restrictive area limitations or closures apply.

- Various decisions were revised to (a) clarify the BLM's intent, (b) improve the BLM's ability to measure and implement the actions consistently, and (c) provide an overall increase in protection of upland, riparian, and aquatic habitats.

- Emphasis on watershed assessment as a component of integrated resource activity planning and site-specific project planning was incorporated as a standard operating procedure.

Affected Environment.

This section summarizes the existing condition of the physical, biological, and socioeconomic environment in the Challis Resource Area.

Geography, Topography, and Climate

The steep, incised character of principal drainages in the RA limits human access and influences wildlife and livestock utilization patterns. [illegible] general relief of the area varies from nearly flat on the valley floors of major drainages to nearly vertical cliffs on the mountains. Elevations range from about 4,600 feet to 10,100 feet and growing seasons vary from 60 to 100 days. The climate is characterized by abundant sunshine, low humidity, and high evaporation. Average annual precipitation ranges from about 7.5 inches (the lowest in Idaho) at Challis (elevation 5,200 feet) to 25 inches at Jerry Peak (elevation 10,100 feet), with an estimated average of 10 to 15 inches. Drought cycles are typical of the Intermountain West, and can affect the growth and vigor of plants and animals and limit free water availability from surface water sources such as springs,

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creeks, and seeps. Average temperatures range from a high of 68 °F in July to a low of 18 °F in January, with extremes from -33 °F to 103 °F.

Affected Resources or Programs

Air Quality: Air quality in the RA is generally believed to be excellent. Air quality degradation occasionally occurs in the RA, but it is usually seasonal, short-term, and localized.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas (ACECs/RNAs): Eight ACECs totalling approximately 14,021 acres have been designated in the Challis RA to highlight various values and resources for management and protection: unique plant communities, petrified trees, fragile soils, and a bighorn sheep population. These ACECs include approximately 5,975 acres of RNAs designated for study of natural, pristine, or unique characteristics. The ACEC values in all ACECs are in good to excellent condition with stable trend, except for the 896-acre Thousand Springs ACEC, where the ACEC values are in fair condition with upward trend. The Challis PRMP would expand the Thousand Springs ACEC and would designate approximately 73,916 acres in seven additional ACECs, in order to highlight the following resources for management and protection: unique plant communities; fragile soils; a geological area of interest; unique riparian areas; fisheries habitat; roadless, primitive and scenic values; crucial bighorn sheep habitat; crucial elk habitat; and unique cultural resources.

Biological Diversity: Genetic diversity - The Challis RA contains several species or subpopulations of plants, fish, and wildlife which are ecologically or geographically isolated and limited to this general area. These species or subpopulations have a high probability of significant genetic difference from other populations. Species diversity - Data on species diversity are limited to inventories of vertebrate animal and vascular plant species/communities. Virtually no data on invertebrate animals or nonvascular plants are available. From what is known, species diversity appears to be good, and most species have viable populations. Community diversity -The RA contains examples of a variety of biological communities, some with abundant distribution (*e.g.*, sagebrush/grasslands), and others with limited distribution (*e.g.*, riparian areas, wetlands, old growth forest, talus slopes, spring sites). Structural diversity is somewhat limited in the RA, except for forest lands. Landscape/ecosystem diversity - The steep, rugged mountainous terrain and patchy distribution of forested areas among sagebrush/grassland results in significant natural landscape diversity.

Cultural Resources: The Challis RA manages archaeological remains, historic values, and traditional lifeway values important to Native American groups. BLM lands within the RA contain 495 known, recorded cultural resource sites which represent a variety of types and chronological periods. These sites document an almost continuous occupation of the RA from at least 11,000 years ago to the present. The majority of known sites are considered eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and several sites are listed on the NRHP. Due to various factors such as wind and water erosion, human and animal intrusion, and development and maintenance activities, the trend of cultural site conditions in the RA is considered to be downward.

Economy and Society: The Challis PRMP/FEIS analyzes the impacts of proposed management on two distinct socio-economic regions which lie in proximity to the Challis Resource Area: The Fort Hall Indian Reservation and the Custer-Lemhi counties two-county region. The economy and society of those two regions are summarized below.

Fort Hall Indian Reservation - The 544,000-acre Fort Hall Indian Reservation, home of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, is located in southeast Idaho between the cities of Pocatello (pop. 46,080) to the south and Blackfoot (pop. 9,646) to the north. The townsite of Fort Hall (pop. 900) is the only major community within the Reservation. The Reservation is home to 3,035 enrolled members of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes and 2,079 non-Indians; an additional 493 tribal members live off the Reservation. The Reservation economy is primarily comprised of economic activity related to leasing agricultural land, contracts with the Federal government, grants from Federal, state, and private sectors, and revenue derived from the Bingo Hall and Trading Post complex (grocery store, restaurant, clothing store, gas station, museum). The Reservation economy exhibits unemployment and household poverty levels far greater than the average unemployment and poverty levels for the U.S., Idaho, or four surrounding counties. Given the poverty level of the majority of people living on the Reservation, it is possible that resources hunted for, fished for, or gathered in the Challis Resource Area through the exercise of tribal treaty rights could be an important or essential component of personal subsistence for tribal members. In addition to contributing to tribal members' economic subsistence, resources from the Challis Resource Area have important social and cultural values to the Tribes.

Custer and Lemhi Counties - Custer and Lemhi counties are rural, with population concentrations in and around seven communities. The population for the two-county area is approximately 11,000 persons. The counties are quite distant from major population centers (which are one to three hours drive away) (see General Location Map). Employment and income/earnings information for Custer and Lemhi counties indicates that underemployment and poverty are common in the two-county region, generally due to a lack of full-time, yearlong, and higher-wage employment opportunities. Both counties have over 90% of the land base in public ownership and receive substantial amounts of non-local aid to support expenditures for public goods and services. The two-county region's primary economic sectors are agriculture, mining, government, business associated with visitors to the area ("tourism"), and timber. On a regional basis, the two-county economy is diverse, for four economic sectors each provide one-fourth to one-fifth of the employment and income/earnings opportunities for the region. However, most economic subregions are dependent on only one or two economic sectors for their local economy (except for the Salmon economic subregion, which has a diverse economy). This makes those subregions particularly vulnerable to downward shifts in regional, national, and international economic trends. Except for occasional "boom" or "bust" cycles in the mining industry, the regional economy exhibits only a slow rate of change. The vast majority of respondents to a recent sociological study of the area had the following attitudes regarding resource use in a community: They felt that (a) resources have value when they are used by a society to meet its wants and needs; (b) customary uses (*e.g.*, land use, water use) are either assumed to be rights or have been codified as rights (*e.g.*, through grazing allotments and water allocations); and (c) the local community should be the locus of control for decisions about resource use.

Fire Management: Fire activity due to either unplanned wildfires or prescribed fire has been low, with few acres affected and low fire intensities. As a result, vegetation habitat conditions in the RA are thought to have changed over time. Sagebrush densities on grassland habitats have probably increased, reducing forage quantity and quality. Fire suppression in forested types is thought to have changed species composition and increased ladder fuels, overstocking, stand decadence, and the risk of insect/disease epidemic or stand-replacing fire.

Fisheries: Resident salmonid populations of rainbow trout, westslope cutthroat trout, brook trout, bull trout, kokanee salmon, and mountain whitefish are broadly distributed in the RA, reflect low to moderate abundance, and, depending on the stock or population being considered, indicate either downward or relatively stable population trends. Anadromous fish populations of chinook salmon, sockeye salmon, and steelhead rainbow trout reflect low to very low abundance and show downward population trends. The Snake River sockeye salmon is Federally listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon, Snake River steelhead trout, and bull trout are Federally listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. The westslope cutthroat trout, Idaho's State fish, is managed as a sensitive species. Habitat condition ratings for major fisheries streams in the Resource Area are 50% - good, 30% - fair, and 20% - poor. Factors currently limiting resident or anadromous fisheries habitat and production in the RA include (a) fishery losses through unscreened irrigation diversions; (b) dewatering of stream channels for irrigation; (c) riparian systems which are in non-functional or functional-at-risk condition; (d) stream channel alterations; and (e) siltation.

Forest Resources: Forest lands occupy small, scattered portions of the RA and account for only 7.4% (58,461 acres) of BLM administered lands. The majority of forest habitat types are low timber productivity sites (26 to 50 cubic feet/acre/year), and all commercial forest lands (30,987 acres) are in areas which indicate management difficulties, such as fragile sites, problem reforestation sites, or adverse locations. As a result, timber harvesting in the RA utilizes shelterwood marking prescriptions (60% overstory removal) to promote natural regeneration. About 85% of forest lands are dominated by pure stands of Douglas-fir; the remaining 15% of forest land includes lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, whitebark pine, limber pine, Ponderosa pine, quaking aspen, and black cottonwood. About 85% of forest lands are comprised of stands dominated by sawtimber size (10 inches or greater DBH) trees (even structured) in varying age classes (uneven-aged). Overstory Douglas-fir ranges from 100 to 400 years old, with an average of approximately 200 years. An estimated 50% of commercial forest land acres in the RA have old growth characteristics. The greatest forest health problem in the RA is reduced stand vigor because of overstocking as a result of fire suppression since the early 1900s. Currently, there is little demand for either commercial timber or other woodland products from the Challis RA.

Hazardous Materials Management: Of the 130 sites recently inventoried for the presence of hazardous materials, only 2 sites contained hazardous materials (outdated pesticide and contaminated soil at an unauthorized dump; old, unstable dynamite at an abandoned mine site). Those sites have been cleaned up. No designated Superfund sites are located in the RA. Containment of hazardous materials on some private lands within the Resource Area boundary is of concern on some nearby public lands.

Land Tenure and Access: The land ownership pattern is generally private lands at lower elevations and along water courses, BLM lands at mid-elevations, U.S. Forest Service (USFS) lands at higher elevations, and State of Idaho sections intermingled throughout. The BLM authorizes numerous land uses through rights-of-way grants, Recreation and Public Purposes Act leases and patents, various site withdrawals, and easements. Since 1978 only about 1,251 acres of BLM public lands have been acquired or disposed of through land tenure adjustments.

Livestock Grazing: About 97.3% (771,224 acres) of BLM-administered lands in the RA are currently allocated for livestock grazing. Eighty-four (84) livestock operators have permits to graze their livestock on the 62 allotments in the RA. Most livestock use consists of cow-calf operations grazing during the spring or fall (either before or after summer grazing on adjacent National Forests). Current active preference is 51,069 AUMs, and actual use averages 43,769 AUMs per year. Rangeland monitoring indicates management applied up until 1992 did not meet existing land use plan objectives to improve range condition Resource Area-wide, although objectives were met on some allotments. Improved grazing management implemented on 14 allotments since 1993 has resulted in observable improvement in resource conditions on those allotments.

Minerals - Locatable, Saleable, and Leasable: Locatable minerals extracted or identified in the past include tungsten, molybdenum, silver, copper, lead, barite, opaline material, and uranium. Current locatable mineral production is limited to the Thompson Creek molybdenum mine and a small decorative stone operation. Small quantities of saleable minerals (including stream sands and gravels, alluvial fan material, talus material) are sold annually to State and county road departments and independent contractors. There are no known deposits of solid leasable minerals in the RA. Except for a few sites with high potential, most of the RA is zero or low potential for fluid energy (oil, gas, or geothermal) mineral occurrence.

Paleontological Resources: A few fossil-bearing localities have been identified in the RA, including a site with petrified trees. Given the geologic nature of the RA, the potential for discovery of paleontological resources is moderate. Known paleontological resources are in a degraded condition with downward trend, due to erosional processes, fossil collecting, and off-highway vehicle damage.

Recreation Opportunities, Visitor Use, and Off-highway Vehicle Use: Challis RA public lands support numerous recreation uses, including floating, boating, fishing, hunting, camping, hiking, nature study, photography, picnicking, wildlife viewing, backpacking, rockhounding, mountain biking, cross country skiing, and off-highway vehicle (OHV) use. Most of the RA (71%) is open to OHV use without restriction; only about 2% of the RA is "closed" to OHV use. Over 99% of the RA is legally accessible to the public for recreational pursuits. Recreation resources include 19 recreation sites, 3 miles of trails, 64 miles of National Scenic Byway, 141,260 acres of Wilderness Study Areas, almost 100 miles of floatable rivers, and 50 miles of wildlife viewing routes. Most recreation use is concentrated within two Special Recreation Management Areas, one located along the Salmon River, the other at Mackay Reservoir.

Soils: Soils and soil conditions in the RA vary with local geology, topographic relief, climate, and vegetative cover. Most soils are residual - formed in place from weathered sedimentary rock, although some soils are alluvial - deposited by running water. Most soils have the relief and physical properties capable of absorbing nearly all precipitation in the area. However, overland flow and sediment transport into streams are pronounced during periods of intense thunderstorms. Although vegetation is sparse in the RA, the productive capacity ranges from 100 pounds per acre on rough, broken lands to 3,000 pounds per acre on wet meadows. Surface disturbance on some soils types can be sources of accelerated erosion if protective vegetative cover is not maintained.

Transportation: 718 miles of inventoried roads provide physical access to public, State, and private lands throughout the RA. The BLM is responsible for maintaining about 47% of these roads. Many BLM roads are in poor condition due to limited maintenance and use during saturated soil conditions when the roads are most susceptible to damage. About 63% of BLM roads are suitable for two wheel drive vehicles during good weather. Not all BLM roads have legal access for public use: 41 easements on 26 roads are needed. Other transportation facilities include 3 miles of trails, 2 authorized airstrips, and several boat ramps.

Tribal Treaty Rights: The Challis RA is entirely comprised of aboriginal and traditional lands used by the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes that were negotiated in the "Fort Bridger Treaty" of 1868 with the Eastern Band Shoshone and Bannock Tribes. As stated in the Treaty and clarified in *State v. Tinno*, the Tribes retain legal rights to hunt, fish, and gather natural resources in the Challis RA. The Tribes do not depend on commodity resources from the RA for their economic livelihood, but they do rely on BLM public lands for subsistence and cultural purposes. Treaty rights in the Challis RA may also extend to other Federally recognized tribes which have treaty language providing rights to lands in this area. Tribal treaty rights pursued on public lands in the RA include fishing for anadromous and resident game fish species, hunting large and small game, and gathering natural resources for subsistence and medicinal purposes.

Vegetation: Vegetation in the RA has many uses/demands as a resource: forage for livestock, wild horses, and big game; habitat (*e.g.*, cover, nesting areas) for wildlife; watershed and water quality protection; recreation/aesthetics (shade, naturalness); and fisheries habitat (*e.g.*, nutrient input, temperature moderation). At present, these vegetation uses are minimally affected by the invasion and spread of noxious weeds (mostly along road corridors). Upland rangeland vegetation communities are primarily comprised of bluebunch wheatgrass/big sagebrush. Upland forest communities are primarily Douglas-fir. Riparian zones within the RA can generally be identified by the existence of riparian-dependent vegetation such as cottonwoods, willows, sedges, and rushes. Twenty-seven (27) special status plant species are known to occur within or adjacent to the RA, and six more species are suspected to occur. (The Federally endangered plant species Ute ladies'-tresses orchid may occur in the RA, although its presence has not been documented to date.) Thirty-four (34) additional rare and endemic plant species are known to occur within or adjacent to the RA. The uniqueness of vascular flora in the Challis area suggests there may be unique non-vascular flora as well.

Visual Resources: The visual quality of the RA is very high, due to inherent characteristics of the area's landforms, vegetation, and land use patterns, and because there are few visual intrusions.

Some land and resource uses lower the visual quality of the RA, including power lines, gravel pits, unauthorized dumps, casual OHV use, and heavy livestock use. Existing visual resource management (VRM) classifies 42% of the RA as VRM Class IV - Modification (which allows activities which require major modification of the existing landscape), 21.5% as VRM Class III - Partial Retention (which allows activities which would partially retain the existing character of the landscape), and 36.5% as VRM Class I (Preservation) or VRM Class II (Retention) (which would retain the existing character of the landscape).

Water Resources: Recent riparian inventories indicate the condition of riparian areas is approximately 35.8% proper functioning condition, 55.7% functional-at-risk, and 8.5% non-functional. Ground water in the RA is generally believed to be of adequate quantity and good to excellent quality, suitable for all uses needed on a RA-wide basis. Surface waters originating on public lands are used for water-based recreation activities, domestic and agricultural water supplies, and maintenance of cold water fisheries and habitat. The primary water right claims for the BLM are for livestock and wildlife consumption. Most surface water in the RA originates in mountainous areas above the principal drainages and is of high quality near its source. However, depending on local land use, geology, and ground water discharge, water quality in many tributary streams becomes degraded as water travels down the mountains. Watershed erosion susceptibility in the RA is 32% low to slight, 40% moderate, and 28% high to severe.

Wilderness Study Areas: The RA contains seven WSAs totaling 142,260 acres of public lands. Portions of three WSAs (38,930 acres) were recommended by the BLM to Congress as "suitable" for wilderness designation. The values of naturalness, roadlessness, and opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation which qualified the WSAs for designation have remained relatively unchanged. Authorized uses in WSAs include livestock grazing, off-highway vehicle use on existing roads and trails, and recreation use.

Wild Horses and Burros: The RA no longer contains a Herd Management Area for wild burros. The wild horse herd is managed to maintain 185 animals, with round-ups every other year to reduce the population to that level. The wild horse herd appears healthy and viable, with average herd size increases of 17% annually. Horses gathered during round-up are generally adopted quite readily under the BLM's "Adopt-a-Horse" program.

Wildlife: Populations of elk, mule deer, and antelope are generally stable and sufficiently abundant to be controlled by hunter harvest. Historically, bighorn sheep were abundant throughout most of the RA; however, settlement resulted in severe population decline and complete loss of some populations. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game has reintroduced bighorn sheep to some of their historic ranges and has plans for more reintroductions in the future. Various upland game species are present in the RA, including sage grouse, blue grouse, chukar partridge, mourning doves, and cottontail and pygmy rabbits. The most common waterfowl species are the Canada goose and mallard. Shorebirds include sandpipers, willets, sandhill cranes, long-billed curlews, and others. Several riparian/wetland habitats in the RA provide habitat for waterfowl and shorebirds. Approximately 307 species of vertebrate non-game, furbearing, and predatory wildlife species inhabit the RA. Raptors include golden eagles, prairie falcons, red-tail hawks, goshawks, Cooper's hawks, sharp-shinned hawks, owls, and osprey. Predators/furbearers

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include the black bear, mountain lion, coyote, red fox, and bobcat. Three Federally listed threatened or endangered species are present in the RA (peregrine falcon, gray wolf, and bald eagle). One species proposed for listing as threatened is present in the RA (Canada lynx). Thirty-seven (37) species of terrestrial wildlife (mammals, birds, and amphibians) listed as "sensitive" are known to be present in the RA.

Wild and Scenic Rivers: To date, no wild, scenic, or recreational rivers have been designated within the Challis RA. The Challis RA has completed a Wild and Scenic Rivers inventory of 201 river segments, to determine their eligibility for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. Fifty-seven (57) rivers were found eligible for further study. Identified outstandingly remarkable values include the following resources/values: cultural, scenic, recreational, ecological, geological, wildlife, fisheries, other. The Challis Draft RMP/EIS summarizes the BLM's suitability study of these eligible segments, and the Challis PRMP/FEIS presents the BLM's proposed suitability findings.

Environmental Consequences.

The BLM's analysis of impacts indicates Proposed RMP decisions would have the following impacts on resources and land uses in the Challis Resource Area:

- ***Resource Values Maintained:*** PRMP decisions would maintain the following resource values which are already in good condition: air quality; visual quality; unique resource values on approximately 14,290 acres of existing Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs); primitive values in suitable portions of the Jerry Peak and Burnt Creek WSAs, if released from wilderness review; and wild horse populations.

- ***Protection of Resource Values Increased:*** PRMP decisions would increase the level of consideration and protection provided to known and possible cultural and paleontological resources, biological diversity, special status species, visual resources, unique resource values on about 73,916 acres of new ACECs, and Wild and Scenic Rivers values on 15 segments identified as eligible for further study or suitable for designation.

- ***Resource Conditions Improved:*** PRMP decisions would improve degraded and maintain satisfactory condition riparian and aquatic habitats, with resulting benefits to riparian soils, water quality, fisheries habitat, and riparian-dependent wildlife species. PRMP decisions would also improve the condition of upland vegetation communities, with beneficial impacts to soils, upland watersheds, most wildlife habitats, and wild horse habitat within the Herd Management Area. Decisions related to forest resource management would improve long term sustained productivity and forest health on most sites. Developed recreation opportunities would improve, as would the quality of primitive recreation experiences.

- ***Social and Economic Impacts:*** The availability and quality of trust resources of importance to Federally recognized tribes would improve. The Fort Hall Indian Reservation's economy and society may be positively affected by increased opportunity for tribal members to utilize resources to provide for personal subsistence, to obtain raw materials (to make value-added

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products) and to fulfill cultural needs. Within the Custer-Lemhi counties' economy, reductions in some resource and land uses would, over the long term, improve and sustain the condition of resources which support activities related to the regional economy and society. Although the estimated quantitative impacts to the Custer-Lemhi counties' economy would not be significant (less than 1% decrease in sales, earnings, and population), the impacts to individual livestock permittees and subregions dependent on agriculture could be greater, depending on the resource values and conditions within a given allotment.

- ***Land Uses Reduced:*** Off-highway vehicle use limitations would essentially eliminate off-road vehicle travel throughout the Resource Area. PRMP decisions may result in up to a 25% decrease in estimated annual livestock use, depending on permittees' efforts to manage livestock use and distribution. Restrictions on mineral materials sales may limit the availability of new, easily accessible and low cost mineral material sites to meet public demand.

- ***Residual (Unmitigated) Resource Impacts:*** The analysis of environmental consequences indicates that cultural resources loss, disturbance, or damage may still occur in localized areas, due to (a) unauthorized collection and vandalism, or (b) land sales/transfers or surface disturbing activities on sites which were not identified during Class III intensive inventories. Some surface disturbing activities, such as road construction or campground development, would cause an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of the soil resource on a localized basis. Primitive values may decline in some portions of WSAs, if released from wilderness review; this loss of values may be irreversible and irretrievable.

Comparison of the Proposed RMP and the Preferred Alternative.

The Proposed RMP is very similar to the Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2) described and analyzed in the Draft RMP/EIS. However, the PRMP increases the level of protection to aquatic, riparian, and upland resources by limiting off-highway vehicle use to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails throughout the Resource Area. The PRMP also clarifies numerous decisions, and thereby improves the BLM's ability to implement effective management in order to address resource concerns and improve resource conditions. Finally, the PRMP includes an emphasis on integrated resource activity planning and watershed assessment, in order to ensure that individual project proposals are considered within the context of broader landscapes. As a result of these modifications to the Preferred Alternative, the BLM believes the Proposed RMP would more rapidly and effectively improve resource conditions, while still providing for consumptive resource uses such as timber harvest, minerals exploration and development, and livestock grazing.

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Chapter 1
Introduction

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Resource Management Plan Description and Implementation.

This document contains a Proposed Resource Management Plan (Proposed RMP or PRMP) for managing public lands within the Challis Resource Area, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Idaho, and a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which analyzes the impacts of implementing the Proposed RMP. The PRMP/FEIS is based on the Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2) described in the Challis Draft RMP/EIS (USDI - BLM, May 1996), as modified in response to public and tribal comments and internal BLM recommendations. The PRMP/FEIS incorporates the Draft RMP/EIS by reference and should be used in conjunction with that document.

A Resource Management Plan (RMP) is a document which contains a set of comprehensive decisions concerning the use and management of the BLM-administered resources in a specific geographic area during the 15 to 20 year expected life of the RMP. The decisions recommended in this Proposed RMP are based upon approved planning criteria (Challis Draft RMP/EIS, pp. 11-12) and adhere to BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1600) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) implementing regulations (40 CFR 1500). Three types of decisions are described in the Challis Proposed RMP:

1) **resource condition objectives** - the desired state the BLM would like to achieve for ecological conditions and social/economic values affected by BLM management activities and resource decisions;

2) **land use allocations** - the allowable, limited, or excluded uses for an area and the terms and conditions of such use; and

3) **management actions and direction** - the specific actions the BLM would take to achieve resource condition objectives, land use allocations, or other program or multiple use goals.

The Challis RMP would apply to approximately 792,567 acres of public lands administered by the Challis Resource Area, Upper Columbia - Salmon Clearwater Districts, BLM within Lemhi and Custer counties (see *Map 24: General Location*). The Challis Resource Area (RA) commences on the north at approximately the Hat Creek drainage, and extends southward to include the public lands in the Pahsimeroi Valley, the Big Lost River Valley to Mackay, and the Main and East Fork Salmon River valleys. The planning area is bordered almost exclusively by National Forest system lands.

The Challis RMP would be implemented following Plan approval and signing of a Record of Decision. RMP implementation would occur according to an implementation plan developed following signature of the Record of Decision. Some RMP decisions would require immediate action and be implemented upon signature of the Record of Decision for the approved RMP/FEIS. Other Plan decisions would not require immediate action, but are identified for implementation sometime during the life of the RMP (approximately 15 to 20 years). Still other Plan decisions

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would require action only when (and if) an activity is initiated externally. The approved RMP would be monitored and evaluated on an on-going basis in order to determine the effectiveness of the RMP and the need for maintenance, amendment, or revision as provided for in 43 CFR 1610.4-9 and 1610.5-4 through 5-6.

Purpose of and Need for Action.

The purpose of the Challis Resource Management Plan and accompanying Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) is to identify resource condition objectives, land use allocations, and management actions and direction necessary to guide resource management on a long term, sustainable basis. The RMP is intended to fulfill requirements of Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976, which specifies the need for a comprehensive land use plan consistent with multiple-use and sustained yield objectives. The RMP/EIS is also intended to fulfill National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements to disclose and address environmental impacts of proposed major Federal actions through a public participation process and cooperation with other agencies.

The Challis RMP is an administrative action which applies to a specified management area, and is a general management plan rather than a site-specific proposal. It is expected to guide resource management in the Challis Resource Area during the next 15 to 20 years. The Challis RMP will replace the BLM's existing land management guidance for the Challis Resource Area contained in the Ellis-Pahsimeroi Management Framework Plan (MFP) (1982), the Challis MFP (1979), and the Mackay MFP (1983). The Challis RMP will also amend the portions of the Little Lost-Birch Creek MFP (1981) pertaining to management of public lands in the Donkey Hills Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) which lie within the boundaries of the Big Butte Resource Area. The Challis RMP may alter decisions or directions contained in other existing BLM decision documents.

Planning Record.

The Planning Record for the Challis RMP/EIS contains information pertinent to the planning process, such as documents used to develop the Challis RMP; the Notice of Intent; public and tribal response to scoping and the Draft RMP/EIS; planning criteria approval; records of public meetings; consultation and coordination efforts; and analysis of the management situation (except proprietary information). The Planning Record for the Challis RMP/EIS is available for public review at the Salmon Field Office - BLM, Highway 93 South, Salmon, Idaho.

Preparers.

The Challis PRMP/FEIS was prepared by an interdisciplinary team (ID team) whose members differed somewhat from the ID team who prepared the Challis Draft RMP/EIS (see Draft RMP/EIS, pp. 342-344). A "core team" had primary responsibility for preparing the PRMP/FEIS and was assisted by other members of the ID team. *Table 1-1: List of Preparers* specifies the ID team members who participated in preparation of the Challis PRMP/FEIS.

Three BLM employees provided illustrations for the PRMP/FEIS. **Steve Wright**, archaeologist with the Lemhi Resource Area, Salmon Field Office, prepared the illustrations on the Proposed RMP divider page ("multiple use"), page 106 (aquatic, riparian, and upland habitat areas), p. 207 (wickiup), p. 295 (spotted knapweed, leafy spurge), and p. 347 (lady's shoe). **Eva Tesee**, visual arts specialist with the Idaho State Office - BLM, prepared the illustrations on p. 324 (bald eagle), p. 607 (steelhead trout), and p. 631 (westslope cutthroat trout). **Glenn Elzinga**, forester for the Lemhi and Challis Resource Areas, provided the illustration of wavy leaf thelypody on page 279.

Anna Owsiak of Salmon, Idaho is credited with taking the bighorn sheep photo on page 119 and the elk photo on page 277.

Table 1-1: List of Preparers

Name	Primary RMP/EIS Responsibilities	Related Experience and Academic Credentials
Decision Maker		
Renee Snyder	Overall Management Direction.	BLM - Area Manager (6 years). B.S., Earth Science. 1980. Montana State University.
Core ID Team Members - Primary Preparers		
Kathe Rhodes	RMP Coordinator; ID Team Leader.	BLM - Planning and Envir. Coord./External Affairs (6 years); Chief - Admin. Services (3 yr.); Program/Budget Analyst (3 years).
Craig Nemeth	Technical Coordinator; Livestock Grazing; Wild Horses and Burros; Vegetation; Land Tenure; Fire Management.	BLM - Range Conservationist (20 years). B.S., Forestry. 1972. University of Montana.
Bill Diage	Water Resources (Upland Watershed, Riparian Areas, Floodplain/Wetland Areas, Water Quality, Minimum Streamflow); Soils.	BLM - Rangeland Ecologist (5 years), Soil/Vegetation Survey Party Leader (4 years), Range Conservationist (10 years). B.S., Soil Science. 1979. California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA.
Jerry Gregson	Wildlife; Minerals; Wilderness Study Areas; Areas of Critical Environmental Concern; Biological Diversity.	BLM - Wildlife Biologist (17 years); Range Cons. (2 years). B.S., Wildlife and Range. 1978. Arizona State University.

Name	**Primary RMP/EIS Responsibilities**	**Related Experience and Academic Credentials**
Evalyn Bennett	Writer-Editor.	BLM/USFS - Writer/Editor (6 years). U. of MT, U. of CA, U. of KY - Technical Writing (3 years). M.S. Ed., Counseling Psychology. 1986. University of Kentucky. B.A., Sociology. 1983. Dartmouth College.
Kate Forster	Fisheries.	BLM/USFS - Fisheries Biologist (7 years); IDFG - Senior Fisheries Technician (4 years). B.S., Water Resources - Fisheries. 1986. University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point.
Other Contributing ID Team Members		
Russ Riebe	Rangeland Management.	BLM - Rangeland Management Specialist (16 years). USFS - Range Technician (3 years) B.S. Forestry, Range Management. 1979. University of Montana.
Linda Clark	Cultural Resources; Tribal Treaty Rights; Paleontological Resources.	BLM, USFS, Private - Archaeologist (15 years). Master of Arts in Integrated Science (MAIS), Archaeology/Geography/Soil Science. 1988. Oregon State University. B.A., Anthropology. 1983. Eastern Washington University.
Pete Sozzi	Recreation; Wild and Scenic Rivers; Off-highway Vehicle Use; Visual Resources.	BLM - Outdoor Recreation Planner (18 years); Ranger (3 years). National Park Service - Ranger (2 years). B.S., Natural Resources Management. 1975. California Polytechnic State University - San Luis Obispo.
Glenn Elzinga	Forest Resources.	BLM - Forester (7 years); Forestry Technician (2 years). Private - Surveying Tech./Forestry Tech. (5 years). B.S., Forest Management. 1987. University of Maine - Orono.
John Martin	Economics.	USDI (BLM, Minerals Mgmt. Service) - Economist (20 years). USDA - Statistician (1 year). M.S., Ag. and Natural Res. Economics. 1974. U. of NV - Reno. B.S., Agricultural Business Management. 1972. California Polytechnic State University.
Gloria Romero	Land Tenure and Access; Realty.	BLM - Realty Specialist (6 years), Range Conservationist (9 years). B.S., Range Management. 1985. New Mexico State University.
Pam Berain	Cartography.	BLM - Cartographic Technician - Mapping/GIS (15 years), Conveyances Clerk (2 years). Undergraduate studies - Earth Science. 1995-present. Boise State University, Boise, Idaho.
Cynthia Weston	Fisheries.	BLM - Fisheries Biologist (5 years). M.S., Biology (Aquatic/Fisheries Biology and Ecology). 1997. Murray State University, Murray, KY. B.S., Biology 1988. Northland College, Ashland, WI.

Corrections to the Challis Draft RMP/EIS.

This section lists corrections to the Challis Draft RMP/EIS (USDI - BLM, May 1996); all Volume, Chapter, and page number references correspond to the Draft RMP/EIS. This list should be considered an errata sheet to the Draft RMP/EIS. When appropriate, these corrections are also incorporated in the PRMP/FEIS.

Volume 1

Chapter 1

pp. 14-16: Table 1-1 inadvertently omitted reference to the following documents which were used to prepare the Draft RMP/EIS:

- "Other Agencies' Plans":
  - Land and Resource Management Plan for the Salmon National Forest (1988)
  - Land and Resource Management Plan for the Challis National Forest (1989)
- "MOU's, Agreements..."
  - Procedures for Consultation, Cooperation, and Coordination in Matters Relating to Allotment Management Planning (BLM - Idaho and Idaho Dept. of Agriculture; April 1989)
  - Idaho State/BLM Exchange Strategy - Direction for a Long-term Cooperative Exchange Program (BLM - Idaho Dept. of Lands; August 1987)

Chapter 3

p. 80: In the first sentence, the date for the most recent Timber Production Capability Classification inventory should read "1984." The correct spelling of the scientific name for Douglas-fir stated in the third line of the "Forest Communities" subsection is "*Pseudotsuga menziesii.*"

p. 81: The date of the source for Table 3-4 should be the 1984 Timber Production Capability Classification inventory. The correct spelling of the scientific name for mountain snowberry stated in the second-to-last-line is "*Symphoricarpos oreophilus.*"

p. 91: The sixth sentence in paragraph 1 lists an incorrect CFR citation for obtaining public access. The citation should read "43 CFR 2130."

p. 125: The correct legal description for the first entry in Table 3-20 (Road Creek - Road #1902) is T9N, R20E, Sections 1 and 12.

p. 147: On the second line the word "dominant" should be "dominate."

p. 163: Table 3-35 contained an error in how the number of elk were listed. An estimated 350 to 1,550 elk are on public lands from 5/1 to 11/30, and 3,150 to 6,100 elk are on public lands from 12/1 to 4/30.

p. 172: In Table 3-36 under "Category 2 Candidate," the species listed as "North American lynx" should be named "Canada lynx."

p. 174: In the first sentence of paragraph one, Marco Creek (EF-28) was incorrectly listed as an eligible stream. Marco Creek is not free-flowing, and is therefore not eligible as a Wild and Scenic River (Challis Resource Area National Wild and Scenic Rivers Eligibility Report; March 1993, p. 19). The number of eligible segments should be "five" and the phrase "(Marco Creek (EF-28)," should be deleted.

p. 175: Table 3-37 incorrectly lists "EF-28 Marco Creek" under the column heading "East Fork Salmon R. Drainage" - Marco Creek is not an eligible stream (delete this entry).

Chapter 4

p. 184a, Alternative 2, #11: The word "cottonwood" should be hyphenated "cotton-wood."

p. 185a, Alternative 2, #14: The acreage should be "28,826" acres, not "228,826" acres.

p. 202a, Alternative 2, #19: The correct mileage for the physical road closure of the Devil's Canyon Road is 1/2-mile, not one mile (see Volume 2, Management Concern: Cultural Resource Management, Goal 1, #13, Alternative 2, p. 437a) .

p. 220b, Alternative 5, #24: The cross reference in parentheses should read "(see Roads and Transportation, #19 above)."

p. 244a, Alternative 2, #2 and 5: These analysis statements should be revised to say that no surface occupancy stipulations would apply to anadromous fish and bull trout watersheds (see Volume 2, Management Concern: Oil, Gas, Geothermal, Leasable and Saleable Minerals, Goal 1, #7, Alternative 2, p. 422a).

p. 246a, Alternative 2, #11: The analysis should be revised to say that suitable WSAs released from wilderness review would be recommended for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry (see Volume 2, Management Concern: Oil, Gas, Geothermal, Leasable and Saleable Minerals, Goal 3, #3, Alternative 2, p. 424a).

p. 253: Table 4-18 should be revised as follows, to be consistent with corrections to Management Concern: Oil, Gas, Geothermal, Leasable and Saleable Minerals, Goal 1, #4, Goal 2, #6, and Goal 3, #3 (see Volume 2 corrections below, pp. 421a/b, 423a/b, and 424a/b): Under "Oil, Gas, Geothermal" closures, add "WSAs - 140,260 acres - all alternatives" and revise the acreage totals; under "Non-energy Leasing" add "WSAs - 140,260 acres - all alternatives" and revise the acreage totals; under "Locatable Minerals" replace WSAs - 140,260 acres with "0" acres, all alternatives, and revise the acreage totals.

Chapter 5

p. 343: Table 5-1 - the related experience discussion for Frank Bird should be corrected to read "OR/WY/AK Fish & Game" rather than "OR/WA/ID Fish & Game"

Volume 2

p. 384a/b, #13, Alternatives 1-5: The reader should be referred to the riparian area management described in Management Concern: Oil, Gas.... Goal 2, #8, rather than Goal 2, #9 (see p. 424a).

p. 394a, Lake Creek (EF-13): Add fisheries as an OR value.

p. 394a/b, Alternatives 1-5, Marco Creek (EF-28): Delete these decisions, since Marco Creek is not free-flowing and is therefore not an eligible river.

p. 402b, #3, Alternative 5: Alternative 5 management should be revised to say "The Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC would be closed to OHV use," to be consistent with Management Concern: Off-highway Vehicle Use, Goal 1, #2, p. 433b.

pp. 404a/b, Summit Creek ACEC, #2: To be consistent with Management Concern: Off-highway Vehicle Use, Goal 1, #2 (pp. 433a/b), Alternative 2 should read: "Motorized travel would be restricted to the Howe-May Road and the area south of the existing campground road," Alternative 3 should read: "Motorized travel would be restricted to the Howe-May Road," and Alternative 5 should read: "Same as Alternative 3."

p. 414, #10, Alternative 2: The word "seedings" should be replaced with the word "seedlings."

p. 414a, Alternative 1, #14: Existing management should be described as "Firewood cutting permits would be issued."

p. 421a/b, Alternatives 1-5, Goal 1, #4: The first sentence in parentheses should be corrected to read "Currently, all WSAs are closed to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing."

p. 423a/b, Alternatives 1-5, Goal 2, #6: Revise the sentence in parentheses to read: "Currently, all WSAs are closed to non-energy minerals leasing." Alternative 2: revise to say "... nonsuitable WSAs would be opened to non-energy minerals leasing, subject to standard stipulations."

p. 424a/b, Alternatives 1-5, Goal 3, #3: Revise the sentence in parentheses to read: "Currently, all WSAs are open to locatable mineral entry, subject to restrictions defined in the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (BLM 1995: 36-38);...."

p. 433a/b: #1, Alternatives 1 and 5: The beginning of the first sentence should be corrected to read "Except for the specific areas listed in #2 through 10 and #12 below...."

p. 433b, #2: Correct Alternatives 1, 2, 3, and 5 as stated below, to be consistent with management stated elsewhere in the Draft RMP (Volume 2):

> Alternative 1: Add the following OHV management for existing ACECs: "The Antelope Flat, Cronk's Canyon, East Fork Salmon River Bench, Peck's Canyon, and Thousand Springs ACECs would be open to motorized vehicle use. Motorized vehicle use in the Lake Creek ACEC would be limited to existing roads and vehicle ways. Motorized vehicle travel in the Summit Creek ACEC would be limited to the existing Howe-May road, the Summit Creek campground, and areas outside the exclosure."
>
> Alternative 2: Add the following: "In the Herd Creek Watershed ACEC, the existing trail above Herd Lake would be closed to all motorized vehicle use. In the remainder of the area, motorized vehicle use would be limited to existing roads and vehicle ways."
>
> Alternative 3: Strike the action as written. Alternative 3 should read as follows: "Same as Alternative 2, except (a) the Birch Creek ACEC would not be designated; the Birch Creek area would be open to motorized vehicle use yearlong; (b) in the Herd Creek Watershed ACEC the existing trail above Herd Lake would be maintained for motorized vehicle use if the suitable portions of the Jerry Peak WSA are released from wilderness review; and (c) motorized travel in the Summit Creek ACEC would be restricted to the Howe-May road."
>
> Alternative 5: Add "1) Antelope Flat ACEC" to the list of ACECs which would be closed to OHV use. Also add "In the Herd Creek Watershed ACEC, the existing trail above Herd Lake would be closed to all motorized vehicle use. In the remainder of the area, motorized vehicle use would be limited to existing roads and vehicle ways."

p. 435, #9, Alternative 5: add reference to the Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC as follows: "... which overlap areas closed to OHV use (*Malm Gulch/Germer Basin*, Pennal Gulch, and Birch Creek ACECs) would be "closed" to OHV use."

p. 496 (Attachment 15): In (c), "90% angle" should be corrected to read "90 degree angle."

p. 502 (Attachment 20): In the third sentence describing level 4 maintenance, "double land" should be corrected to read "double lane."

Volume 3

Appendices

pp. 544-545: Revise the acreage for three allotments to read as follows: Warm Springs Allotment - 60,173 acres; San Felipe Allotment - 81,600 acres; and Thousand Springs Allotment - 5,670 acres.

References

p. 598: The correct spelling for the author listed as "Meyers, L.H." (two bibliographic citations) is "Myers, L.H."

Maps

Map 4 (ACECs - Alternative 1): Omits a 53-acre tract of public land in the Thousand Springs ACEC on the south side of the Trail Creek Road. This error was not corrected in the PRMP/FEIS on Map 3-1: Existing ACECs, because the tract would be difficult to view on that scale of map due to its size and location.

Map 33 - OHV Use, Alternative 5: The entire Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC (see Map 7) should be cross-hatched as "closed." (The portion of the ACEC within the Upper Salmon River SRMA is incorrectly shaded as "limited to existing roads and vehicle ways yearlong.) (See Draft RMP, p. 433b, Alternative 5, #2.)

Map H: Does not reflect updated range condition data for the San Felipe and Warm Springs Allotments which were displayed in Table 3-10 and Appendix F (see PRMP, Map F: Range Condition). ***Note:*** *Map F in the PRMP reflects this more recent range condition data.*

Map K: The suitability classification of Big Lost River "A" (BL-17) should be labeled as "Scenic," rather than "Recreational" (see PRMP, Map H: Wild and Scenic River Suitability Findings).

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Chapter 2
Proposed Action

Wild Horses on BLM Public Lands

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Proposed RMP Development.

BLM resource specialists; representatives of organizations, public interest groups, Indian tribes, and Federal, State, and local agencies; and members of the general public identified the following planning issues and management concerns during scoping for the Challis RMP/EIS:

Issues

Range Management - Rangeland management actions affecting forage allocations have the potential for conflict among competing users. Other rangeland issues, such as riparian area grazing and watershed management, have the potential for conflict over the use of resources, as well as conflict with legal requirements such as those contained in the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act. Related management concerns are *Fire Management, Livestock Grazing, Noxious Weed Infestations, Rangeland Vegetation Treatment Projects, Upland Watershed, Wild Horses and Burros,* and *Wildlife Habitat.*

Water Related Resource Management - Important fish habitat for anadromous and resident fish species found in the Challis Resource Area is of concern because of its biological, recreational, traditional cultural, and economic values. Scarcity of some anadromous fish species (Snake River spring-summer chinook salmon, Snake River sockeye salmon, and Snake River steelhead rainbow trout) and resident fish species (bull trout) has resulted in their listing as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. Recovery strategies for listed species, water quality requirements prescribed by the Clean Water Act, and protection of identified beneficial uses may impact future uses of the public lands. These new emphases have the potential to create substantial public concern about the use of a resource value and possible economic impacts resulting from compliance with legal requirements. Related management concerns include *Fisheries, Floodplain/Wetland Areas, Minimum Streamflow, Riparian Areas,* and *Water Quality.*

Land Tenure and Access - Public and private lands are interspersed within the boundaries of the Challis Resource Area. Geologic landforms in the area, along with the interspersed ownership patterns, have contributed to unauthorized agricultural and occupancy use. Removal of the unauthorized use, land exchanges, or public sales of parcels of land are methods sometimes used to resolve unauthorized use conflicts. In addition, specific parcels of public land may be identified for exchange for private parcels containing important resource values. Such actions can result in public concern relating to the use or preservation of a resource, loss of a resource or environmental value, conflict over the use of resources, and concern over the increase or decrease of the public land base. The related management concern is *Land Tenure and Access.*

Special Management Areas - Special management designations vary according to the resource needs being addressed. Two kinds of special designations are being considered for the Challis RA: (1) additional Areas of Critical Environmental Concern needed to address

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critical elk and bighorn sheep habitats, cultural resources, sensitive plants, and fish habitat values; and (2) suitability findings which may result in Congressional designation of Wild, Scenic, or Recreational Rivers (as defined by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act). Designating, or not designating, may lead to substantial public concern over the special management of these resource values. Related management concerns are *Areas of Critical Environmental Concern*, *Wilderness Study Areas - Management if Released from Wilderness Review*, and *Wild and Scenic Rivers*.

Additional Management Concerns

The following additional management concerns identified during the scoping process are also discussed in the Challis PRMP/FEIS, in order to provide complete disclosure and analysis of resources, programs, and land uses in the Challis Resource Area: *Air Quality, Biological Diversity, Cultural Resources, Forest Resources, Hazardous Materials Management, Minerals, Off-highway Vehicle Use, Paleontological Resources, Recreation Opportunities and Visitor Use, Special Status Species, Transportation, Tribal Treaty Rights*, and *Visual Resources*.

The Challis Draft RMP/EIS described and analyzed five alternative Resource Management Plans (including the option of no action) which addressed the identified planning issues and management concerns (see Draft RMP/EIS, Volume 2). Three additional alternatives were considered during Draft RMP development, but eliminated from detailed study (see Draft RMP/EIS, p. 23).

During the public comment period for the Draft RMP/EIS, the BLM received written comments from Federally recognized tribes, State agencies, various committees, businesses, and organizations, and members of the general public (see PRMP/FEIS, Volume 2, Chapter 5). Based on these written comments and internal BLM recommendations, the BLM revised the Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2) described in the Draft RMP/EIS. The BLM considered one additional alternative (no timber harvest) during development of the PRMP, but eliminated this option from detailed study.

The BLM made the following changes to the Preferred Alternative when developing the Proposed RMP:

- Off-highway vehicle use limitations were expanded, in order to reduce the surface disturbance and other impacts of off-road vehicle travel on vegetation, soils, wildlife, cultural, fisheries, and other resources. The PRMP limits OHV use on the entire Resource Area to existing roads, vehicle ways and trails, unless more restrictive area limitations or closures apply.

- Various decisions were revised to (a) clarify the BLM's intent, (b) improve the BLM's ability to measure and implement the actions consistently, and (c) provide an overall increase in protection of upland, riparian, and aquatic habitats.

- Emphasis on watershed assessment as a component of integrated resource activity planning and site-specific project planning was incorporated as a standard operating procedure.

Amendment of the Little Lost - Birch Creek MFP.

The Challis Proposed RMP proposes to designate approximately 4,714 acres managed by the Big Butte Resource Area - BLM as part of the Donkey Hills Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). ACEC designation can only be pursued during the land use planning process, and proposed designations must be evaluated through an environmental impact statement (EIS). For this reason, the Challis PRMP/FEIS discusses (1) how proposed designation of the Donkey Hills ACEC would amend the current land use plan for the 4,714-acre affected area; and (2) the expected environmental consequences of ACEC designation in the affected area.

The acreage proposed as part of the Donkey Hills ACEC lies adjacent to the Challis Resource Area in T10N, R25E (see *Map 4: ACECs - General Location* and *Map 8: ACECs - Summit Creek ACEC/RNA and Donkey Hills ACEC*). The resources and land uses on these 4,714 acres are presently managed according to the Little Lost-Birch Creek Management Framework Plan (MFP) (USDI-BLM June, 1981). If designated as an ACEC, the 4,714-acre portion of the Big Butte RA would continue to be managed according to the Little Lost-Birch Creek MFP, *except* the decisions stated in the PRMP, ACECs - Donkey Hills ACEC, #6-12, pp. 32-33 would amend the Little Lost-Birch Creek MFP.

Affected Environment: Several resources are present and several land uses are allowed within the proposed ACEC designation area in the Big Butte Resource Area. According to information provided by the Big Butte Resource Area (USDI-BLM January 29, 1996), the Donkey Hills area is crucial big game winter range. Logging in the Donkey Hills area is deferred, because helicopter logging is currently not economically feasible and conventional logging methods would produce adverse impacts on the steep terrain. The affected area contains approximately 886 acres of productive forest land; the principal tree species is Douglas-fir. Most of the forest land is on slopes ranging from 40 to 60 percent, which limits logging opportunities by conventional methods (Lowe; personal communication March 1, 1996, and memorandum March 5, 1996). Livestock grazing is permitted in the area, but livestock use is light because of slope considerations and a lack of water. The area is open to off-highway vehicle use yearlong; however, OHV use in the area is light and only about half of OHV visits in the area are for off-road use (Boggs, personal communication, February 1, 1996). The area is open to minerals exploration and development, but minerals potential is low (Horsburgh, personal communication, Feb. 15, 1996). Fire suppression strategy is to aggressively suppress all wildfires (Martin, G. personal communication, Feb. 16, 1996). Land exchanges to acquire State-owned sections in the Little Lost Valley are a priority.

Environmental Consequences: Designating the ACEC for elk habitat values would ensure that elk habitat values are a priority consideration in land use decisions. Changing the OHV use designation from "open" yearlong to a seasonal (winter) closure and yearlong limitation to existing roads and vehicle ways would have the impacts stated below; however, these impacts are likely to be minor, since the area has historically received very little off-road or on-road vehicle use.

(a) Seasonal OHV use limitations would reduce the potential for disturbance of wintering big game animals and adverse effects from stress.

(b) Seasonal and yearlong OHV limitations may affect OHV use for recreational purposes and OHV use to access public lands for forest management, livestock management, and minerals exploration and development.

No other impacts to livestock management or minerals exploration and development would be expected. Logging in the Big Butte portion of the ACEC would continue to be deferred. Should helicopter logging become economically feasible, timber harvest stipulations would help maintain big game cover values, but put some constraints on harvest methods. Continued livestock use should not conflict with the maintenance of ACEC values, since livestock use is light. Full suppression of wildfires and general guidance for wildfire suppression tactics would help ensure maintenance of forage and cover values on big game winter habitat.

Comparison of the Proposed RMP and Preferred Alternative.

The Proposed RMP is very similar to the Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2) described and analyzed in the Draft RMP/EIS. However, the PRMP increases the level of protection to aquatic, riparian, and upland resources by limiting off-highway vehicle use to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails throughout the Resource Area. The PRMP also clarifies numerous decisions, and thereby improves the BLM's ability to implement effective management in order to address resource concerns and improve resource conditions. Finally, the PRMP includes an emphasis on integrated resource activity planning and watershed assessment, in order to ensure that individual project proposals are considered within the context of broader landscapes. As a result of these modifications to the Preferred Alternative, the BLM believes the Proposed RMP would more rapidly and effectively improve resource conditions, while still providing for consumptive resource uses such as timber harvest, minerals exploration and development, and livestock grazing.

The following paragraphs summarize the environmental consequences of implementing the Proposed RMP. These impacts may be compared with the Summary of Environmental Consequences and Comparison of Alternatives stated in the Draft RMP/EIS (see Draft RMP/EIS, pp. 25-42).

The BLM's analysis of impacts indicates Proposed RMP decisions would have the following impacts on resources and land uses in the Challis Resource Area:

- ***Resource Values Maintained:*** PRMP decisions would maintain the following resource values which are already in good condition: Air quality; visual quality; unique resource values on approximately 14,290 acres of existing Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs); primitive values in suitable portions of the Jerry Peak and Burnt Creek WSAs, if released from wilderness review; and wild horse populations.

- ***Protection of Resource Values Increased:*** PRMP decisions would increase the level of consideration and protection provided to known and possible cultural and paleontological resources, biological diversity, special status species, visual resources, unique resource values on about 73,916 acres of new ACECs, and Wild and Scenic Rivers values on 15 segments identified as eligible for further study or suitable for designation.

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- ***Resource Conditions Improved:*** PRMP decisions would improve degraded and maintain satisfactory condition riparian and aquatic habitats, with resulting benefits to riparian soils, water quality, fisheries habitat, and riparian-dependent wildlife species. PRMP decisions would also improve the condition of upland vegetation communities, with beneficial impacts to soils, upland watersheds, most wildlife habitats, and wild horse habitat within the Herd Management Area. Decisions related to forest resource management would improve long term sustained productivity and forest health on most sites. Developed recreation opportunities would improve, as would the quality of primitive recreation experiences.

- ***Social and Economic Impacts:*** The availability and quality of trust resources of importance to Federally recognized tribes would improve. The Fort Hall Indian Reservation's economy and society may be positively affected by increased opportunity for tribal members to utilize resources to provide for personal subsistence, to obtain raw materials (to make value-added products) and to fulfill cultural needs. Within the Custer-Lemhi counties' economy, reductions in some resource and land uses would, over the long term, improve and sustain the condition of resources which support activities related to the regional economy and society. Although the estimated quantitative impacts to the Custer-Lemhi counties' economy would not be significant (less than 1% decrease in sales, earnings, and population), the impacts to individual livestock permittees and subregions dependent on agriculture could be greater, depending on the resource values and conditions within a given allotment.

- ***Land Uses Reduced:*** Off-highway vehicle use limitations would essentially eliminate off-road vehicle travel throughout the Resource Area. PRMP decisions may result in up to a 25% decrease in estimated annual livestock use, depending on permittees' efforts to manage livestock use and distribution. Restrictions on mineral materials sales may limit the availability of new, easily accessible and low cost mineral material sites to meet public demand.

- ***Residual (Unmitigated) Resource Impacts:*** The analysis of environmental consequences indicates that cultural resources loss, disturbance, or damage may still occur in localized areas, due to (a) unauthorized collection and vandalism, or (b) land sales/transfers or surface disturbing activities on sites which were not identified during Class III intensive inventories. Some surface disturbing activities, such as road construction or campground development, would cause an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of the soil resource on a localized basis. Primitive values may decline in some portions of WSAs, if released from wilderness review; this loss of values may be irreversible and irretrievable.

Challis Proposed Resource Management Plan.

The following two sections contain the Challis Proposed Resource Management Plan and Attachments. The PRMP identifies the BLM's proposed resource condition objectives, land use allocations, and management actions and direction for guiding resource management of public lands within the Challis Resource Area during the next 15 to 20 years.

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Challis Proposed Resource Management Plan

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Challis Proposed RMP

Air Quality

Goal 1: Prevent deterioration of air quality by BLM authorized actions within the Challis Resource Area (RA).

Rationale: Under the Clean Air Act (as amended in 1977), BLM-administered lands were classified Class II. This classification allows moderate deterioration of air quality with moderate, well controlled population and industrial growth.

1. Mitigation to minimize air quality degradation would be incorporated into project proposals as necessary.
2. Air quality monitoring may be implemented by the BLM where necessary.
3. Burn plans which include incident and cumulative air quality considerations would be developed for all prescribed burn treatments.
4. The BLM would not authorize activities which would be likely to adversely affect the Class II classification of public lands within the Challis RA, or the Class I designations of the Yellowstone or Grand Teton National Parks or the Selway-Bitterroot, Sawtooth, Craters of the Moon, or Red Rock Lakes Wilderness Areas.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas

Goal 1: Maintain and protect important biological, cultural, scenic, and other natural systems or processes by highlighting management of areas containing these resources.

Rationale: The Federal Land Policy and Management Act directs the BLM to "protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, scenic, fish, and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, and to protect life and safety from natural hazards" through designation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs).

Management Decisions Common to All ACECs:

1. Require plans of operation for development of any new or existing mining claims.
2. Review any new right-of-way application to see if the proposal would negatively affect the values for which the area was designated. If so, deny the application.
3. Tracts of public land within an ACEC, if identified as available for disposal, may be exchanged for private or State lands within or adjacent to the ACEC, provided the acquired lands are of equal or greater benefit to the integrity and management of the associated ACEC.

4. Develop a land use activity plan to manage ACEC values in coordination with other resource uses and values in the ACEC, unless management would be addressed through an existing activity plan (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103).

5. Encourage studies and research, if consistent with protection of ACEC values.

6. Manage other land uses within the ACEC to reduce or eliminate negative impacts to ACEC values.

For additional decisions regarding management of ACECs/RNAs, ***also see*** Minerals, Goal 1, #5, Goal 2, #4, and Goal 3, #4 (pp. 64-66).

Additional Management Decisions, by ACEC:

Antelope Flat ACEC/RNA

Values: Unusual plant communities.

Relevance and Importance: The plant communities occurring on the Antelope Flat area are uncommon, occurring only in east central Idaho.

1. Retain designation of 588 acres as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and Research Natural Area (RNA) (see *Map 5: ACECs - Antelope Flat ACEC/ RNA*).

2. Limit motorized vehicle use to existing roads and vehicle ways.

Birch Creek ACEC

Values: Crucial winter range and lambing habitat for bighorn sheep. Rare plants.

Relevance and Importance: The area provides crucial habitat for a remnant herd of approximately 50 bighorn sheep. The area is vulnerable to adverse change due to mineral development, human disturbance from motorized vehicle use, and competition with livestock for forage. Two populations of wavy leaf thelypody, a special status plant species, and one population of Lemhi milkvetch, another rare species, have been found in the area.

1. Designate 8,649 acres as an ACEC (see *Map 6: ACECs - Birch Creek ACEC*).

2. Motorized vehicle use would be prohibited during the winter/spring period between December 16 and April 30, inclusive, and limited to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails between May 1 and December 15, inclusive.

3. Manage bighorn sheep habitat in the Birch Creek area as described in Wildlife Habitat, Goal 1, #6, p. 95.

4. Pursue acquisition of State lands within the ACEC.

5. Monitor rare plant populations.

Cronk's Canyon ACEC/RNA

Values: Relict bighorn sheep population; pristine natural plant communities.

Relevance and Importance: Yearlong habitat for a small relict bighorn sheep population. Since topographic constraints have precluded livestock use on a portion of the area, this area represents pre-grazing vegetative conditions and functions as an important comparison site.

1. Retain designation of 1,496 acres as an ACEC, of which 366 acres would be managed as an RNA (see *Map 7: ACECs - Cronk's Canyon ACEC/RNA and Dry Gulch ACEC/RNA*).

2. Continue to close the ACEC/RNA to livestock grazing.

3. Monitor plant communities.

4. Continue to close 314 acres of forest land to woodland product sales.

5. Limit motorized vehicle use to existing roads and vehicle ways.

Donkey Hills ACEC

Values: Crucial elk habitat.

Relevance and Importance: Winter range and calving habitat for 850 elk. Regionally significant hunting opportunities. Habitat essential to long term survival and viability of elk populations from several regional IDFG hunt units.

1. Designate 29,706 acres as an ACEC, including approximately 4,714 acres in the Big Butte Resource Area - BLM (see *Map 8: ACECs - Summit Creek ACEC/RNA and Donkey Hills ACEC*).

Donkey Hills ACEC Management Applying to the Designated Acreage ***in the Challis Resource Area***

2. Prohibit motorized vehicle use in the Donkey Hills ACEC during the winter/spring period between December 16 and April 30, inclusive, and limit motorized vehicle use to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails between May 1 and December 15, inclusive. Accommodate access to private lands in the ACEC. See *Map 33: OHV Use.*

3. Consult the IDFG and appropriate Federally recognized tribes about stipulations to protect elk habitat quality prior to authorization of any actions that may affect elk habitat. Timber would be harvested in accordance with the following stipulations, to protect elk habitat quality: (a) timber would be removed by helicopter or cable logging to existing roads only - no new roads would be constructed, (b) Douglas-fir would be harvested by shelterwood or group selection cuts only, (c) clearcuts in lodgepole pine would be 10 acres or smaller, and (d) a 200-foot uncut buffer zone would be left around the edges of all harvest units. Uncut buffer zones may be harvested when cut units have regenerated sufficiently to meet elk habitat requirements.

4. Pursue acquisition of State and private lands in the ACEC, with emphasis on land exchanges and cooperative efforts with conservation organizations such as the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.

5. Manage elk habitat in the Donkey Hills area as specified in Wildlife Habitat, Goal 1, #6, p. 95.

Donkey Hills ACEC Management Applying to the Designated Acreage ***in the Big Butte Resource Area (Upper Snake River District - BLM) Note: Actions #6 through 12 would amend the Little Lost-Birch Creek MFP (USDI - BLM 1981).***

6. Designate approximately 4,714 acres currently managed by the Big Butte Resource Area - BLM as part of the Donkey Hills ACEC (see *Map 8: ACECs - Summit Creek ACEC/RNA and Donkey Hills ACEC*).

7. Implement management decisions common to all areas designated as ACECs (see pp. 29-30).

8. Aggressively suppress all wildfires in the Donkey Hills area to meet allowable burn acreage as follows: No fires larger than 200 acres based on values at risk. Resource advisors would be consulted on all wildfires. Design wildfire suppression tactics to minimize (a) impacts to visual, vegetative, and other resource values, and (b) expenditures of public funds.

9. Prohibit motorized vehicle travel from December 16 through April 30, and limit motorized vehicle travel the remainder of the year to existing roads and vehicle ways. Temporary exceptions to this limitation (*e.g.*, travel off-road to retrieve downed big game, cut firewood, access a campsite, park, turn around, pass another vehicle, or for emergency purposes) would be authorized as specified in Off-highway Vehicle Use, Goal 1, #1b and 1c (p. 69).

10. Participate with Challis Resource Area staff in development of a joint land use activity plan to manage elk habitat values in coordination with other resource uses and values in the ACEC (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103).

11. Pursue acquisition of State and private lands in the ACEC, with emphasis on land exchanges and cooperative efforts with conservation organizations such as the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.

12. Continue to defer timber harvest in the Donkey Hills area because conventional logging is not possible, due to the terrain (adverse impacts on resource values), and helicopter logging is economically unfeasible. Should timber harvest by helicopter logging become economically feasible, apply the following stipulations to protect elk habitat quality: (a) timber would be removed by helicopter logging to existing roads only - no new roads would be constructed; (b) Douglas-fir would be harvested by shelterwood or group selection cuts only; (c) clearcuts in lodgepole pine would be 10 acres or smaller; and (d) a 200-foot uncut buffer zone would be left around the edges of all harvest units.

Dry Gulch ACEC/RNA

Values: Unusual plant communities; several rare plant populations.

Relevance and Importance: This area contains the most northern known populations of three rare Challis endemic plant species. Protecting populations on the fringe of the species' distribution is important in protecting the genetic diversity of the species.

1. Designate 539 acres as an ACEC/RNA (see *Map 7: ACECs - Cronk's Canyon ACEC/RNA and Dry Gulch ACEC/RNA*).

2. Fence and maintain the northwestern spring as a natural spring (undeveloped) .

3. Maintain current slope conditions in habitat areas of sensitive plant species.

4. Limit motorized vehicle use to the existing boundary roads.

5. Monitor plant populations.

East Fork Salmon River Bench ACEC/RNA

Values: Remnant pristine vegetation.

Relevance and Importance: Although this site is small, it has a variety of plant communities in pristine condition. Livestock have been precluded from using this area because of topographic constraints. Thus, this area represents pre-grazing condition and functions as an important comparison site.

1. Retain designation of 78 acres as an ACEC/RNA (see *Map 9: ACECs - East Fork Salmon River Bench ACEC/RNA*).

2. Continue to close the area to livestock grazing.

3. Monitor plant communities.

4. Close the ACEC/RNA to motorized vehicle use.

Herd Creek Watershed ACEC/RNA

Values: Riparian recovery and demonstration area; presence of rare plants; variety of high elevation range and forest plant communities; known spawning and rearing habitat for special status steelhead trout, bull trout, and chinook salmon; roadless/primitive and scenic values.

Relevance and Importance: Approximately one mile of public land on lower Herd Creek has been fenced since 1980 as a recovery, demonstration, and control area for riparian management. Three populations of wavy leaf thelypody are known to occur in the Herd Creek watershed, the most southern edge of the species' range. The peripheral location and the range of occupied habitats make this an important area to protect and manage for the species' genetic diversity. The upper Lake Creek area also contains most of the forest habitat types common to central Idaho, as well as several range site types. A diversity of aspect and elevations within a small area create a diversity of communities, thus capturing a representation of much of the biodiversity of the Resource Area. Herd Creek is designated critical habitat for chinook salmon and important habitat for bull trout. Historically, the stream contributed more than 30% of the East Fork Salmon River's production of chinook salmon. The watershed is a wilderness study area (the Jerry Peak WSA) because of its naturalness, roadlessness, and outstanding scenic values.

1. Designate 17,943 acres as an ACEC, of which 1,055 acres would be retained as an RNA (formerly known as the Lake Creek ACEC/RNA) (see *Map 10: ACECs - Herd Creek Watershed ACEC/RNA*).

2. Maintain the existing riparian exclosure on lower Herd Creek and explore options for enlarging the exclosure.

3. Improve riparian areas along Lake Creek to proper functioning condition within 5 years (see *Attachment 1*, pp. 101-102).

4. Maintain current slope conditions in habitat areas of the wavy leaf thelypody.

5. Monitor high elevation range and forest plant communities in the upper Lake Creek area.

6. Continue to withdraw 57 acres of suitable commercial forest land in the upper Lake Creek area (T9N, R20E) from the commercial timber base. Also see management of the Jerry Peak WSA, if released from wilderness review, described in Forest Resources, Goal 1, #23, p. 52.

7. Continue to close 948 acres of forest land in the upper Lake Creek area (T9N, R20E) to woodland product sales.

8. Manage the Herd Creek watershed to reduce sediment delivery to spawning areas along Herd Creek and the East Fork Salmon River.

9. Designate the existing trail below Herd Lake and road above Herd Lake "closed" to motorized vehicle use; maintain these routes as trails for non-motorized use only. Limit motorized vehicle use in the remainder of the Herd Creek Watershed ACEC/RNA to existing roads and vehicle ways (see *Map 33: OHV Use*).

Lone Bird ACEC

Values: Numerous and unique cultural resources. Rare plants.

Relevance and Importance: The area contains a number of prehistoric sites, identified quarry sites, and excellent flakable material. Many of the prehistoric sites have evidence of deeply stratified cultural deposits and several are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The prehistoric sites are threatened by intensive erosion, vandalism, and destructive casual use. The area is also of local and regional significance to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes for its socio-cultural values. One population of wavy leaf thelypody, a special status plant species, and populations of two other Challis endemic plant species are found in the area.

1. Designate 9,969 acres as an ACEC (see *Map 11: ACECs - Lone Bird ACEC*).

2. Retain the existing road closure and physically close the existing road from the NE 1/4, NE 1/4 Section 13, T12N R19E to the NW 1/4, SE 1/4 Section 19, T12N R20E to prevent unauthorized use. The remainder of the ACEC would also be signed and closed to motorized vehicle use.

3. Develop management to protect cultural values.

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4. Monitor populations of rare plants.

5. Close the Lone Bird ACEC to rockhounding, collection of mineral materials, and mineral material sales.

Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC/RNA

Values: Concentration of rare plants; unusual plant communities; petrified forest; fragile soils.

Relevance and Importance: The Malm Gulch/Germer Basin area contains a high concentration of rare Challis endemic plant species. The paleontological values are regionally unique. Most of the area contains fragile soils that require special management consideration.

1. Retain designation of 7,823 acres as an ACEC, of which 2,643 acres would be retained as an RNA (see *Map 12: ACECs - Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC/RNA*).

2. Continue to close the area to livestock grazing, except for a semi-annual one-day trailing permit.

3. Monitor wild horse use in Malm Gulch, and remove wild horses as necessary to protect the fragile watershed.

4. To reduce the hazard of erosion, limit motorized vehicle use in the ACEC to the existing road from Highway 93 to a point of closure in the NW 1/4 of Section 28, T12N, R19E.

5. Continue to withdraw 270 acres of commercial forest land from the commercial timber base.

6. Continue to close 1,136 acres of non-commercial forest land to woodland product sales.

7. Close the area to rockhounding, collection of mineral materials, and mineral material sales.

8. Monitor plant communities.

9. Provide a wayside along Highway 93 to interpret paleontological values and promote their preservation. Protect significant paleontological localities by not identifying their specific location or otherwise promoting public use of the resource.

4/2

Peck's Canyon ACEC/RNA

Values: Excellent condition plant communities.

Relevance and Importance: The area contains a large mountain mahogany stand in excellent condition. Due to the steep topography of the area, most of the other plant communities in this ACEC are also in excellent condition.

1. Retain designation of 782 acres as an ACEC/RNA (see *Map 13: ACECs - Peck's Canyon ACEC/RNA*).

2. Completely inventory the ACEC for rare plants.

3. Monitor plant communities.

4. Limit motorized vehicle use to existing roads and vehicle ways.

Pennal Gulch ACEC

Values: Rare plants; unique riparian area; unique and representative vegetation.

Relevance and Importance: Populations of the wavy leaf thelypody in the Pennal Gulch area are representative of those found in the north central portion of the species' range. The Pennal Gulch area contains four known population areas of this species, and habitat for additional populations. An unusual cottonwood community with a unique understory composition is present along a portion of the drainage channel. The area also contains many of the Challis endemic sensitive plant species, typical Challis area plant communities, and unusual associations containing rare plant species.

1. Designate 5,832 acres as an ACEC (see *Map 14: ACECs - Pennal Gulch ACEC*).

2. Limit motorized vehicle use to the existing road.

3. Monitor populations of rare plants.

Sand Hollow ACEC/RNA

Values: Fragile watershed, rare plant populations; geological area of interest.

Relevance and Importance: Soils in the Sand Hollow area are fragile and require special management consideration. The area contains a concentration of Challis endemic rare plant species. At the upper end of the Sand Hollow area are the Paint Pots, a regionally significant area that provides excellent representation of the Challis volcanics.

1. Designate 3,332 acres as an ACEC/RNA (see *Map 15: ACECs - Sand Hollow ACEC/RNA*).

2. Monitor populations of rare plants.

3. Continue to close the Sand Hollow watershed to livestock grazing and motorized vehicle use (see *Map 27: Grazing Closures* and *Map 33: OHV Use*).

4. Monitor wild horse use in the Sand Hollow watershed, and remove wild horses as necessary to protect the fragile watershed.

Summit Creek ACEC/RNA

Values: Unique wetland system, rare plants, special recreation values.

Relevance and Importance: This wetland system contains unique plant communities and associated rare species. The alkaline primrose, a special status plant species, is found in only two other locations administered by the Challis and Lemhi Resource Areas. Other plant species on the site are very rare within Idaho. The site also has values for waterfowl, fishing, and recreation. As the oldest riparian exclosure in the Resource Area, the Summit Creek RNA is of important scientific value. The site has served as a research site for several studies.

1. Retain designation of 304 acres as an ACEC, of which 230 acres would be an RNA (see *Map 8: ACECs - Summit Creek ACEC/RNA and Donkey Hills ACEC*).

2. Limit motorized vehicle use in the Summit Creek ACEC/RNA to the Howe-May road, the area south of the existing campground road, and the access route to Barney Hot Springs.

3. To mitigate impacts on special status plant species, move the Summit Creek campground facilities to the southwest side of the existing campground road. The creek and riparian area would be fenced and closed to camping and vehicle traffic, and signs would explain the reasons for the closures.

4. Encourage continued use of the area for research.

5. Develop an interpretive display identifying the unique values of the area to recreationists and explaining restrictions on use.

6. Close the ACEC to livestock grazing, and maintain fencing to exclude livestock.

7. Maintain or increase the size of occupied population areas of the five known special status plant species. Monitor populations.

8. Continue to allow noxious weed control in and around the exclosure area. Any weed control program would be done in a manner that would protect rare plant species.

Thousand Springs ACEC/RNA

Values: Unique wetland ecosystem; high value for waterfowl.

Relevance and Importance: This wetland system is unique in its plant communities, hydrology, and the habitat associated with these features. It contains regionally significant waterfowl values.

1. Retain designation of 843 acres as an ACEC, of which 233 acres would be an RNA. The isolated tract on the south side of the Trail Creek Road (53 acres) would no longer be part of the ACEC and would be identified for potential exchange for lands with comparable resource values that would enhance the integrity of the ACEC. Designate an additional 322 acres of recently acquired lands as part of the ACEC, for a total of 1,165 acres in the ACEC. (See *Map 16: ACECs - Thousand Springs ACEC/*RNA).

2. Monitor plant communities.

3. Continue to manage the ACEC in accordance with the current Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project Plan (see *Attachment 11*, p. 144) and the current Thousand Springs/ Chilly Slough HMP. These plans may be updated or revised as necessary (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103). Adjacent private lands with wetland values may be acquired from willing sellers, if available.

4. Livestock use may be authorized after resource objectives have been met, if agreed upon by all members of the Chilly Slough Working Group (see *Attachment 11*, p. 144). Fences would be built in cooperation with adjacent private landowners, to control livestock use on all areas of the ACEC.

5. Condemnation authority would not be used to acquire access across private lands to any part of the ACEC.

6. Limit motorized vehicle travel to existing (and newly constructed, if applicable) roads, vehicle ways, trails, and parking areas (see *Glossary*: existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails, p. 172).

For additional decisions regarding management of the Chilly Slough Wetlands Conservation Project Area, ***also see*** Recreation Opportunities and Visitor Use, Goal 1, #16, p. 76.

Biological Diversity

Goal 1: Maintain functional and repair non-functional ecological systems and processes to ensure continued sustained production of ecosystem products and values such as forage, timber, clean water, and wildlife and fisheries habitat.

Rationale: The long term ability of the ecosystem to provide products for human use and enjoyment requires maintenance of biological diversity at several scales: genetic, species, community, and landscape (see *Glossary*: biological diversity, p. 168). Management decisions to improve range and riparian condition are critical to the genetic, species, and community components of this goal, but are not reiterated here (see actions listed under the following sections of the PRMP: Fisheries, Floodplain/Wetland Areas, Livestock Grazing, Rangeland Vegetation Treatment Projects, Riparian Areas, Special Status Species, Upland Watershed, Water Quality, Wildlife Habitat). Pattern and processes at scales higher than communities (watershed, mountain ranges, regions) affect the dispersal, migration, and long term viability of organisms and the long term sustainable functioning of the natural ecosystem.

1. Include an analysis of direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to biodiversity as part of project and activity planning. The assessment would include, but is not limited to, the following: special status species; unusual or unique plant associations; potential natural, pristine, or good condition communities; important habitat for wildlife; and unique and important landscape patterns. Diversity would be assessed at the species, community, and landscape levels. Incorporate additional guidance as it becomes available.

2. Participate in the BLM's neotropical migratory bird project.

3. Assess patterns of diversity for wide-ranging species (*e.g.*, wolves, bald eagles, golden eagles, goshawks, black bear, elk) in the Resource Area's ecosystems by identifying and mapping (a) areas of fragmented habitat, barriers, and important dispersal corridors, (b) areas of non-fragmented blocks of important habitat, and (c) areas affected by landscape level processes (*e.g.*, fire, insect infestations, blow-downs). (See *Glossary* definitions: barrier, dispersal corridor, fragmented, landscape level processes; pp. 167, 170, 173, 175.)

4. Identify key ecosystem indicator species (see *Glossary*, p. 175) that require ecosystem level management.

5. During activity planning (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103), develop (a) ecosystem and biodiversity objectives, and (b) management strategies to meet the requirements for key ecosystem indicator species.

6. Develop cooperative projects with agencies and private landowners to assess and manage diversity at the landscape level across agency boundaries. Pursue partnerships with adjacent Federal agencies to develop regional goals for biodiversity management.

For additional RMP decisions regarding management of unique or representative biological resources, ***also see*** Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Goal 1, pp. 29-39.

Cultural Resources

Goal 1: Identify and manage cultural resources for a variety of values, including information potential, public values, and conservation.

Rationale: Cultural resource management responds directly to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended, and in general to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The BLM's **Adventures in the Past** initiative (1990) (see *Glossary*, p. 166) promotes the preservation of public land resources and encourages scientific study through research projects which have management benefits.

1. Within two years develop a cultural resource overview of all cultural resources identified within the Challis Resource Area.
2. When conducting a watershed assessment or when developing or revising activity plans (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103), fully integrate cultural resources by (a) taking into consideration the effects of all management actions within that planning area on cultural resources; and (b) providing opportunities to manage cultural resources independent from non-cultural resource related activities.
3. Provide a level of inventory which is commensurate with the level of activities/impacts that result from activity or project planning.
4. Continue monitoring and management of cultural resources. Update site information on those sites recorded prior to development of the IMACS (Intermountain Antiquities Computer System) survey form.
5. Conduct data recovery or stabilization at critically threatened sites (in imminent danger of destruction or damage) of high scientific value.
6. Retain public lands containing cultural resources eligible to be listed in, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (see *Glossary*, p. 176) on a case-by-case basis.
7. Continue the current use allocation of the Doublesprings Area for scientific use.
8. Close the Lone Bird ACEC to rockhounding, mineral material collection, and mineral material sales.
9. Manage OHV use as follows, in order to protect cultural resources (see *Map 33: OHV Use*):

   (a) Close the Lone Bird ACEC to motorized vehicle use. Physically close the existing road in the Lone Bird ACEC from the NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 13, T12N R19E to the NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 19, T12N R20E to prevent unauthorized use. (See *Map 11: ACECs - Lone Bird ACEC*.)

(b) Physically close approximately 1/2-mile of the Devil Canyon Road to help prevent vandalism of cultural resources.

(c) To protect cultural resources and for safety reasons, limit motorized vehicle travel on the Shay Line Trestle to vehicles with a 50-inch wheel base or less and weighing 1,500 pounds or less.

(d) Limit motorized vehicle use in the Antelope Flat area to existing roads and vehicle ways yearlong.

10. Conduct a minimum of 500 acres of Class III non-project intensive inventory (see *Glossary*: cultural resource inventory classes, p. 169) annually in areas with high potential for cultural resources.

11. Prepare a patrol and surveillance plan within one year of RMP approval, for monitoring and law enforcement purposes.

12. Areas of known concentrations of human burials would be closed to livestock grazing, withdrawn from locatable mineral entry and mineral material disposal, and stipulated no surface occupancy for the purposes of energy and non-energy leasing. All areas containing Native American burial areas would be retained in public ownership.

13. Conduct a comprehensive study of rock art locations, including completion of data records, scale drawings, photographs, and descriptions.

14. Develop management practices to protect cultural values in the Lone Bird area.

Goal 2: Increase public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the significance and value of cultural resources.

Rationale: Public education and outreach promoting sound cultural resource management and protection will help decrease instances of vandalism as well as enhance public access to cultural resources. Public awareness activities are required through amendment to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979.

1. Manage interpretive efforts consistent with State and Federal law, protecting cultural resources from adverse impacts associated with interpretive sites and providing for data recovery.

2. Develop interpretive materials for cultural resources including, but not limited to, the following: Shay Line Trestle, Crystal Townsite, Challis Bison Jump, and Salmon River sites.

3. Participate in the BLM's Heritage Education program (see *Glossary*, p. 174).

4. Participate in Adventures in the Past (see *Glossary*, p. 166) initiatives to increase public awareness of the significance of and need to protect cultural resources located on public lands.

Goal 3: Identify and manage cultural resources with high Native American traditional cultural value.

Rationale: The BLM provides for management of cultural resources in consultation with Native American groups. The National Environmental Policy Act, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (see *Appendix E, Item 1*, pp. 638-643) provide legal requirements for coordination with Native American groups and regarding cultural resources management.

1. Coordinate with appropriate Native American groups on cultural resource values.
2. Conduct and complete an ethnographic inventory project by FY 2005 to document current and historic traditional cultural use by Native American groups.

Fire Management

Goal 1: Protect human life, property, and valuable resources from wildfire, and reduce the impacts of suppression activities. Use prescribed fire to protect property and valuable resources, improve range and timber resource conditions, and perpetuate the natural ecosystem.

Rationale: Wildfire can be a threat or a tool, depending on the potential for effects on human life, property, and resources. Unless carefully managed, suppression activities can cause greater and longer-lasting impacts on life, property, and resources than fire. Fire management guidance is provided in an annual fire management activity plan.

1. Provide initial attack and full suppression of natural and human-caused wildfires to protect life, property, and high value resources in the areas identified on *Map 23: Fire Control*.
2. Develop activity plans (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 163) to direct fire suppression on a site-specific basis within the conditional suppression areas identified on *Map 23: Fire Control*. In the absence of an activity plan, provide initial attack and full suppression of natural and human-caused wildfires occurring within conditional suppression areas.
3. Design wildfire suppression tactics to minimize (a) impacts to visual, vegetative, and other resource values, and (b) expenditures of public funds.
4. Fully suppress all wildfires within mountain mahogany vegetation types to retain important bighorn sheep and other wildlife habitat. The areas supporting large blocks of this vegetation type are included as full suppression areas on *Map 23: Fire Control*.

5. When conducting fire management planning, or suppressing, controlling, or otherwise managing a wildfire or prescribed fire, design fuel treatment and fire suppression/control strategies, practices, and activities to accomplish the following objectives:

   (a) ensure progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15* (see p. 149);

   (b) be in accordance with fire management-related SOPs (see *Attachment 5*, pp. 107-112) and suppression/rehabilitation specifications (see *Attachment 9*, pp. 124-134);

   (c) protect natural resources, consistent with other decisions in this RMP, by adhering to the following:

      (1) use motorized fire fighting equipment in accordance with the decisions listed in OHV Use, Goal 1, #1a and b, and #2-7, pp. 69-71, to the extent possible. As noted in OHV Use, Goal 1, #1c, temporary exceptions to the listed OHV limitations and closures may be granted.

      (2) in Special Management Areas (see *Glossary*, pp 182-183), in areas of fragile soils, on slopes greater than 35%, and on slopes adjacent to (within 1/8-mile of) water courses, limit the use of heavy equipment in construction of fire lines to protection of property and facilities, important wildlife habitat, known cultural/historic resources, and high value timber.

      (3) avoid retardant applications and fuel storage within 1/8-mile of riparian areas or within designated recreation sites.

      (4) do not use tractors or other heavy motorized equipment within riparian habitats.

   Under situations threatening life or property, these restrictions may be lifted by the authorized officer.

6. Fire management actions would be in accordance with "Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics" (USDA Forest Service - Northern Region 1993, or as revised) or similar fire suppression guidance (see *Attachment 9: Fire Suppression and Rehabilitation Specifications*, pp. 124-134). Locate incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities outside of riparian areas (as defined in *Attachment 4*, pp. 105-106), unless a review and recommendation is made by a qualified resource advisor assigned to the incident. If the site of incident activity is located within riparian habitats (as defined in *Attachment 4)*, fire activities should not hinder progress toward attaining desired riparian and aquatic habitat conditions (see *Attachment 15*, p. 149). During pre-suppression planning, utilize an ID team to predetermine suitable incident base and helibase locations sufficient to support major incidents.

7. Within conditional suppression areas, determine where resource management objectives would be met through the use of prescribed fire to enhance ecosystem health and function and biodiversity. Develop activity plans and fire prescriptions for these areas through an ID team planning process (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, pp. 103). For prescribed fire proposals in areas where cheatgrass invasion is potentially high, the ID team would physically examine the site to specifically analyze the risk of cheatgrass invasion prior to finalizing the project proposal.

8. Whenever riparian habitats within areas defined in *Attachment 4* (pp. 105-106) are significantly damaged by wildfire or prescribed burning, form an emergency ID team to develop a rehabilitation plan that will ensure progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15* (see p. 149, and ensure that the fire rehabilitation specifications listed in *Attachment 9*, pp. 124-134, are followed. Address all other fire rehabilitation on a case-by-case basis (also see Upland Watershed, Goal 1, #8, p. 88).

Fisheries

Goal 1: Ensure a natural abundance and diversity of aquatic habitats to support fisheries resources in a healthy and productive condition, to provide the continued opportunity for nonconsumptive and consumptive uses, and to ensure the viability of these species.

Rationale: The BLM is responsible for management of fish habitat on the Challis Resource Area's public lands to ensure that self-sustaining, healthy populations can be maintained. The Salmon BLM's *Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan* (1993) provides guidance for management of fish habitat.

Management Decisions Common to All Fisheries Resources:

1. The following would be priority fish species (see *Glossary*, p. 179):

Anadromous Fish Species:

Chinook Salmon	*(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)*
Sockeye Salmon	*(Oncorhynchus nerka)*
Steelhead Rainbow Trout	*(Oncorhynchus mykiss)*

Resident Fish Species:

Bull Trout	*(Salvelinus confluentus)*
Westslope Cutthroat Trout	*(Oncorhynchus clarki lewisii)*
Brook Trout	*(Salvelinus fontinalis)*
Rainbow Trout	*(Oncorhynchus mykiss)*
Mountain Whitefish	*(Prosopium williamsoni)*

2. Define crucial habitats for priority fish species to include migration, spawning, rearing, and overwintering habitats.

3. Identify and monitor crucial habitats and determine distribution of priority fish species within the RA, with special emphasis on drainages within watersheds currently sustaining special status fish populations.

4. (a) For all fish-bearing streams (see *Map 2: Anadromous and Resident Fisheries Occupied Habitat*), develop management strategies and objectives through the ID team process, to maintain satisfactory condition aquatic and riparian habitats and improve 90% of nonfunctional and functional-at-risk condition aquatic and riparian habitats within riparian areas defined in *Attachment 4*, pp. 105-106 (also see *Attachment 1: Riparian-Wetland Area Function Classification*, pp. 101-102).

   (b) Develop strategies, through the ID team process, to meet or exceed the minimum riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15*, p. 149.

5. Authorize population enhancement activities for priority fish species through introduction of hatchery-reared fish, only when it can be documented that the population levels and the genetic integrity of endemic wild anadromous stocks or other resident fish populations will not be adversely impacted.

6. Provide opportunity and support to the IDFG, NMFS, USFWS, USFS, BPA, appropriate Federally recognized tribes, and other partners for the cooperative management of anadromous and resident fish resources in order to promote fisheries opportunities on BLM-administered public lands, while ensuring protection of priority salmonid fish resources.

7. Maintain a "no net loss" of salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout habitat by limiting land exchanges of salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout habitat to like habitat of equal or greater values. Riparian, wetland, and floodplain habitat could be exchanged, but only for areas containing riparian, wetland, or floodplain habitat with equal or greater values for recreation, access, wildlife, fisheries, and biodiversity. Such exchanges would have to balance similar resource values for each individual exchange, although both tracts of land would not have to be within the boundaries of the Challis Resource Area. Where possible, land exchanges would be made to facilitate recovery of threatened or endangered species.

8. Maintain the existing riparian habitat protective exclosures on Burnt Creek, Herd Creek, Road Creek, and Corral Basin Creek as reference areas to monitor and evaluate aquatic habitat conditions.

9. Where feasible on BLM public lands, within 7 years eliminate or modify natural or artificial barriers to upstream and downstream movement of priority fish species, where it will not impact other authorized or licensed uses (ditches or diversions).

10. In cooperation with the IDFG, seek adequate streamflows for channel maintenance and to sustain riparian habitat and priority fish populations on BLM-administered streams (see Minimum Streamflow, Goal 1, p. 67).

11. On a case-by-case basis, coordinate with appropriate Federally recognized tribes on fisheries management actions that may affect tribal treaty rights. Give priority consideration in the development of activity plans and improvement projects to provide benefits to fish species traditionally used for subsistence and non-subsistence purposes by Native American groups under treaty.

Management Decisions Common to Anadromous Fisheries Resources:

12. In cooperation with appropriate parties, inventory anadromous fish habitat on a watershed basis and determine current distribution of anadromous fish species within RA public lands. Watersheds include the East Fork Salmon River and its tributaries Herd Creek, Road Creek, and Big Boulder Creek; the Pahsimeroi River; and the Main Salmon River and its tributaries Morgan, Squaw, Cow, Bayhorse, Thompson, and Challis creeks.

13. Cooperate with the IDFG and appropriate Federally recognized tribes to reduce juvenile anadromous fish mortality due to stream diversion actions (also see Floodplain/Wetland Areas, Goal 2, #4, p. 48). Priority streams include the Main Salmon River, East Fork Salmon River, and the following creeks: Bayhorse, Challis, Eddy, Garden, Cow, Little Morgan, Lyon, McDonald, McKim, Morgan, Squaw, Fox, Thompson, Herd, Lake, and Road.

Management Decisions Common to Resident Fisheries Resources:

14. Within 7 years, develop and implement an activity plan for maintaining and enhancing fisheries habitat along the Big Lost River within the 5.7 miles of public lands extending from the USFS boundary downstream (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103).

15. In cooperation with the IDFG and appropriate Federally recognized tribes, evaluate the potential for re-introducing beaver into historic ranges to promote fish habitat; re-introduce beaver where appropriate (see Wildlife Habitat, Goal 4, p. 98).

16. In cooperation with appropriate parties, inventory bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout habitat on a watershed basis and determine the current distribution of bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout within RA public lands.

For additional RMP decisions which relate to fisheries habitat protection and/or management, ***also see*** Minerals, Goal 1, #6, Goal 2, #6, and Goal 3, #5 (pp. 64 and 66); *Attachment 5: Standard Operating Procedures*, pp. 107-112; and *Attachment 8: Design Specifications*, pp. 120-123.

Floodplain/Wetland Areas

Goal 1: Maintain or improve the unique resource values of wetland and floodplain areas.

Rationale: Non-riverine wetland areas in the Resource Area are rare, limited to Summit Creek, Thousand Springs, and smaller spring-related wetlands. These areas provide important habitat for wildlife and unusual plants and plant communities.

1. Continue to implement the Chilly Slough wetland conservation project, as described in *Attachment 11: Summary of the Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project*, p. 144. (Also see Land Tenure and Access, Goal 1, #6, p. 54.)

2. Move the Summit Creek Campground campsites from the riparian area to the southwest side of the existing campground road to reduce impacts to wetland and rare plant values (see Special Status Species, Goal 2, p. 83).

3. Actions which would have direct or indirect adverse effects on floodplains or wetlands would not be authorized, in accordance with applicable Executive Orders.

4. Retain public lands under BLM administration unless the receiving parties agree to continue to maintain or to restore (if degraded) and permanently maintain floodplain and wetland functions.

Goal 2: Prevent loss of the resource values of springs and seeps which may occur through dewatering by spring development or trampling damage by livestock.

Rationale: Upland wetland sites provide valuable habitat for wildlife, fish, and plants, and help maintain secure and stable water supplies.

1. Waterholes developed from springs or seeps would normally be converted to headbox/pipeline/trough developments when reconstructed, rather than maintained as waterholes, unless constrained by other resource values. No new waterholes would be developed by blasting or excavation of springs or seeps.

2. New springs and seeps would be developed through headbox/pipeline construction and engineered to maintain water at the spring site (see *Attachment 8: Design Specifications* - Rangeland Improvement, #4 and 8, p. 123). Only those spring sources with an excess of water, as evidenced by surface flow from the site, would be developed. Moist sites, without water flowing from the site, would not be developed to extract water from the site.

3. Consistent with Idaho water laws, the BLM would take those actions necessary to protect Federal water interests on public lands. As much as possible, water being put to beneficial use on BLM lands would not be allowed to be licensed by private claimants.

4. New rights-of-way for water to be diverted from public land by a private claimant would only be granted if (a) the diversion facility is controllable, measurable, and/or designed to divert, at most, that amount of water permitted in the water right, and (b) the diversion would have no significant impact on existing resource values, and (c) granting the right-of-way would not adversely affect achievement of riparian management or aquatic objectives, and (d) when appropriate, the diversion facility is designed and constructed in accordance with the latest fish screening and bypass criteria. When renewing existing rights-of-way for water diversion, stipulate the renewed right-of-way to achieve (a), (b), (c) and (d) above, to the extent possible.

Forest Resources

Goal 1: Maintain the sustainable productivity of forest land by managing forests with an ecosystem approach.

Rationale: Recent emphasis in BLM policy is to manage forests as functional ecosystems that provide a sustained yield of ecosystem products such as clean water and wildlife habitat, as well as a sustained yield of forest products. FLPMA requires "a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations." The BLM Public Domain Forest Policy Statement requires the BLM to "manage to maintain desired forest ecosystems."

1. Intensively manage 23,578 acres of commercial forest lands for multiple uses such as timber production, fish and wildlife habitat, and water quality enhancement (see *Map C: Suitable Commercial Timberlands*). Timber harvested per decade in the Challis Resource Area would not exceed the sustained yield average of 6.60 million board feet (MMBF).

   Continue to withdraw the following suitable commercial forest lands from the commercial timber base:

   (a) 57 acres in the upper Lake Creek area (T9N, R20E within the Herd Creek Watershed ACEC/RNA); and

   (b) 270 acres in the Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC.

   In addition, withdraw the following suitable commercial forest lands from the commercial timber base:

   (a) 6,209 acres in existing Wilderness Study Areas (**Note:** about 2,787 acres in the suitable portions of the Jerry Peak WSA would continue to be withdrawn from the commercial timber base if the WSA is released from wilderness review (see Forest Resources, Goal 1, #23, p. 52)); and

   (b) about 980 acres in small, isolated forest stands (see Forest Resources, Goal 1, #22, p. 52).

2. Conduct an intensive forest inventory within 10 years; include old growth timber stands in this inventory. Adjust the maximum sustained yield harvest per decade based on growth and yield data resulting from this inventory.

3. Manage 22,205 acres of woodland for forest ecosystem values, wood products, and recreational uses (see *Map D: Forest Lands*). Continue to close the following areas to woodland product sales (see Glossary, p. 188):

   (a) 948 acres of forest land in the upper Lake Creek area of the Herd Creek Watershed ACEC/RNA (T9N, R20E);

   (b) 1,136 acres of non-commercial forest land in the Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC;

   (c) 314 acres of forest land in the Cronk's Canyon ACEC; and

   (d) 9,769 acres of forest land in existing WSAs (includes 3,560 acres of woodland and 6,209 acres of commercial forest land). **Note:** Woodlands would be open to forest management, including woodland product sales, in any WSAs which are released from wilderness review, except where the ACEC closure stated in (a) above would apply.

4. All forest management planning and projects would be designed and analyzed by an interdisciplinary team.

5. Lodgepole pine stands would be harvested primarily by clearcutting. Clearcuts would be limited to 40 acres, except in the Donkey Hills ACEC, where clearcuts in lodgepole pine stands would be limited to 10 acres (see ACECs, Donkey Hills ACEC, #3, p. 32). Clearcuts would also be irregularly shaped to minimize wildlife escape distances and blend into the surrounding landscape.

6. Restrict clearcutting in Douglas-fir types as follows: (a) The need for and size limits of clearcuts for fire salvage would be analyzed by an interdisciplinary team; otherwise, (b) clearcuts would be limited to 10 acres, irregularly shaped to minimize wildlife escape distances and blend into the surrounding landscape, and only allowed for the purpose of controlling dwarf mistletoe infections and insect infestations or for other (non-fire) salvage purposes.

7. In Douglas-fir stands, design timber marking prescriptions to establish or enhance natural regeneration.

8. Natural regeneration would be the primary method of reforestation, except where an area has been heavily affected or depleted by insects, disease, fire, or other natural catastrophes.

9. Artificial regeneration would be completed with seedlings appropriate by seed zone, species, and elevation of site. Plantings would use genetically diverse stock.

10. If natural regeneration does not occur within five years after harvest in clearcut areas and within 15 years after harvest in shelterwood cut areas, priority would be given to artificial reforestation of these areas rather than timber sale preparation elsewhere.

11. Consider the needs of appropriate Federally recognized tribes for non-commercial use of forest products as provided by treaty.

12. All harvest units susceptible to livestock damage would be protected by grazing closures, fencing, or comparable measures until regeneration is established at proper stocking levels.

13. Firewood cutting permits would be issued, with the following exceptions:

    (a) No firewood cutting (see *Glossary*, p. 172) would be allowed in riparian areas (see *Glossary*, p. 180). Exceptions would be considered through the ID team process as part of special vegetation management projects designed to encourage sprouting and regeneration of cottonwood/aspen stands.

    (b) Firewood cutting and firewood gathering (see *Glossary*, p. 172) would be prohibited within designated recreation sites.

    (c) Firewood cutting permits for standing trees would be denied within SRMAs, except where tree cutting meets the objectives stated in Forest Resources, #24, p. 52. Firewood gathering within SRMAs would be limited to dead-and-down material.

14. Forest stand management treatments would be timed to maximize the productivity of the timber resource, while promoting forest stand structure and diversity typical of all seral stages for the managed habitat type on a drainage basis.

15. Maintain all stream beds, springs, bogs, and streamside vegetation in an as near-natural state as possible. Timber harvest activities would not occur within riparian areas (as defined in *Attachment 4*, pp. 105-106, except as stated below. Logging or road construction activities would only be considered within riparian areas to (a) provide for necessary road crossings; (b) remove (via cable logging methods) or reduce insect or disease risk to the timber stand; or (c) skid timber on at least 12 inches of snow cover.

16. An additional 50-foot modified activity strip would be established along perennial streams to supplement the no activity buffer described in #15 above. Heavy equipment would be excluded from this 50-foot wide area, but timber may be removed by cable. Exceptions may be designed by an interdisciplinary team.

17. Seasonal harvest restrictions and road closures would be imposed to protect soils, watershed, and wildlife values during critical periods.

18. Consult the IDFG and appropriate Federally recognized tribes about stipulations to protect elk habitat quality in the Donkey Hills area, prior to authorization of any actions that may affect elk habitat. Harvest timber in accordance with the following stipulations, to protect elk habitat quality: (a) timber would be removed by helicopter or cable logging to existing roads only - no new roads would be constructed, (b) Douglas-fir would be harvested by shelterwood or group selection cuts only, (c) clearcuts in lodgepole pine would be 10 acres or smaller, and (d) a 200 foot uncut buffer zone would be left around the edges of all harvest units. Uncut buffer zones may be harvested when cut units have regenerated sufficiently to meet elk habitat requirements.

19. Allow logging on the Willow Creek Summit elk winter ranges, in accordance with the Willow Creek Summit elk HMP. Manage harvest to protect elk habitat quality. Coordinate design with the IDFG and appropriate Federally recognized tribes.

20. Allow only helicopter logging in the Lone Pine Peak area (see *Map C: Suitable Commercial Timberlands*), to protect watershed resources in Lone Pine Creek and retain the visual characteristics of the area.

21. Commercial timber harvest practices on BLM lands would exceed standards contained in applicable State approved BMPs for timber harvest.

22. Remove forty-one (41) small forest stands totalling about 980 acres (primarily old growth) from the commercial timber base to maintain wildlife cover in open areas (see *Map C: Suitable Commercial Timberlands*).

23. If released from wilderness review, WSAs would be open to forest management, including commercial timber harvest, with the following limitations and exceptions on commercial timber harvest: (a) In the nonsuitable portions of the Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs, timber stands more than 1/2-mile from roads existing at the time of RMP approval (see *Glossary*: "road," p. 181 and "existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails," p. 172) would be available for harvest by helicopter logging only. (b) Suitable portions of the Jerry Peak WSA if released from wilderness review would remain closed to timber harvest to maintain old growth forest values and biodiversity associated with large undisturbed tracts of forest land.

24. Tree cutting (see *Glossary*, p. 184) in riparian areas would be allowed only to restore degraded riparian conditions resulting from catastrophic events, to meet aquatic resource objectives, or for safety hazard reduction.

For additional RMP decisions regarding management of forest resources, ***also see*** "General" SOPs listed in *Attachment 5*, p. 107 and forest management-related design specifications listed in *Attachment 8*, pp. 120-123.

Hazardous Materials Management

Goal 1: Prevent the occurrence of hazardous materials/waste incidents on public lands. Minimize the human health threat and the risk to natural resources from hazardous materials contamination through access control, hazardous materials removal, containment, and remediation actions. Ensure protection of human health and the environment when using or transporting hazardous materials/wastes on public lands. Minimize wastes and prevent pollution generated on or released on public lands and BLM facilities.

Rationale: By law, the Bureau of Land Management must protect its employees, public health, and resources from contamination by hazardous materials.

1. No public lands would be leased or permitted for the storage, treatment, or disposal of hazardous waste, nor would public lands be leased for purposes of sanitary landfills. Lands may be sold or exchanged for these purposes under an appropriate lands action.
2. Eliminate the use or transportation of hazardous materials or toxic substances on public lands where feasible. Assess risks of authorized use through project and activity planning and modify actions to eliminate or reduce risk to acceptable levels.
3. Increase education and law enforcement actions in order to reduce illegal disposal of hazardous wastes on public lands.
4. Inventory abandoned mine sites, lease and permit sites, rights-of-way, and any other activities that may have produced a hazardous materials incident on public lands. As time and budget allow, prioritize and investigate sites potentially containing hazardous materials.
5. Develop special stipulations as part of permits, leases, or actions in order to safeguard human health and prevent environmental damage.

For additional RMP decisions regarding management of hazardous materials, ***also see*** *Attachment 5: Standard Operating Procedures* - Hazardous Materials, p. 108.

Land Tenure and Access

Goal 1: Retain lands with significant resource values in public ownership. Seek to acquire additional lands having high public values, through lands actions such as exchange, donation, or willing-seller purchase.

Rationale: As described in FLPMA, Section 102(a)(1), it is the policy of the United States that the public lands be retained in Federal ownership, unless it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest.

1. Retain approximately 729,500 acres of BLM lands within the Management Areas (see *Glossary*, p. 176) shown on *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas* in public ownership

for the long term.

2. Priorities for land tenure adjustments would be the following: acquire lands with high resource values; consolidate public lands; resolve unauthorized use conflicts; provide for tribal treaty uses; pursue public access; and facilitate threatened/endangered species recovery.

3. Riparian, wetland, and floodplain habitat could be exchanged, but only for areas containing riparian, wetland, or floodplain habitat with equal or greater values for recreation, access, wildlife, fisheries, and biodiversity. Such exchanges would have to balance similar resource values for each individual exchange, although both tracts of land would not have to be within the boundaries of the Challis Resource Area. Where possible, land exchanges would be made to facilitate recovery of threatened or endangered species.

4. Lands acquired for special values, such as unique or fragile resources, would be retained in Federal ownership and managed to maintain or improve those special values for which they were acquired.

5. Retain the BLM adjustment parcel located at T14N, R22E, Sec. 21, S1/2NE, NESE (see *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas*) in public ownership, unless exchanged for equivalent resource value Pahsimeroi River frontage.

6. Approximately 12,315 acres of BLM land have been identified for potential disposal only in exchange for private parcels located within the Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project area (see *Map 18: Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project Area and Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas*). An additional 2,962 acres would be available for either Chilly Slough or State of Idaho exchange only. Note: The exchange restrictions described herein do not apply to lands under existing agricultural or occupancy trespass or lands listed as sale parcels in *Attachment 17*, p. 151.

7. Public river frontage along the Main Salmon River and the East Fork Salmon River can be offered for disposal, provided that additional lands with greater or equal resource values (*e.g.*, river frontage, public access and associated riparian values) are acquired concurrently on a case-by-case basis. Tracts meeting the definition of omitted lands and unsurveyed islands (see *Glossary*, pp. 178 and 185) would not be subject to this requirement. If opportunities arise, enhance public access through acquisition of additional lands.

8. Retain in public ownership all areas containing Native American burial areas (see Cultural Resources, Goal 1, #12, p. 42).

9. Retain public lands containing cultural resources eligible to be listed in, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (see *Glossary*, p. 176) on a case-by-case basis.

10. Prior to any land tenure adjustments, consult appropriate Federally recognized tribes to ensure protection of tribal treaty rights.

11. Retain public lands containing significant paleontological resources on a case-by-case basis.

12. Retain public lands under BLM administration unless the receiving parties agree to continue to maintain or to restore (if degraded) and permanently maintain floodplain and wetland functions.

13. Pursue acquisition of State and private lands in the Donkey Hills ACEC, with emphasis on land exchanges and cooperative efforts with conservation organizations such as the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.

14. Pursue acquisition of State lands within the Birch Creek ACEC.

Goal 2: Identify BLM public lands which may be available for disposal to achieve purposes such as (a) consolidating public lands to enhance management capability, (b) allowing agricultural entry, or (c) meeting other important public objectives.

Rationale: Consolidated land patterns would provide better land management and administration for both public and private landowners. FLPMA allows for sale or other disposal of public lands when specific criteria are met, including identification of those lands during the land use planning process.

1. Offer sufficient public lands for sale or exchange to mitigate loss of tax revenue to Custer or Lemhi counties that may occur as a result of BLM acquisitions of private land needed to meet important public resource objectives.

2. Only the BLM tracts within the adjustment areas shown on *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas* (approximately 63,075 acres) would be made available for disposal under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), except as follows: A parcel of land which is at issue in a long-standing water rights trespass situation may be considered for exchange only as a possible resolution to the water rights trespass issue, regardless of whether the parcel is located in an adjustment area or a management area, subject to all other land tenure adjustment requirements contained elsewhere in this PRMP. (See *Glossary:* Adjustment Area; disposal tracts, pp. 166 and 170).

3. Within the adjustment areas shown on *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas*, a total of about 4,805.84 acres would be considered for sale under the following FLPMA authorities (see *Attachment 17*, p. 151):

   (a) Approximately 3,324.63 acres would be considered for sale, because they are difficult and uneconomical to manage (FLPMA, Section 203(a)(1)).

   (b) Approximately 1,481.21 acres would be considered for sale, because they meet public objectives such as community expansion and economic development (FLPMA Section 203(a)(3)).

4. Desert Land Entry applications would not be considered on lands determined to be nonsuitable for agricultural purposes. Lands suitable for transfer under agricultural authority must meet the following criteria (Desert Land Act of 1877) and be within the adjustment areas identified on *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas*:

   (a) suitable soils for agricultural development (NRCS classification - 40% class III soils or better for each 40 acre parcel) (see *Glossary*: soil capability classes, p. 182);

   (b) slopes less than 20%; and

   (c) elevation less than 6,300 feet above sea level.

5. Riparian areas, floodplains, and wetlands transferred out of public ownership would contain covenant language in the deed to protect the wetland resource values from degradation.

6. Proposals for disposal of tracts within the adjustment areas (see *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas*) would be considered through the NEPA and ID team planning process.

7. Approximately 36, 915 acres of the 63,075 acres shown as adjustment areas on *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas* would be available for exchange only with the State of Idaho for State managed lands

8. Tracts of public land within an ACEC may be exchanged for private or State lands within or adjacent to the ACEC, provided that the acquired lands are of equal or greater benefit to the integrity and management of the associated ACEC.

9. Prior to lease renewal, the BLM would offer to the State of Idaho, for sale or exchange, the tracts of land currently leased to the State of Idaho, Bureau of Aeronautics, for the May and Twin Bridges airports. The sale or exchange would contain covenant language that would require the tracts to continue to be used as public airstrips. The Twin Bridges airport (about 60 acres) is located in T7N, R20E, Sec. 9 SW* and Sec. 17 NE*. The May Airport (about 125 acres) is located in T15N, R22E, portions of Sec. 19, 20, and 29.

10. Public lands within an existing WSA which are identified as adjustment areas for potential disposal (see *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas*) would be available for potential disposal only if the WSA is released from wilderness review.

11. The isolated tract on the south side of the Trail Creek Road (53 acres) which is proposed for removal from the Thousand Springs ACEC/RNA (see ACECs - Thousand Springs ACEC, #1, p. 39) would be identified for potential exchange for lands with comparable resource values that would enhance the integrity of the Thousand Springs ACEC.

Goal 3: Consider public needs for use authorizations, such as rights-of-way, leases, permits, and withdrawals.

Rationale: Required by law, regulations, and policy.

1. Except for restrictions in WSAs (see Goal 3, #2 below), allow rights-of-way in Special Management Areas (SMAs) (see *Glossary*, p. 182) only if it can be demonstrated that there would be no negative effect on the special values for which the SMA was designated. All other BLM lands would be considered for rights-of-way through site-specific analysis. No right-of-way leases, permits, or easements would be authorized in riparian areas (as defined in *Attachment 4*, pp. 105-106), that would hinder attainment of the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15* (see p. 149).

2. Rights-of-way would be excluded from existing WSAs. Rights-of-way in WSAs released from wilderness review would be considered under normal BLM procedures.

3. Continue to authorize the following communications sites (see *Map 19: Communication Sites*): Willow Creek Summit, Challis, Saturday Mountain, Poverty Flat, Summit Creek, Mackay AT&T. Evaluate future proposals for communication site authorization on a case-by-case basis.

4. (a) Pursue recommendations for release of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) withdrawals as needed. Manage areas released from FERC withdrawal consistent with other decisions in this RMP.

   (b) Consider applications for FERC projects on a case-by-case basis. Approval of hydropower rights-of-way would be contingent upon maintenance of sufficient instream flows to ensure progress toward desired riparian and aquatic habitat conditions (see *Attachment 15*, p. 149). Locate any new hydropower facilities associated with the right-of-way outside of riparian areas (as defined in *Attachment 4* (see pp. 105-106).

5. No new short term permits or long term leases would be issued for the following actions: (a) new public waste disposal sites; (b) new or existing private waste disposal sites; and (c) sites for storage or disposal of hazardous material. Accommodate public demand for these types of sites through the sale tracts shown in Land Tenure, Goal 2, #3, p. 55.

6. Lands currently under lease as a landfill would be sold, exchanged, or otherwise conveyed to Custer County or another qualified entity. An additional 280 acres of BLM lands adjacent to the existing landfill site would be considered for conveyance to Custer County as landfill expansion.

7. Prior to approval of any public demand land uses, consult appropriate Federally recognized tribes to ensure protection of tribal treaty rights.

8. New rights-of-way for water to be diverted from public land by a private claimant would only be granted if (a) the diversion facility is controllable, measurable, and/or designed to divert, at most, that amount of water permitted in the water right, and (b) the diversion would have no significant impact on existing resource values, and (c) granting the right-

of-way would not adversely affect achievement of riparian management or aquatic objectives, and (d) when appropriate, the diversion facility is designed and constructed in accordance with the latest fish screening and bypass criteria. When renewing existing rights-of-way for water diversion, stipulate the renewed right-of-way to achieve (a), (b), (c) and (d) above, to the extent possible.

Goal 4: Eliminate unauthorized use of public lands.

Rationale: Required by law, regulations, and policy.

1. Resolve long term agricultural or occupancy trespass through termination or through authorization by lease, sale, or exchange where such actions would meet other important public objectives. Terminate and rehabilitate new trespasses. Short term permits may be used to authorize agricultural or occupancy trespass while resolution is being pursued.

2. Unauthorized uses which are terminated and involved ground-disturbing activities would be seeded with an appropriate seed mix within 8 months (see *Attachment 8: Design Specifications*, "General," #2-4, pp. 120-121). Cost for reclamation of intentional trespass would be incurred by the violator.

Goal 5: Improve management of the public lands through increased access for public enjoyment, administrative needs, and pursuit of tribal treaty rights.

Rationale: Legal access across private, State, and other Federal lands is often necessary for management of public lands, and Section 205 of FLPMA authorizes the acquisition of access where necessary to better manage public lands.

1. Attempt to acquire legal access through purchase, exchange, or donation as follows:

   (a) non-motorized, legal, public access to McDonald Creek, Fox Creek, Pine Creek, and Twin Bridges Creek;

   (b) motorized, legal, public access to Mill Creek, Big Creek, the Donkey Hills, and Meadow Creek in the Pahsimeroi Valley;

   (c) legal, public access in French Creek, Sullivan Creek, Allison Creek, Centennial Flat, and Lyon Creek and nonmotorized legal, public access in Cow Creek;

   (d) legal, public access to Bady Creek/Harry Canyon and Navarre Creek; and

   (e) the easements shown in *Attachment 22*, p. 158 would be pursued to ensure public access to BLM roads.

2. Maintain or improve public access to public lands through covenant language in all land tenure adjustments.

Livestock Grazing

Goal 1: Manage livestock grazing levels in line with the long term capacity of the land, considering multiple use and climatic variability, to maintain, improve, or make significant progress toward improving ecological condition as follows: Increase the percent of stream riparian/wetland areas in proper functioning condition (as defined in *Attachment 1: Riparian-Wetland Area Function Classification*, pp. 101-102) from 35.8% (based on the most recent riparian functionality assessments) to 75% within 5 years. Increase rangelands in the late seral to Potential Natural Community (PNC) stage from 37.1% (based on the most recent range inventories) to 40% by 2009. Reduce the percentage of public rangelands in the early seral stage from 16.2% (based on the most recent range inventories) to 10% by 2009.

Rationale: Managing livestock grazing levels in line with the long term capability of the land is in accordance with FLPMA, Sec. 103 (c). The ecological condition goals are from *The State of the Public Rangelands 1990, The Range of Our Vision* (BLM 1990).

1. Manage livestock grazing activities to ensure achievement and maintenance of, or significant progress toward achieving, fundamentals of rangeland health, and standards for rangeland health and guidelines for livestock grazing management (per 43 CFR 4180).

2. Continue existing livestock grazing preference allocations of 51,069 AUMs for the short term. Conduct vegetative monitoring (*e.g.*, utilization pattern mapping (UPM), ecological site inventory (ESI)) to determine appropriate long term stocking levels. Initial priority would be to establish stocking rates for the following allotments: Burnt Creek, Bear Creek, Bayhorse, Countyline, Dry Creek, Herd Creek, Lower Goldburg, Sage Creek, Mountain Springs (San Felipe), Upper Pahsimeroi, and Warm Springs.

3. Approximately 771,224 acres (97.3% of the Resource Area) would continue to be open to managed livestock grazing.

    (a) The following areas would continue to be closed to livestock grazing:

Cronk's Canyon Bighorn Sheep Pasture	1,496 acres
Morgan Creek Bighorn Sheep Pasture	3,642 acres
Bruno Creek Allotment (mining)	2,378 acres
Sand Hollow Area (watershed)	3,332 acres
Malm Gulch Area (watershed)	9,136 acres
East Fork Salmon River Bench (ACEC)	78 acres
Summit Creek exclosure (plants)	305 acres
Total:	20,367 acres

    (b) In addition, close the south half of the Highway Allotment (976 acres) to livestock grazing (see Livestock Grazing, Goal 1, #12, p. 61). (Also see *Map 27: Grazing Closures*.)

4. Revise existing Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) as needed, through completion of a watershed assessment and development of an Integrated Resource Activity Plan (IRAP) (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103). For allotments without an existing AMP, consider livestock grazing management in the development of IRAPs for geographical areas which include those allotments. Priority would be given to those watersheds with special status fish species concerns, as shown in Fisheries, Goal 1, p. 45. Criteria for grazing riparian areas would be included: see Riparian Areas, Goal 1, #4 - 7, pp. 79-80; *Attachment 3: Component Practices for Grazing Management in Lieu of BMPs*, p. 104, and Fisheries, Goal 1, #4, p. 46.

5. Plan, design, and manage land use activities, including grazing management actions and range improvement projects, located on the (a) Morgan Creek, Cronk's Canyon, East Fork Salmon River, and Birch Creek/Mud Springs Gulch bighorn sheep winter ranges (see *Map 17: Bighorn Sheep Winter Ranges*) or the (b) Willow Creek Summit or Donkey Hills elk winter ranges (see *Map 21: Elk Winter Ranges and Donkey Hills Calving Area*) to ensure the continued viability of bighorn sheep and elk populations dependent on these key habitat areas. Fully analyze any potential for adverse effects on the viability of bighorn sheep or elk populations in appropriate site-specific NEPA documentation.

6. Develop vegetative monitoring to measure site-specific objectives. Prioritize monitoring of I category allotments (see *Glossary* definition: allotment categorization, p. 166). Use *Minimum Monitoring Standards* and other approved methods. Emphasize monitoring of perennial riparian systems with high potential for improvement. Climatic monitoring would consist of primarily National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and remote area weather station (RAWS) site data. Base use adjustments on monitoring results.

7. Use the following utilization criteria (see *Glossary*: utilization; utilization criteria, p. 185) on key areas of upland sites (where an ID team has determined the key area and key species) to determine the proper time to move livestock to the next pasture in a grazing system or from the allotment:

Season of Use[1]	Key Species Agsp[2]	All Other Key Species
Early: Prior to Boot	50%	50%
Critical: Boot to Flowering	40%[3]	50%
Late: After Flowering	60%	50%
Dormant: Dormant winter	60%	60%

[1] See *Glossary* definition: season of use, p. 181.

[2] Agsp-*Agropyron spicatum*, bluebunch wheatgrass.

[3] On sites where an ID team has determined that the health and vigor of bluebunch wheatgrass are less than satisfactory, a lower utilization level or one or more years of rest would be initiated.

Knowledgeable and reasonable practices (see *Glossary*, p. 175) other than the utilization levels listed above (*e.g.*, alternative stubble height criteria) may be used to determine the timing of livestock movements. Any alternative utilization levels other than those listed above would be based on the following: (a) current scientific literature or other applicable study results which document the biological effects of the alternative levels of use on the key species; (b) the recommendations of an interdisciplinary team responsible for reviewing, interpreting and documenting the scientific literature or study results; and (c) a site-specific environmental assessment to document how the alternative criteria would help meet resource objectives.

8. Manage livestock grazing to ensure progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15* (see p. 149). See the stubble height criteria, bank shearing criteria, and knowledgeable and reasonable practices described in Riparian Areas, Goal 1, #4-7 (see pp. 79-80).

9. Continue existing management (including periodic grazing) of the Anderson Ranch riparian pasture to ensure progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15* (see p. 149). Develop riparian pastures and riparian study exclosures throughout the RA where an ID team identifies the opportunity.

10. Manage rangeland sites for late seral or Potential Natural Community to meet the objectives stated in Goal 1, unless an ID team determines during activity planning that some other Desired Plant Community would better achieve multiple use and meet the goals of rangeland health. Indicators of rangeland health would include (a) soil stability and watershed function, (b) distribution of nutrients and energy, (c) recovery mechanisms, and (d) riparian functioning condition.

11. In all fish-bearing streams, design grazing practices to be consistent with attainment of or progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15* (see p. 149). When necessary, locate livestock handling and management facilities and activities outside riparian areas (see Upland Watershed, Goal 1, #2, p. 87).

12. Combine or split allotments as needed, to provide increased management flexibility in meeting riparian and upland objectives. For highway safety reasons, combine the north half of the Highway Allotment with the Little Morgan Creek Allotment and close the south half of the Highway Allotment.

13. Grazing privileges that are lost, retired, relinquished, canceled, or have base property sold without transfer would have attached AUMs held for watershed protection and wildlife habitat until allotment vegetative objectives are reached. Once vegetative objectives are reached, these AUMs would remain unallocated to any particular livestock permittee, but may be used to provide short term (less than three years) flexibility to permittees for vegetation treatments or other management actions affecting their base permit.

14. Manage all watersheds in the Resource Area to achieve 70% vegetative cover on uplands as measured prior to grazing, or, for sites not capable of achieving 70% cover, 90% of cover achievable under Potential Natural Community.

15. Coordinate with appropriate Federally recognized tribes on range practices and management that may affect pursuit of tribal treaty rights.

16. Allocate nonuse AUMs to watershed protection, wildlife habitat, plant maintenance, and improvement of ecological condition to meet related allotment objectives. Nonuse AUMs may be authorized for temporary nonrenewable use after an ID team has determined that related allotment objectives are being met.

17. Exclude livestock from the portions of developed recreation sites (see *Glossary*, p. 170) which receive intensive use and are listed below, as well as appropriate portions of recreation sites developed in the future.

    Mackay Reservoir
    Pinto Creek Recreation Site (Garden Creek)
    Upper East Fork Campground (Little Boulder Creek)
    Jimmy Smith Lake Campground
    East Fork Recreation Site
    Summit Creek Recreation Site
    Bayhorse Creek Recreation Site
    Deadman Hole Recreation Site
    Wood Creek Recreation Site (Dugway)
    Round Valley Recreation Site (Challis Bridge)
    Morgan Creek Recreation Site
    Herd Lake Campground
    Herd Lake Overlook
    Bison Jump Recreation Site
    Cottonwood Recreation Site

18. Exclude livestock from areas of known human burial concentrations.

Goal 2: Improve livestock distribution to meet resource management objectives and improve overall range conditions.

Rationale: Managing livestock movements is necessary to achieve RMP and activity plan objectives.

1. Continue to require permittees to maintain range improvements (to current BLM standards) that are under cooperative agreement or permit. Livestock would not be allowed in a pasture until range improvements under cooperative agreement or permit are functional and properly maintained. The BLM would continue to maintain exclosures as needed.

2. Prescribed burns and seedings would be done to promote a variety of resource objectives, including ecosystem health and diversity. See Rangeland Vegetation Treatment Projects, Goal 1, #2 (p. 73) for further criteria.

3. Use land treatments, range improvements, and improved grazing management as tools to achieve multiple resource objectives. Evaluate existing seedings for re-treatment before any new seedings are done within a given allotment. Authorize permanent increases in livestock preference as a result of range improvement projects only after an ID team has performed an allotment analysis and determined that resource management objectives for the allotment have been met.

4. Continue to use allotment categorizations (see *Glossary*, p. 166) to help establish priority for rangeland monitoring and installation of range improvements. See *Appendix F, Item 1: Allotment Summary*, pp. 644-645.

For additional decisions regarding management of livestock grazing, ***also see*** applicable standard operating procedures in *Attachment 5* (pp. 107-112) and applicable design specifications in *Attachment 8* (pp. 120-123).

Minerals

Management Decisions Which Apply to Development of All Types of Minerals: (see *Glossary*: Leasable Minerals, p. 175, Locatable Minerals, p. 176, and Saleable Minerals, p. 181)

1. Apply "minerals" design specifications (*Attachment 8*, p. 122) and "general" standard operating procedures (*Attachment 5*, p. 107) as appropriate.

2. Areas of known concentrations of human burials would be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry and mineral material disposal, and stipulated no surface occupancy for the purposes of energy and non-energy mineral leasing (see Cultural Resources, Goal 1, #12, p. 42).

3. Coordinate and consult with appropriate Federally recognized tribes on proposed mineral developments which may affect Indian trust resources and pursuit of tribal treaty rights.

4. Wild and Scenic River segments which are found suitable or have a suitability finding deferred until a later coordinated suitability study (see WSR, pp. 98-100) would be open to mineral development (energy mineral development would be subject to standard stipulations -- see Goal 1, "Note" below), if consistent with the maintenance of WSR values (see WSR, Goal 1, #1, p. 98) and management of mineral development in riparian areas (see Minerals, Goal 1, #6, Goal 2, #6 and Goal 3, #5, pp. 64 and 66).

Goal 1: Manage the Federal mineral estate in the Resource Area for oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and development, while minimizing adverse impacts to other resource values (see *Glossary*: leasable minerals, p. 175).

Rationale: Federal regulations provide for management of leasing and development to prevent unnecessary adverse effects on other resource values.

Note: The following phrases have specific meanings where they are used in decisions in this section:

Subject to standard lease stipulations - Some or all of the 10 lease stipulations listed in *Attachment 10*, pp. 135-143 (including the no surface occupancy (NSO) stipulation - #3) **may** be applied on a case-by-case basis when an Application for Permit to Drill (APD) is received by the BLM from a company intending to conduct exploratory drilling.

Subject to the no surface occupancy (NSO) stipulation - In addition to other standard lease stipulations, the special no surface occupancy stipulation listed in *Attachment 10* (Stipulation 3, p. 138) **may** be applied to APDs on a site-specific basis on areas less than 40 acres in size or 1/4-mile in width to protect important resource values.

Mandatory no surface occupancy stipulation - In addition to other standard lease stipulations, the special no surface occupancy stipulation listed in *Attachment 10* (Stipulation 3, p. 138) **would apply, without exception,** to that portion of the lease area which overlaps the area identified in the management decision.

1. Approximately 650,856 acres (82.1% of the Challis Resource Area) would be open for oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, with discretionary or mandatory lease stipulations to protect resource values as shown in #3-7 below (see *Attachment 10: Leasable Minerals Stipulations*, pp. 135-143).

2. The existing campgrounds and recreation sites listed in *Attachment 21*, pp. 156-157 (1,450.76 acres) and existing WSAs (140,260 acres), unless released from wilderness review (see Goal 1, #4 below), would continue to be closed to oil, gas, and geothermal energy development.

3. Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) (see *Map 40: SRMAs*) would be open to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, subject to the no surface occupancy stipulation to protect recreational and scenic values (see *Attachment 10*, Stipulation 3, p. 138).

4. If released from wilderness review, suitable WSAs (38,930 acres) would be open to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, subject to the no surface occupancy stipulation; nonsuitable WSAs (101,330 acres) would be open to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, subject to standard stipulations (see *Map 42: WSAs*). (Currently, all WSAs are closed to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing.)

5. ACECs (88,206 acres) (see *Map 4: ACECs - General Location*) would be open to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, subject to standard stipulations to protect resource values.

6. In riparian areas not within fish-bearing streams, oil, gas, and geothermal lease activities would be reviewed and modified on a case-by-case basis to protect riparian and aquatic habitats. A mandatory NSO stipulation would apply to energy mineral leases on riparian areas in salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watersheds. Energy mineral activities in riparian areas along all fish-bearing streams would be designed, constructed, and operated so as not to hinder attainment of the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15*, p. 149.

Goal 2: Provide saleable and non-energy leasable minerals to meet local demand, while minimizing adverse impacts to other resource values (see *Glossary:* saleable minerals, p. 181; leasable minerals, p. 175).

Rationale: Federal law allows for sale, lease, and some free use of certain mineral materials to meet local needs, subject to applicable regulations.

Note: The following phrases have specific meanings where they are used in decisions in this section:

Subject to standard lease stipulations - Some or all of the 10 lease stipulations listed in *Attachment 10*, pp. 135-143 (including the no surface occupancy stipulation - #3) **may** be applied to non-energy mineral leases on a case-by-case basis to protect important resource values.

Mandatory no surface occupancy stipulation - In addition to other standard lease stipulations, the no surface occupancy stipulation listed in *Attachment 10* (Stipulation 3, p. 138) **would apply, without exception,** to that portion of the non-energy mineral lease area which overlaps the area identified in the management decision.

1. Approximately 632,284 acres of public lands (79.8% of the RA) would be open to mineral materials disposal. Approximately 650,856 acres of public lands (82.1% of the RA) would be open to non-energy mineral leasing, with discretionary or mandatory lease stipulations for protection of other resource values.

2. The campgrounds and recreation sites listed in *Attachment 21*, pp. 156-157 (1,450.76 acres) and existing WSAs (140,260 acres), unless released from wilderness review (see Goal 2, #5 below), would continue to be closed to mineral materials disposal and non-energy mineral leasing.

3. Mineral material disposals and leasing of non-energy minerals would be allowed in SRMAs when the actions are determined through the ID team and NEPA process to be consistent with maintenance of Special Management Area values. To maintain recreational and scenic values in the Upper Salmon River and Upper Big Lost River SRMAs, mineral material disposals and non-energy leasing would be limited to existing sites and sites not visible from the Salmon River or upper Big Lost River or the following roads: Trail Creek Road, East Fork Road, Highway 75, and Highway 93 South, unless a site-specific scenic quality assessment determines there would be no significant impact to SRMA resources (see *Map 40: SRMAs*).

4. Mineral material disposals and non-energy mineral leasing would be allowed in ACECs when the actions are determined through the ID team and NEPA process to be consistent with maintenance of ACEC values. The Lone Bird and Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACECs (17,792 acres) would be closed to rockhounding, collection of mineral materials, and mineral material sales (see *Map 11: ACECs - Lone Bird ACEC* and *Map 12: ACECs - Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC*).

5. If released from wilderness review, suitable WSAs (up to 38,930 acres) would remain closed to non-energy minerals leasing and mineral material sales; nonsuitable WSAs would be opened to mineral material sales and non-energy minerals leasing, subject to standard stipulations. (Currently, all WSAs are closed to non-energy minerals leasing and mineral material sales.)

6. In riparian areas not within fish-bearing streams, mineral material and non-energy leasing activities would be reviewed and modified on a case-by-case basis to protect riparian and aquatic habitats. Riparian areas in salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watersheds would be closed to mineral material sale and extraction and non-energy leasing, and ancillary mineral facilities would not be permitted. Mineral material and non-energy leasing activities in fish-bearing streams outside salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watersheds would be designed, constructed and operated so as not to hinder attainment of the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15*, p. 149.

Goal 3: Maintain the availability of public lands for locatable mineral exploration and development (see *Glossary*: locatable minerals, p. 176). Minimize adverse effects of locatable mineral development activity on other resources.

Rationale: It is Federal policy to allow development of Federal mineral resources and promote reclamation of disturbed lands. Mineral exploration and development are a statutory right on unappropriated and unreserved public lands, except where specifically withdrawn from mineral entry under Secretarial or Congressional authority.

1. Approximately 791,116 acres of the Federal mineral estate in the Resource Area (99.8%) would be open to locatable mineral entry.

2. The campgrounds and recreation sites listed in *Attachment 21*, pp. 156-157 (1,450.76 acres) would continue to be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry.

3. If released from wilderness review, suitable WSAs (38,930 acres) would be recommended for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry to maintain primitive values; nonsuitable WSAs (101,330 acres) would be open to locatable mineral development. (Currently, all WSAs are open to locatable mineral entry, subject to restrictions defined in the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (BLM 1995: 36-38).)

4. ACECs would be open to locatable mineral entry, subject to approval of a plan of operations (see *Map 4: ACECs - General Location*).

5. Locatable mineral activities in riparian areas not within fish-bearing streams would be reviewed and modified on a case-by-case basis to protect riparian and aquatic habitats. Locatable mineral activities in riparian areas along fish-bearing streams would be designed, constructed, and operated so as not to hinder attainment of the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15*, p. 149.

Minimum Streamflow

Goal 1: Maintain riparian areas, improve fish migration, decrease fish mortality, provide for recreational opportunities, and maintain aesthetics by facilitating the acquisition of minimum streamflows.

Rationale: Dewatering of streams has the potential to negate riparian and aquatic habitat improvement efforts. Lack of water also creates a problem for fish migration, recreational pursuits, and aesthetics.

1. The BLM would support those activities designed to acquire minimum streamflows crossing and benefitting BLM lands.
2. Pursue applications to the Idaho Water Resources Board for adequate minimum streamflows at the rate of at least one per year to protect riparian and fisheries habitat and recreation opportunities, following procedures and the list of streams shown in *Attachment 14: Procedures for Minimum Streamflow Application*, p. 148.

Noxious Weed Infestations

Goal 1: Reduce potential for new infestations of noxious weeds (see *Glossary*, p. 177).

Rationale: Prevention of weed infestations is generally more effective than eradication of established populations.

1. Seed used for revegetation projects on BLM public lands would be certified weed-free for Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Utah noxious weeds.
2. Feeding of commercial stock or wildlife with hay may be allowed on BLM lands after review by an ID team. The feeding permit holder would be required to feed only certified weed-free hay and to eliminate any new weed infestation which may result from this feeding. Incidental livestock feeding with hay would not require an ID team review, but certified weed-free hay would be required.

Goal 2: Develop an active weed inventory program by training public land users and BLM personnel in weed identification.

Rationale: Infestations are most effectively treated when small and isolated, but such populations are difficult to locate.

1. Coordinate with Federal, State, and local agencies and private landowners in the identification of weed treatment areas.
2. Provide training for BLM personnel on weed identification, habitats, and life cycles, and the importance of noxious weed inventories.

3. Utilize the presence of public land users (*e.g.*, permittees, recreationists, hunters) for weed inventory by developing a "weed watch" program.

Goal 3: Control expanding populations, reduce large infestations, and eliminate small populations of noxious weeds that threaten or impact other resources.

Rationale: Weed infestations reduce the value of the public lands for forage production, recreation, biodiversity, and wildlife. Infestations on public lands are a threat to adjacent property. Idaho's noxious weed law requires property owners to control noxious weed infestations on their lands.

1. Treat noxious weed infestations at the rate of about 150 acres per year utilizing integrated pest management (see *Glossary*, p. 174). Recognizing the contribution to biodiversity of native poisonous plants, control of native poisonous plants would be considered on a case-by-case basis through the ID team planning process.

2. Set priority control areas using the following criteria: (a) target species is a non-native noxious weed, and (b) target population is small and isolated. Treatment of native invasive plant species (*e.g.*, larkspur) would be a lower priority.

3. Chemical treatments on BLM public lands would be applied or supervised by personnel certified as pesticide applicators by the State of Idaho or the BLM.

4. Explore integrated pest management options for populations that are difficult to treat through conventional (herbicide) treatment (large populations, populations in sensitive areas, remote populations).

5. Monitor the effectiveness of noxious weed treatment on an annual basis.

6. Sensitive areas (recreation sites, areas within 30 feet of perennial or intermittent water, and areas of human concentration or habitation) would be treated initially with non-chemical alternatives. Chemical treatments may be applied if non-chemical alternatives provide inadequate control.

7. Applicants for rights-of-way, other land use authorizations, and recreation permits on BLM public lands would be responsible for noxious weed prevention and control as a condition of the right-of-way, land use authorization, or permit (see *Attachment 5: Standard Operating Procedures* - Land Tenure and Access, #9, p. 110).

For additional RMP decisions regarding management of noxious weeds, ***also see*** *Attachment 5: Standard Operating Procedures* - Noxious Weeds, pp. 110-111.

Off-highway Vehicle Use

Goal 1: *Provide opportunities for off-highway vehicle (OHV) use (see Glossary, p. 178), while limiting OHV use in areas where that use would cause degradation to other resources' values.*

Rationale: Federal regulations require the BLM to designate all public lands as either open, limited, or closed to off-highway vehicle use (see *Glossary*: off-highway vehicle use designations, p. 178).

1. (a) Unless an area has an expanded limitation or is designated as "closed" to OHV use (see Goal 1, #2-7 below), off-highway vehicle (OHV) use throughout the Challis Resource Area would be designated as "limited" to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails yearlong (see *Glossary*: "existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails," p. 172 and "off-highway vehicle use designations," p. 178; also see *Map 33: OHV Use*). (**Note:** Any newly constructed road, trail, or parking area authorized by the BLM during the life of the RMP would be considered an "existing" road or trail.)

   (b) Except for in existing WSAs (see Goal 1, #3a below), all OHV limitations within the Resource Area (Goal 1, #1, 2b, 3c, 4, and 6) would allow motorized vehicle travel away from existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails under the following circumstances:

      (1) within 1/4 mile of existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails to retrieve downed big game;
      (2) within 100 feet of existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails for direct access to campsites or to cut firewood;
      (3) immediately adjacent to roads, vehicle ways, and trails for purposes such as parking, turning around, or passing another vehicle; and
      (4) if the vehicle weighs 1,500 pounds or less GVW and is traveling on at least six inches of continuous snow cover.

   (c) Except for in existing WSAs (see Goal 1, #3a below), temporary exceptions would be authorized to the limitations and closures listed in Goal 1, #1-7 for

      (1) any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while it is being used for emergency purposes,
      (2) any vehicle in official use, and
      (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized in writing by the authorized officer.

2. The following OHV closures or limitations for the protection of ACEC values would be exceptions to the RA-wide limitation described in Goal 1, #1 above:

   (a) These ACECs would be designated "closed" to OHV use:

      (1) Lone Bird ACEC (also see ACECs, Lone Bird ACEC, #2, p. 35)
      (2) East Fork Salmon River Bench ACEC
      (3) Sand Hollow ACEC

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(b) These ACECs would be designated "limited" to OHV use, with "limitations" described in (1) through (4) below (see *Map 33: OHV Use*) (**Note:** the provisions of #1(b) and (c) above would apply):

(1) *Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC:* To reduce the hazard of erosion, motorized vehicle use in the Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC would be limited to the existing road from Highway 93 to a point of closure in the NW 1/4, Section 28, T12N, R19E. See *Map 12: ACECs - Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC.*

(2) *Summit Creek ACEC:* Motorized travel in the Summit Creek ACEC would be limited to the Howe-May Road, the area south of the existing campground road, and the access route to Barney Hot Springs. See *Map 8: ACECs - Summit Creek ACEC/RNA and Donkey Hills ACEC.*

(3) *Herd Creek Watershed ACEC:* The existing trail below Herd Lake and road above Herd Lake would be designated "closed" to OHV use and maintained as trails for non-motorized use only. Motorized vehicle use in the remainder of the Herd Creek Watershed ACEC would be limited to existing roads and vehicle ways. See *Map 10: ACECs - Herd Creek Watershed ACEC/RNA.*

(4) *Birch Creek ACEC; Donkey Hills ACEC:* Motorized vehicle travel in the Birch Creek ACEC and Donkey Hills ACEC would be prohibited during the winter/spring period between December 16 and April 30, inclusive, and limited to existing roads, vehicle ways and trails between May 1 and December 15, inclusive. (**Note:** Access to private lands in the Donkey Hills ACEC would be accommodated.) See *Map 6: ACECs - Birch Creek ACEC* and *Map 8: ACECs - Summit Creek ACEC/RNA and Donkey Hills ACEC.*

3. The following OHV closures or limitations in WSAs and WSAs if released from wilderness review would be exceptions to the RA-wide limitation described in Goal 1, #1 above (see *Map 33: OHV Use* and *Map 42: Wilderness Study Areas.*).

(a) *Designated WSAs:* Except for the road closures stated below, OHV use in WSAs would be limited to roads, vehicle ways, and trails that were identified in the Idaho Intensive Wilderness Final Inventory (November 1980).

(1) In the Burnt Creek WSA the Dry Creek Road would be closed to motorized vehicle use in the N 1/2, Sec. 1, T9N, R24E for safety reasons and to maintain primitive values (see *Map 44: WSAs - Burnt Creek WSA*).

(2) In the Jerry Peak WSA, the existing trail below Herd Lake and road above Herd Lake would be closed to motorized vehicle use to maintain primitive values, and maintained as trails for non-motorized use only (see *Map 47: WSAs - Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs*).

Any non-emergency motorized vehicle use off of existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails in a WSA must (a) be specifically authorized by the BLM prior to use and (b) satisfy nonimpairment criteria (Interim Management Policy for Lands Under

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Wilderness Review, Manual H-8550-1 (7/95), page 15).

(b) *WSAs if Released:* Except for the road closures stated below, OHV use in WSAs if released from wilderness review would be limited to roads, vehicle ways, and trails that were identified in the Idaho Intensive Wilderness Final Inventory (November 1980).

(1) In the Burnt Creek WSA the Dry Creek Road would be closed to motorized vehicle use in the N 1/2, Sec. 1, T9N, R24E for safety reasons and to maintain primitive values (see *Map 44: WSAs - Burnt Creek WSA*).

(2) In the Jerry Peak WSA, the existing trail below Herd Lake and road above Herd Lake would be closed to motorized vehicle use to maintain primitive values, and maintained as trails for non-motorized use only (see *Map 47: WSAs - Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs*).

(**Note:** The provisions stated in Goal 1, #1(b) and (c) above would apply in WSAs if released from wilderness review.)

4. OHV use in the following areas would be designated as "limited" to protect wildlife values, with the limitations as follows: Motorized vehicle travel would be prohibited during the winter/spring period between December 16 and April 30, inclusive. Motorized vehicle travel would be restricted to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails between May 1 and December 15, inclusive. See *Map 33: OHV Use*.

(a) Old Stage Road
(b) Carlson Hills (4,200 acres)
(c) Willow Creek Summit elk winter range
(d) Donkey Hills ACEC
(e) Birch Creek ACEC
(f) Second Spring Basin

5. The Lone Bird ACEC and the upper 1/2-mile of Devil Canyon Road would be designated as "closed" to OHV use yearlong to protect cultural resources. Physically close the upper 1/2-mile of Devil Canyon Road. Physically close the existing road in the Lone Bird ACEC from the NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 13, T12N, R19E to the NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 19, T12N, R20E to prevent unauthorized use. (See *Map 33: OHV Use* and *Map 11: ACECs - Lone Bird ACEC*.)

6. The Bluett Creek Road, French Creek Road, and Shay Line Trestle would be designated as "limited" to motorized vehicle use based on vehicle size: allow motorized vehicles weighing 1,500 pounds or less and 50 inches in width or narrower (see *Map 33: OHV Use)*.

7. Prohibit organized OHV events in wild horse winter ranges (see *Map 48: Wild Horses*).

Paleontological Resources

Goal 1: Identify and manage paleontological resources for scientific research and educational and recreational use.

Rationale: The BLM is required to protect paleontological resources under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and the National Environmental Policy Act.

1. Manage paleontological resources to protect specimens and maintain or enhance sites or areas for their scientific and educational values. Formally inventory paleontological resources to document the variety, significance, and potential of values. Identify and consider paleontological resource concerns when conducting a watershed assessment or when developing or revising activity plans (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103). Focus the paleontological resources program on identification, preservation, mitigation, and public awareness.

2. Promote research under permit to document localities and their significance.

3. Retain public lands containing significant paleontological resources on a case-by-case basis.

4. Implement protective measures at significant paleontological localities that are threatened.

5. Continue to manage the Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC for paleontological values (see ACECs - Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC, p. 36 and *Map 12: ACECs - Malm Gulch/ Germer Basin ACEC*).

6. Protect significant paleontological localities by not identifying their specific location or otherwise promoting public use of the resource.

Rangeland Vegetation Treatment Projects

Goal 1: Design rangeland vegetation treatment projects (burns, seedings, etc.) to achieve specific activity planning objectives, reduce impacts to other resources, and increase long term cost-effectiveness.

Rationale: Properly designed rangeland vegetation treatments will meet multiple-use management objectives and provide multiple-use benefits. Vegetation treatments are one of the most expensive and time-consuming types of range improvement projects to implement. Cost-effectiveness, potential adverse effects on other resources, and short project life-span make treatment projects highly controversial. Procedures are proposed to address these concerns.

1. Priority and need for proposed rangeland vegetation treatment projects would be evaluated by an interdisciplinary planning team.

2. Objectives and design requirements for rangeland vegetation treatment projects would normally be established by an ID team during development or revision of activity plans. However, for vegetation treatment projects proposed in areas managed under existing activity plans that lack vegetation treatment project objectives, these objectives would be developed as part of vegetation treatment project planning. For vegetation treatments proposed in areas where cheatgrass invasion is potentially high, an ID team would physically examine the site to specifically analyze the risk of cheatgrass invasion prior to finalizing the project proposal.

3. Proposed vegetation treatment projects would be designed by an interdisciplinary planning team and coordinated with the IDFG. Notification of the proposed project would be provided to the IDFG one year in advance of implementation, as required by the current IDFG/BLM MOU.

4. Determine specific establishment success standards for vegetation treatments (*e.g.*, vigor; productivity standards) during project planning. Standards would be met before grazing is allowed in the treated area.

5. Reduce livestock use on the allotment while the vegetation treatment is being established, proportionate to the amount of suitable acres removed from use during establishment.

6. To assure a long term return on the investment, a post-treatment management plan for the treated area which includes appropriate utilization levels and plant composition would be approved before the treatment is conducted.

7. Post-treatment increases in allotment preference may be authorized if allotment objectives have been met on the remainder of the allotment, as determined by an ID team through allotment analysis. Permanent increases in livestock preference resulting from vegetation treatments would be based on the increase in forage production and changes in plant composition, as measured by pre- and post-treatment production studies.

Recreation Opportunities and Visitor Use

Goal 1: Protect the unique recreation values of the following areas:

1. Upper Salmon River SRMA
2. Upper Big Lost River SRMA
3. Mackay Reservoir SRMA
4. sites along Highway 93

Rationale: The Main Salmon River and East Fork Salmon River attract and concentrate substantial numbers of recreationists. The BLM's Idaho Recreation 2000 Plan (May, 1989) calls for special management of the **Upper Salmon River**. The outstanding opportunities for river recreation, ease of access, international name recognition, and proximity of the area to other prominent recreation centers logically points toward increased popularity.

The **Upper Big Lost River** recreational use situation mirrors the Upper Salmon River situation, on a smaller scale. Current and projected recreation popularity warrant special management for the area. The Big Lost River corridor has become a major travel route connecting Highway 93 and the Ketchum and Sun Valley, Idaho area.

Highway 93 (between Challis and Mackay) is a major route into the Upper Salmon River country as well as the Sun Valley area. Numerous recreationists travel the route for the scenery and wildlife-viewing opportunities. Recreation and interpretive facilities along this route are inadequate to accommodate current numbers of travelers.

Management Decisions Common to All SRMAs:

1. Manage the BLM tracts adjacent to Mackay Reservoir and along the Main Salmon River and the East Fork Salmon River as Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs). Designate the BLM tracts along the upper Big Lost River from the Forest Service boundary to the Bartlett bridge as an SRMA (see *Map 40: SRMAs*).

2. Developed recreation sites within the SRMAs would include the Cottonwood, Deadman Hole, Bayhorse, Eastfork, Mackay, Garden Creek, and Little Boulder campgrounds. Recreation sites located on public lands, but managed by the IDFG, would include the Ellis and Deer Gulch campgrounds. No semi-developed recreation sites would be provided in the SRMAs.

3. Manage casual use areas as follows:

   (a) Improve facilities in existing casual use areas in riparian zones to provide developed day use areas in riparian zones (not including campgrounds) as follows: up to 4 along the Salmon River and up to 2 along the Big Lost River. All other casual use areas in riparian zones would be closed to motorized vehicle use and rehabilitated within five years.

   (b) Pullout areas and trails could be provided to allow for continued access to the Salmon River and Big Lost River.

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(c) Non-riparian casual use areas would be developed into day-use areas or closed on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the corresponding activity plan.

4. Provide at least vault toilets and stabilized parking areas at Jimmy Smith Lake Trailhead, Dugway (Wood Creek Recreation Site), and Challis Bridge (Round Valley Recreation Site).

5. Wherever feasible, incorporate river access facilities for floatboating and fishing into new and existing day-use and campground developments.

6. Provide trash disposal facilities as necessary. Where no trash disposal facilities are provided, people would be required to pack out their own trash. Follow approved methods for waste disposal shown in *Attachment 19*, p. 154.

7. Recreation facilities within SRMAs would be designed to blend with the existing scenery to reduce visual impacts.

8. Exclude livestock from the portions of developed recreation sites (see *Glossary*, p. 170) which receive intensive use and are listed below, as well as appropriate portions of recreation sites developed in the future.

   Mackay Reservoir
   Pinto Creek Recreation Site (Garden Creek)
   Upper East Fork Campground (Little Boulder Creek)
   Jimmy Smith Lake Campground
   East Fork Recreation Site
   Summit Creek Recreation Site
   Bayhorse Creek Recreation Site
   Deadman Hole Recreation Site
   Wood Creek Recreation Site (Dugway)
   Round Valley Recreation Site (Challis Bridge)
   Morgan Creek Recreation Site
   Herd Lake Campground
   Herd Lake Overlook
   Bison Jump Recreation Site
   Cottonwood Recreation Site

9. (a) Prohibit firewood cutting and firewood gathering within designated recreation sites (see *Glossary*: firewood cutting, firewood gathering, p. 172).

   (b) Firewood cutting permits for standing trees would be denied within SRMAs, except where tree cutting (see *Glossary*, p. 184 meets the objectives stated in Forest Resources, Goal 1, #24, p. 52. Firewood gathering within SRMAs would be limited to dead-and-down material.

Also see Forest Resources, Goal 1, #13, p. 51.

10. Limit motorized vehicle travel within SRMAs to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails, unless additional closures or limitations apply (see OHV Use, Goal 1, #1-7, pp. 68-71; *Glossary*: off-highway vehicle use designations, p. 178; and *Map 40: SRMAs*.)

11. Minerals activities in campgrounds, recreation sites, and SRMAs would be allowed or restricted as shown in Minerals, Goal 1, #2 and 3, Goal 2, #2 and 3, and Goal 3, #2 (see pp. 64-66).

Management Applying to the Recreation Area(s) Indicated in Each Decision:

12. Revise the existing Upper Salmon River Recreation Area Management Plan (RAMP) within three years, reflecting the addition of the East Fork Salmon River tracts (see *Map 40: SRMAs* and *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103).

13. Management of the Upper Salmon River SRMA would be coordinated with the U. S. Forest Service, the State of Idaho, Custer County, and adjacent private landowners.

14. The Upper Big Lost River SRMA would be managed according to an activity plan developed within two years to emphasize developed camping and river recreation. The activity plan would be completed before any site planning. (See *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103.)

15. Revise the existing Mackay Reservoir RAMP within four years (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103).

16. Develop facilities, including interpretive displays, in the Chilly Slough Wetlands Conservation Project area to enhance recreational opportunities for wildlife watching, photography, fishing, and hunting. Design facilities to minimize impacts to wetland and wildlife values and otherwise be compatible with wetland and wildlife objectives developed for the project area. (See *Attachment 11: Summary of the Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project*, p. 144)

Goal 2: Provide a variety of interpretive services which highlight the natural, cultural, and historical features of the Challis Resource Area.

Rationale: Interpretation enhances the quality of recreation opportunities provided on public lands.

1. Develop a comprehensive interpretive plan for the three SRMAs. Interpretive media such as brochures, maps, pamphlets, guidebooks, etc. would be designed and developed to enhance the recreational experience of the public. In addition, materials for self-guided tours of historic areas, geology and natural history kiosks, evening presentations in campgrounds, etc, would be considered in the interpretive plan.

2. Interpretive needs within the SRMAs would be met primarily through interpretive waysides and roadside signing.

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3. Coordinate interpretive efforts in the BLM-managed portion of the Land of the Yankee Fork Historic Area with the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation and the U. S. Forest Service. The BLM would consider staffing assistance at the Land of the Yankee Fork visitor center.

4. Consider the Whiskey Springs site for an interpretive wayside to emphasize the area's wildlife values.

5. Opportunities for wildlife viewing would be enhanced primarily along the roads and highways within the SRMAs.

6. Prohibit all non-interpretive signing (*e.g.*, advertising, political signs, etc.) on public lands.

7. Provide a public viewing area for wild horse observations.

For RMP management decisions relating to public awareness of cultural resources, **also see** Cultural Resources, Goal 2, #1-4, pp. 42-43.

Goal 3: Provide recreation opportunities for the remainder of the Resource Area not included in an SRMA, including areas specifically for unstructured outdoor experiences, trails (*e.g.*, hiking, horseback riding, bicycling), recreational mineral collecting, and OHV use.

Rationale: The BLM manual requires the establishment of Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMAs) during the RMP process.

1. Those portions of the RA not designated as an SRMA would be managed as the Challis Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA) (see *Map 40: SRMAs*).

2. Complete a comprehensive inventory of use patterns, demands, and impacts within the ERMA within 10 years. Whenever feasible, this inventory would be conducted as a cooperative effort between the BLM and the adjoining National Forests.

3. Continue to provide day-use facilities at Herd Lake Overlook and Summit Creek. Provide semi-developed recreation sites at Summit Creek (see ACECs, Summit Creek ACEC, #3, p. 38), First Creek Crossing, and Big Creek. Close the Upper Lake Creek campground and maintain the existing road above Herd Lake as a non-motorized trail only (see OHV Use, Goal 1, #3(a)(2) and 3(b)(2), pp. 70-71).

4. Within ten years develop an activity management plan for backcountry use to address the various dispersed recreation opportunities (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103). If possible, develop this plan in cooperation with the adjoining National Forests.

5. Develop and maintain one new backcountry trail in the ERMA within 10 years, primarily for use by mountain bikers and horseback riders.

Goal 4: Enhance recreational opportunities through designation of additional existing roads into the BLM National Backcountry Byways program.

Rationale: The BLM Manual requires that Backcountry Byways be addressed through the planning process.

1. Recommend a loop drive for inclusion in the National Backcountry Byways system: Wild Horse Backcountry Byway. The route would go over Spar Canyon Road, along Highway 93 from the end of Spar Canyon Road to the Dry Gulch Road, continue on Dry Gulch Road to Walker Way, follow Walker Way and Road Creek to the East Fork Road, and the East Fork Road back to Spar Canyon. Also study the following roads for inclusion in the National Backcountry Byways system: Double Springs Road, Garden Creek Road, Morgan Creek Road, and Trail Creek Road.

Goal 5: Examine the potential for significant caves in the Resource Area. Protect significant caves via the activity plan process.

Rationale: Legal and manual guidance require that caves be addressed in the planning process and important cave resources be protected.

1. In cooperation with local and regional caving groups, conduct an intensive Resource Area-wide inventory of existing caves, determine the significance of identified caves, and recommend protective measures.

Riparian Areas

Goal 1: Manage stream riparian areas to maintain or achieve proper functioning condition (see *Attachment 1: Riparian-Wetland Area Function Classification*, pp. 101-102) to ensure desired functions, improve water quality, prevent and minimize flood and sediment damage, and establish conditions which support attainment of healthy and productive aquatic habitat. Maintain proper functioning condition stream riparian areas (currently 35.8%, based on the most recent riparian functionality assessments) and restore functional-at-risk and non-functional stream riparian areas so that 75 percent or more of stream riparian areas are in proper functioning condition or making progress toward proper functioning condition within five years. Maintain proper functioning condition stream riparian areas and restore functional-at-risk and non-functional stream riparian areas so that 90 percent of riparian areas on fish-bearing streams are in proper functioning condition or making progress toward proper functioning condition by 2010.

Rationale: Required by the Clean Water Act and BLM policy.

1. All new Challis Resource Area activity plans, agreements, or other resource planning documents proposing or modifying resource management actions would incorporate knowledgeable and reasonable practices (see *Glossary*, p. 175) to maintain water quality, support beneficial uses, and restore and maintain riparian areas. When appropriate, follow *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103. The approach described in *Attachment 12: Procedure for Nonpoint Source Consistency Review* (pp. 145-146) would be utilized in these documents to ensure consistency and compliance with the Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Program.

2. Review existing activity plans and revise them as appropriate, in order to address riparian concerns within the Resource Area (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103). Priority for activity plan review and revision would be given to those watersheds with special status fish species concerns.

3. An ID team would select a riparian monitoring site within each pasture containing a perennial stream or appropriate portion of an intermittent stream, to measure progress toward meeting riparian objectives.

4. Knowledgeable and reasonable practices (see *Glossary*, p. 175) to manage livestock grazing would be used to improve riparian areas and meet resource objectives on perennial and intermittent streams. The herbaceous stubble height and bank shearing standards listed in #5 and 6 below would be the primary knowledgeable and reasonable practices used to manage livestock on most streams. When appropriate and available, alternative knowledgeable and reasonable practices may be implemented in lieu of the standards in #5 and 6 below, provided that the alternative practices are based on the following: (1) current scientific literature or other applicable study results which substantiate that riparian improvement would result from implementing the practice(s); (2) the recommendations of an ID team responsible for reviewing, interpreting, and documenting the scientific literature or study results upon which the knowledgeable and reasonable practice is based; and (3) completion of an environmental assessment documenting how the knowledgeable and reasonable practice would meet riparian resource objectives.

5. Use the following herbaceous stubble height criteria to manage livestock grazing in riparian areas on all perennial and appropriate portions of intermittent streams, in order to make progress toward achieving and maintaining proper functioning condition.

   (a) Manage livestock use on streams in either proper functioning condition or functional-at-risk condition with an upward trend (see *Attachment 1: Riparian-Wetland Area Function Classification*, pp. 101-102) to maintain a minimum four-inch median stubble height during the scheduled grazing period.

   (b) Manage livestock use on streams in either functional-at-risk condition with a static or downward trend or nonfunctional condition (see *Attachment 1: Riparian-Wetland Area Function Classification*, pp. 101-102) to maintain a minimum six-inch median stubble height during the scheduled grazing period.

   (c) Stubble height criteria may be less than stated in #5a and 5b above in pastures used prior to July 10 if an ID team determines that sufficient regrowth is expected to meet the criteria by the end of the growing season. In pastures used after July 10, remove livestock from perennial and appropriate portions of intermittent stream riparian areas prior to exceeding the applied stubble height criteria. (See *Attachment 3: Component Practices for Grazing Management in Lieu of BMPs*, p. 104)

6. Use the following bank-shearing criteria to manage livestock grazing in riparian areas on all perennial and appropriate portions of intermittent streams, in order to make progress toward achieving and maintaining proper functioning condition.

   (a) On streams which are occupied habitat for special status fish species, manage livestock so that no more than 10% of the streambank is sheared by livestock hoof action.

   (b) On perennial streams and appropriate portions of intermittent streams which are not occupied habitat for special status fish species, manage livestock so that no more than 20% of the streambank is sheared by livestock hoof action.

   These standards for bank shearing may be altered on a case-by-case basis when a watershed or site-specific assessment conducted by an ID team indicates alternative conditions are more appropriate. Rationale for changes to the bank shearing standard must be properly documented.

7. Manage livestock grazing in riparian areas according to the decisions stated in Riparian Areas, Goal 1, #4-6 above. Periodically evaluate riparian habitat condition. Implement further adjustments in livestock use and management (*e.g.*, rest, reduced livestock numbers, changed season of use) if trend or other monitoring data indicate riparian improvement is not sufficient to meet riparian resource objectives.

8. Continue existing management (including periodic grazing) of the Anderson Ranch riparian pasture to ensure progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15* (see p. 149).

9. Develop riparian pastures and riparian study exclosures throughout the Resource Area where an ID team identifies the opportunity.

10. Elicit support and cooperation to develop an allotment-scale grazing management demonstration project on a perennial watershed.

11. To restore degraded riparian/aquatic habitat conditions, technical approaches for riparian/-aquatic improvement (*e.g.*, plantings, structures) (see *Glossary*, p. 184) may be implemented on sites that are not responding, and are not expected to respond, to proper grazing management.

12. Roads would not be constructed in riparian zones, except for stream crossing needs and recreation site development. Roads constructed would, as a minimum, meet all standards listed in Transportation, Goal 1, #9, p. 85.

For additional RMP decisions regarding management of resources and land uses in riparian areas, ***also see*** Forest Resources, Goal 1, #13, 15, 16, 17, and 24 (pp. 51-52), Livestock Grazing, Goal 1, #4, 6, and 11 (pp. 60-61); Minerals, Goal 1, #6, Goal 2, #6, and Goal 3, #5 (pp. 64 and 66); and Recreation Opportunities and Visitor Use, Goal 1 (pp. 74-76).

Goal 2: Increase knowledge and understanding of riparian resources to improve the effectiveness of riparian management.

Rationale: Information on trend and condition for many streams in the Resource Area is lacking. BLM policy requires information on riparian condition and trend to be obtained.

1. Determine which perennial streams currently support State designated and BLM identified beneficial uses, through riparian status inventory and stream function assessment (see *Attachment 23: Beneficial Use Classifications for Drainage Segments*, pp. 159-163).

2. Maintain existing riparian exclosures to provide reference areas for management assessment. Continue to monitor changes within the exclosures.

3. To determine riparian potential, within 10 years establish and monitor fenced riparian study areas on perennial stream segments as described in *Attachment 13: Riparian Study Area Development*, p. 147. Establish a riparian study exclosure on each riparian site type comprising at least 10% of the riparian area in each principal drainage shown on *Map 25: Geography and Principal Drainage Basins*. Use these exclosures to collect baseline riparian information which can be applied to like site types within the drainage. Establish additional exclosures within a drainage as needed to help resolve resource conflicts.

Goal 3: Manage for a "no net loss" of riparian and floodplain habitat.

Rationale: Riparian areas, as one of the most desirable and valuable areas on the landscape, are often the site of inadvertent trespass. Loss of these areas in the resolution of trespass cases incrementally erodes the amount of this habitat type in public ownership. Such a loss represents lost opportunities for wildlife, recreation, fisheries, and biodiversity.

1. Follow a "no net loss" policy of like riparian values (*e.g.* cottonwood galleries, forest wetlands, perennial streams) and floodplain habitat on individual exchanges when conducting land tenure adjustments (see Land Tenure and Access, Goal 2, #3, p. 54).

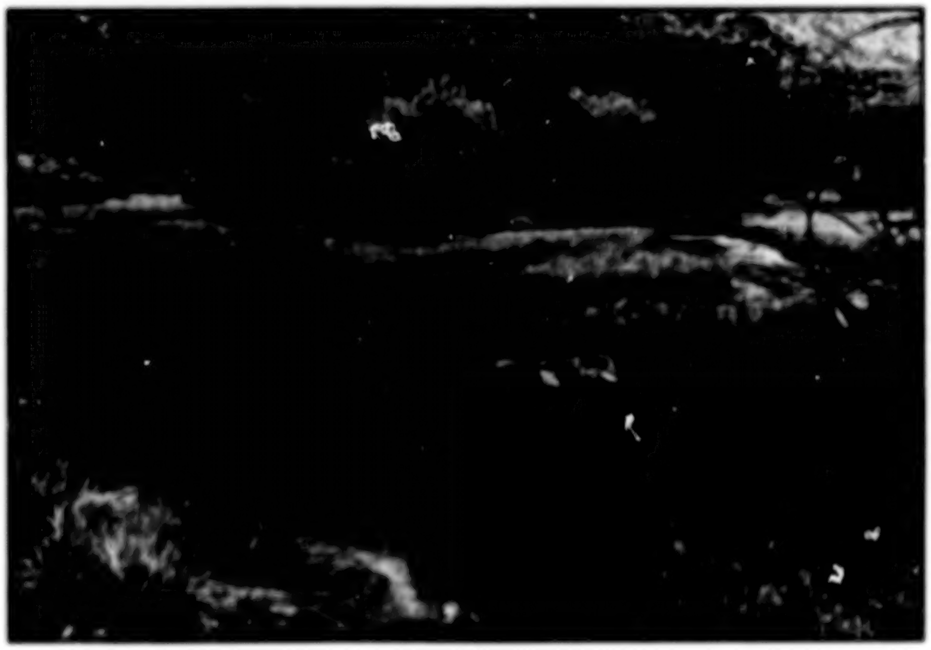
Goal 4: Increase public awareness of the value of good condition, functional riparian and wetland areas.

Rationale: Many persons do not understand the functional value of a good condition riparian area. Required by the BLM's *Riparian-Wetland Initiative for the 1990's* (September 1991).

1. Initiate public education efforts to improve public understanding of, and appreciation for, riparian and wetland areas.

2. Riparian demonstration areas, exclosures, and other study sites would be showcased and used for educational and scientific purposes.

3. Provide interpretive facilities at the Chilly Slough wetland to highlight wetland values. Design recreational facilities developed at the Chilly Slough wetland to minimize impacts to wetland values (also see Recreation Opportunities and Visitor Use, Goal 1, #16, p. 76).



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Special Status Species

**Note: This section primarily discusses special status plant and animal species. Special status fish species are also discussed under Fisheries, Goal 1, pp. 45-47.*

Goal 1: Increase the knowledge of the distribution and abundance of special status species (see *Glossary*, p. 183) in the Challis Resource Area.

Rationale: The distribution and abundance of rare species in the Resource Area is poorly known.

1. Conduct field inventories for special status plant species at the rate of about 3,000 acres per year.

2. Conduct annual interagency surveys of wintering bald eagles.

3. At least once every five years, inventory cliff sites for possible use by endangered peregrine falcons.

4. Conduct field inventories for special status animal species at the rate of about 4,000 acres per year.

5. Within five years, develop species data files for sensitive amphibians, reptiles, insects, and non-vascular plants (based on literature searches and expert input) that may potentially occur in the Resource Area. Within ten years, conduct field inventories of these species' potential habitats.

Goal 2: Maintain populations of special status species and/or their habitat over the range of natural distribution and habitat conditions. Eliminate the need for listing of sensitive and candidate species and contribute to recovery of listed species by increasing the number or size of populations or by removing threats to species and their habitats.

Rationale: BLM policy is to manage special status species to maintain viable populations, to manage sensitive and candidate species in a manner that eliminates the need for listing under the Endangered Species Act, and to manage listed species for recovery.

1. Include a site-specific field assessment of special status plant, animal, and fish species as part of the assessment of all authorized actions.

2. Activity planning, project implementation, and settlements of unauthorized use would promote mitigation of adverse effects on special status species. Where adverse effects cannot be mitigated (other than for Federally listed threatened or endangered species), the cumulative effects of such actions would be monitored and assessed.

3. As additional information on amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates, and non-vascular plants becomes available, include analysis of these life forms when assessing the effects of authorized actions.

4. Develop BLM Species Management Plans or other types of conservation plans for special status plant species within 5 years. Strategies would be developed to (a) maintain or increase the population size of all known populations of the alkaline primrose; and (b) maintain habitat for at least 70% of the populations of the wavy leaf thelypody in the Resource Area. Coordinate with the USFWS to determine which populations of wavy leaf thelypody can be impacted without threat to the species.

5. Within 10 years, develop BLM Species Management Plans or other types of conservation plans for at least five of the species inventoried under Special Status Species, Goal 1, #4 and 5 above.

6. Develop cost-share partnerships with academic institutions and conservation groups to promote population recovery, management, and study of all special status species.

For additional RMP decisions regarding management of special status species, ***also see*** ACECs - "Management Common to All ACECs" and Dry Gulch, Herd Creek Watershed, Malm Gulch/Germer Basin, Pennal Gulch, Sand Hollow, and Summit Creek ACECs, pp. 29-30 and 33-39; and "General" standard operating procedures #3-5 (*Attachment 5: SOPs*, p. 107).

Transportation

Goal 1: Consistent with other resource objectives and values, provide an adequate road and trail system on the Challis Resource Area's public lands to (a) satisfy the public need for recreation, commodity production, access, and safety, and (b) facilitate management of BLM resources and programs.

Rationale: An adequate road and trail system is needed to meet public demand for access and use of the public lands. BLM roads and trails provide the final link in the network of interstate, state, and county roads developed to meet public transportation needs.

1. Within five years, develop a transportation plan for the Resource Area using an ID team planning process (see *Glossary*, p. 174) to identify (a) roads or trails which are extraneous and could be closed; (b) roads needing improvement to meet public safety, recreation, resource and program management, public access, and commodity production needs; (c) guidance for maintenance; (d) miles of roads or trails which may need to be constructed; and (e) other transportation management guidance which may be necessary. See *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103.

2. Through the ID team planning process, a long term road maintenance plan which includes the level and frequency of maintenance for each BLM road and trail (see *Map 22: Existing Maintained Roads*) would be developed, reviewed, and modified as needed (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103). BLM guidance which sets criteria for road maintenance levels would be followed (see *Attachment 20*, p. 155). The road maintenance plan would be reviewed annually by appropriate staff specialists and modified as necessary to avoid conflicts with special status species, cultural resources, and other resources.

3. Unless modified by the road maintenance plan described in Goal 1, #2 above, the BLM roads and trails currently identified for Level 3 maintenance (see *Map 35: Road and Trail Maintenance Priorities*) would receive regular maintenance as needed. All other roads and trails would be maintained as described in Goal 1, #4 and 5 below.

4. In order to limit unnecessary surface disturbance and maintain primitive values, BLM roads and trails identified for Level 2 maintenance would only receive maintenance work as needed to (a) ensure public safety, (b) repair resource damage caused by high runoff events, or (c) control erosion at drainage crossings.

5. BLM roads and trails identified for Level 1 maintenance would only be maintained to provide access for emergency cases, such as a large wildfire.

6. No new roads would be constructed in riparian areas, except for stream crossing needs and recreation site development.

7. All future roads, stock trails, and recreational trails would be located, designed, constructed, and drainage-controlled so that erosion on the roadbed and cut and fill slopes would not hinder progress toward supporting water quality beneficial uses or attaining riparian management objectives (see Upland Watershed, Goal 1, #10, p. 88).

8. Existing roads would be inventoried and, on a case-by-case basis, modified, relocated, or closed and rehabilitated to meet water quality standards and support State designated and BLM identified beneficial uses (see *Attachment 23*, pp. 159-163) of adjacent streams, beginning with those streams containing salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout habitat.

9. BLM roads and trails would be constructed and maintained to (a) meet or exceed State approved BMPs for road construction and maintenance, (b) ensure progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15*, p. 149 and (c) follow "General" design specification #1 (see *Attachment 8*, p. 120).

For additional decisions relating to transportation and access, ***also see*** the following sections of the PRMP: Forest Resources, Goal 1, #15, 16, 17, 18, 23, pp. 51-52; Hazardous Materials Management, Goal 1, #2, p. 53; Land Tenure and Access, Goal 5, #1 and 2, p. 58; OHV Use, Goal 1, #1-7, pp. 69-71; Recreation Opportunities and Visitor Use, Goal 4, #1, p. 78; and Design Specifications - "General" #1 and "Forest Management - Road Construction" (*Attachment 8*, pp. 120 and 122).

Tribal Treaty Rights

Goal 1: Identify and consider Native American issues and concerns in order to accommodate treaty and other legal rights of appropriate Native American groups in the multiple-use management of public lands.

Rationale: The Federal government has a trust responsibility to Native American tribes in the management of public lands as provided for through various negotiated treaties. Several laws, including FLPMA, require the BLM to coordinate with Federally recognized Indian tribes about impacts to Indian trust resources which may result from BLM plans, projects, programs, or activities.

1. Notify and consult appropriate Native American tribes to ensure that all anticipated effects to Indian trust resources are addressed in the planning, decision, and operational documents prepared for each proposed BLM action. Consultation and coordination would be conducted on a government-to-government basis with Federally recognized tribes. Types of proposed actions which would require consultation would include, but not be limited to, range practices and management, wildlife habitat management, fisheries habitat management, land tenure actions or permits, forest resources management, and minerals exploration or development. In some cases, give priority consideration to enhancement of resources used by Native American tribes under treaty.

   The following RMP management decisions relate to tribal treaty rights because they either (a) specifically discuss management of trust resources to facilitate pursuit of tribal treaty rights or (b) provide for consultation with Federally recognized tribes regarding management of various trust resources, such as wildlife and fish.

   Fisheries: Goal 1, #6, 11, 13, and 15, pp. 46-47.

   Forest Resources: Goal 1, #11, 18 and 19, pp. 51-52.

   Land Tenure: Goal 1, #2 and 10, p. 54; Goal 3, #7, p. 57; and Goal 5 statement, p. 58.

   Livestock Grazing: Goal 1, #15, p. 61.

   Minerals: "Decisions Which Apply to All Types of Mineral Development," #3, p. 63.

   Wildlife Habitat: Goal 2, # 10, p. 97; and Goal 4, #1, p. 98.

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Upland Watershed

Goal 1: Restore and rehabilitate upland watersheds found to be in unsatisfactory condition, and maintain satisfactory condition watersheds (see *Glossary* definition: watershed condition class, p. 186).

Rationale: Poor condition upland watersheds contribute to non-functional and functional-at-risk riparian systems and the loss of the soil resource base, do not sustain beneficial physical and ecological processes, and lack functioning recovery systems. Management of watersheds to reduce soil erosion and sediment delivery protects beneficial uses of water and the soil resource base on which all vegetation resources rely. The Clean Water Act requires management of watersheds to protect beneficial uses of water. Upland watershed management is also a BLM policy requirement.

1. Consider the effects of resource use timing and intensity on soil compaction, erosion, and microbiotic soil crusts before new soil disturbing actions (including changes in livestock grazing) are authorized.

2. Where practicable, avoid areas with soils at risk of compaction when designing and planning for activities that concentrate use.

3. Manage all watersheds in the Resource Area to achieve 70% vegetative cover on upland sites as measured prior to grazing, or, for sites not capable of achieving 70% cover, 90% of cover achievable under Potential Natural Community.

4. Additional forage available as a result of seedings, burns, range improvements or projects, etc. would not be allocated on a permanent basis for livestock use (but rather used for watershed protection and other multiple use purposes) until resource management objectives for the allotment are met, as determined by an ID team through allotment analysis. Permanent increases in livestock preference resulting from vegetation treatments would be based on the increase in forage production and changes in plant composition, as measured by pre- and post-treatment production studies.

5. Grazing privileges that are lost, retired, relinquished, canceled, or have base property sold without transfer would have attached AUMs held for watershed protection and wildlife habitat until allotment vegetative objectives are reached. Once vegetative objectives are reached, these AUMs would remain unallocated to any particular livestock permittee, but may be used to provide short term (less than three years) flexibility to permittees for vegetation treatments or other management actions affecting their base permit.

6. Allocate nonuse AUMs to watershed protection, wildlife habitat, plant maintenance, and improvement of ecological condition to meet related allotment objectives. Nonuse AUMs may be authorized for temporary nonrenewable use after an ID team has determined that related allotment objectives are being met.

7. Manage the Garden Creek watershed (Challis municipal water supply) to maintain water quality in Garden Creek.

8. Burned areas and areas disturbed during wildfire suppression may be rehabilitated to meet multiple use objectives when the erosion hazard is high, natural revegetation potential is low, and alternative management practices alone would not facilitate stabilization in a timely manner. An interdisciplinary team would evaluate the need for the project, develop rehabilitation objectives, and design the project. (Also see Fire Management, Goal 1, #8, p. 45.)

9. Artificially stabilize headcuts when it has been determined that alternative management practices alone will not facilitate stabilization in a timely manner and are preventing attainment of desired riparian and aquatic habitat conditions (see *Attachment 15*, p. 149).

10. Manage erosion from mines, roads, and surface disturbing activities to meet State water quality standards, support beneficial uses, and ensure progress toward desired riparian and aquatic habitat conditions (see *Attachment 15*, p. 149 and Water Quality, Goal 1, #1-7, p. 90).

11. Allow only helicopter logging in the Lone Pine Peak area (see *Map C: Suitable Commercial Timberlands*), to protect watershed resources in Lone Pine Creek.

For additional RMP decisions relating to management of upland watersheds, ***also see*** ACECs - Malm Gulch/Germer Basin and Sand Hollow ACECs, pp. 36-38; OHV Use, Goal 1, #1-7, pp. 69-71; *Attachment 5: SOPs* (pp. 107-112); and *Attachment 8: Design Specifications* (pp. 120-123).

Visual Resources

Goal 1: Maintain or enhance the visual quality of the Resource Area, and prioritize the areas where greater and lesser consideration would be given to surface disturbing activities.

Rationale: Consideration of visual quality and the establishment of Visual Resource Management (VRM) areas is required by law and BLM policy.

1. Manage visual resources according to the VRM classes shown on *Map 41: Visual Resource Management* (see Glossary: Visual resource management classes, pp. 185-186). Surface disturbing activities would not exceed the allowable visual intrusion for a given area. Where feasible, additional design techniques would be employed to help projects blend into the scenery.

    (a) Approximately 142,260 acres would be managed under the provisions of Visual Management Class I.

    (b) Approximately 557,665 acres would be managed under the provisions of Visual Management Class II.

(c) Approximately 92,641 acres would be managed under the provisions of Visual Management Class III.

(d) Zero acres would be managed under the provisions of Visual Management Class IV.

2. Under the following circumstances, an ID team would consider, and recommend if appropriate, the use of visual simulations and the latest visual design techniques to assess visual quality and visual impacts and ensure that the current VRM Class is maintained or enhanced:

   (a) project scoping for proposed surface-disturbing projects anywhere in the RA; and
   (b) project scoping for all proposed actions within a VRM Class I area, a VRM Class II area; or an SRMA.

3. Within five years, develop a model of visual appeal for landscape features within the SRMAs (see *Map 40: SRMAs*).

4. In VRM Class I and II areas and anywhere within an SRMA, on-site visual quality control assessments would occur as part of project planning and implementation.

5. Manage existing WSAs under VRM Class I. The visual quality of WSAs released from wilderness review would be managed under the visual management class of adjacent BLM public lands (see *Map 41: VRM* and *Map 42: WSAs*). Where more than one VRM class lies adjacent to a WSA, an ID team would decide the VRM class of the released WSA.

6. Allow only helicopter logging in the Lone Pine Peak area (see *Map C: Suitable Commercial Timberlands*), to retain the visual characteristics of the area and protect watershed resources in Lone Pine Creek.

7. Allow mineral material disposals and non-energy leasing in SRMAs when the actions are determined through the ID team process to be consistent with maintenance of Special Management Area values. To maintain recreational and scenic values in the Upper Salmon River and Upper Big Lost River SRMAs, limit mineral material disposals and non-energy leasing to existing sites and sites not visible from the Salmon River or upper Big Lost River or the following roads: Trail Creek Road, East Fork Road, Highway 75, and Highway 93 South, unless a site-specific scenic quality assessment determines there would be no significant impact to SRMA resources (see *Map 40: SRMAs*).

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Water Quality

Goal 1: On perennial streams, improve water quality to fully support those beneficial uses which are not supported, are threatened, or are only partially supported. Maintain fully supported beneficial use status where it exists.

Rationale: Required by the Clean Water Act.

1. Determine which perennial streams currently support State designated and BLM identified beneficial uses, through riparian status inventory and stream function assessment (see *Attachment 23: Beneficial Use Classifications for Drainage Segments*, pp. 159-163).

2. Design and conduct land and resource management activities to maintain or improve water quality and support State designated and BLM identified beneficial uses (see *Attachment 23*, pp. 159-163). As necessary, incorporate guidelines for controlling sediment discharge into water bodies into all BLM authorized actions.

3. All BLM authorized actions would meet or exceed State approved BMPs for water quality, to ensure that activities maintain existing good water quality and improve impaired water quality. Utilize the approach described in *Attachment 12* (pp. 145-146) to monitor water quality and ensure consistency and compliance with the Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Program.

4. Water quality would be a management priority and receive special consideration on State identified water quality limited stream segments (see *Glossary*, p. 186 and *Attachment 23: Beneficial Use Classifications for Drainage Segments*, pp. 159-163).

5. All future roads, stock trails, and recreational trails would be located, designed, constructed, and drainage controlled so that erosion on the roadbed and cut and fill slopes would not hinder progress toward supporting water quality beneficial uses or attaining riparian management objectives (see Upland Watershed, Goal 1, #10, p. 88).

6. Existing roads would be inventoried and, on a case-by-case basis, modified, relocated, or closed and rehabilitated to meet water quality standards and support State designated and BLM identified beneficial uses (see *Attachment 23*, pp. 159-163) of adjacent streams, beginning with those streams containing salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout habitat.

7. Until BMPs for livestock grazing are developed, use the procedures shown in *Attachment 3: Component Practices for Grazing Management in Lieu of BMPs*, p. 104.

For additional RMP decisions relating to water quality, ***also see*** Forest Resources, Goal 1, pp. 49-52; Livestock Grazing, Goal 1, #4, p. 60; Minerals, Goal 1, #6, Goal 2, #6, and Goal 3, #5, pp. 64 and 66; Riparian Areas, Goal 1, pp. 79-81; Upland Watershed, Goal 1, pp. 87-88; *Attachment 5: SOPs* - Noxious Weeds, pp. 110-111; and *Attachment 8: Design Specifications*, pp. 120-123

Wilderness Study Areas - Management if Released from Wilderness Review

Goal 1: Manage Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) released by Congress from wilderness review for existing values and uses, such as primitive and unconfined recreation, opportunities for solitude, naturalness, roadlessness, livestock grazing, forest resources, and biodiversity.

Rationale: WSAs currently managed under the BLM's *Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands under Wilderness Review* (July 5, 1995) may potentially be released by Congress for other multiple-use management purposes.

1. Unless released by Congress from wilderness review, WSAs would continue to be managed in accordance with (a) the BLM's *Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review* (1995) and (b) the 1982 Challis, 1986 Big Lost-Pahsimeroi, and 1989 Statewide Small WSA Plan Amendments. Existing WSAs (see *Map 42: WSAs*) and their acreages recommended by the BLM as suitable or nonsuitable for wilderness inclusion are:

Jerry Peak West	13,530 acres nonsuitable
Jerry Peak	26,750 acres suitable 19,400 acres nonsuitable
Burnt Creek	8,300 acres suitable 16,680 acres nonsuitable
Goldburg	3,290 acres nonsuitable
Borah Peak	3,880 acres suitable
Corral-Horse Basin	46,500 acres nonsuitable
Boulder Creek	1,930 acres nonsuitable

Also see *Map 43: WSAs - Goldburg WSA*; *Map 44: WSAs - Burnt Creek WSA*; *Map 45: WSAs - Borah Peak WSA*; *Map 46: WSAs - Jerry Peak West and Boulder Creek WSAs*; and *Map 47: WSAs - Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs*.

2. If released from wilderness review, resource objectives would be identified during activity planning (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103) to provide for development of range improvement projects, grazing management, primitive recreation, and biodiversity in the WSAs. Other resource values would be managed as described below.

3. The following OHV closures or limitations in WSAs and WSAs if released from wilderness review would be exceptions to the RA-wide limitation described in OHV Use, Goal 1, #1, p. 69 (see *Map 33: OHV Use* and *Map 42: Wilderness Study Areas.*):

(a) _*Designated WSAs:*_ Except for the road closures stated below, OHV use in WSAs would be limited to roads, vehicle ways, and trails that were identified in the Idaho Intensive Wilderness Final Inventory (November 1980).

(1) In the Burnt Creek WSA the Dry Creek Road would be closed to motorized vehicle use in the N 1/2, Sec. 1, T9N, R24E for safety reasons and to maintain primitive values (see *Map 44: WSAs - Burnt Creek WSA*).

(2) In the Jerry Peak WSA, the existing trail below Herd Lake and road above Herd Lake would be closed to motorized vehicle use to maintain primitive values, and maintained as trails for non-motorized use only (see *Map 47: WSAs - Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs*).

Any non-emergency motorized vehicle use off of existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails in a WSA must (a) be specifically authorized by the BLM prior to use and (b) satisfy nonimpairment criteria (Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review, Manual H-8550-1 (7/95), page 15).

(b) _*WSAs if Released:*_ Except for the road closures stated below, OHV use in WSAs if released from wilderness review would be limited to roads, vehicle ways, and trails that were identified in the Idaho Intensive Wilderness Final Inventory (November 1980).

(1) In the Burnt Creek WSA the Dry Creek Road would be closed to motorized vehicle use in the N 1/2, Sec. 1, T9N, R24E for safety reasons and to maintain primitive values (see *Map 44: WSAs - Burnt Creek WSA*).

(2) In the Jerry Peak WSA, the existing trail below Herd Lake and road above Herd Lake would be closed to motorized vehicle use to maintain primitive values, and maintained as trails for non-motorized use only (see *Map 47: WSAs - Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs*).

(**Note:** The provisions stated in OHV Use, Goal 1, #1(b) and (c) (p. 69) would apply in WSAs if released from wilderness review.)

4. No new roads would be constructed in the Jerry Peak, Jerry Peak West, Corral-Horse Basin, and Burnt Creek WSAs if released from wilderness review, except where such construction is necessary to develop mineral or timber resources (as described in #5 and 7 below), and where construction is consistent with other resource management objectives. (See *Map 44: WSAs - Burnt Creek WSA*, *Map 46: WSAs - Jerry Peak West and Boulder Creek WSAs*, and *Map 47: Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs*.)

5. If released from wilderness review, WSAs would be open to forest management, including commercial timber harvest, with the following limitations and exceptions on commercial timber harvest: (a) In the nonsuitable portions of the Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs, timber stands more than 1/2-mile from roads existing at the time of RMP approval (see *Glossary*: "road," p. 181 and "existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails," p. 172) would be available for harvest by helicopter logging only. (b) Suitable portions of the

Jerry Peak WSA if released from wilderness review would remain closed to timber harvest to maintain old growth forest values and biodiversity associated with large undisturbed tracts of forest land. (See *Map C: Suitable Commercial Timberlands* and *Map 47: WSAs - Jerry Peak and Corral-Horse Basin WSAs*.)

6. Mineral development in WSAs released from wilderness review would be allowed or restricted as described in Minerals, Goal 1, #4, Goal 2, #5, and Goal 3, #3 (see pp. 64 and 66).

7. Existing WSAs would be managed under VRM Class I. The visual quality of WSAs released from wilderness review would be managed under the visual resource management class of adjacent BLM public lands. Where more than one VRM class lies adjacent to a WSA, an ID team would decide the VRM class of the released WSA.

8. Public lands within an existing WSA which are identified as adjustment areas for potential disposal (see *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas*) would be available for potential disposal only if the WSA is released from wilderness review.

Wild Horses and Burros

Goal 1: Maintain a viable population (see *Glossary*, p. 185) of wild horses so as to achieve a thriving natural ecological balance in the Herd Management Area.

Rationale: Required by the Wild Horse and Burro Act.

1. Manage the wild horse herd for an appropriate management level (see *Glossary*, p. 167) of 185 animals in accordance with the 1985 U. S. District Court Consent Judgement and the current activity plan for the wild horse Herd Management Area. The herd would vary from 185 to about 253 animals between roundups. Adjust horse numbers to a lower level if monitoring data show that the current appropriate management level is causing unacceptable levels of resource degradation (see *Map 48: Wild Horses*).

2. Evaluate new/existing fences on a case-by-case basis to provide for wild horse movement.

3. Monitor wild horse use of the Malm Gulch and Sand Hollow areas, and remove wild horses as necessary to protect fragile watersheds.

4. No portion of the Challis Resource Area would be designated as a Wild Burro Management Area. Remove any burros released in the future.

5. Prohibit organized OHV events in wild horse winter ranges. (See OHV Use, Goal 1, pp. 69-71 for other actions relating to OHV use in the wild horse Herd Management Area.)

6. Provide a public viewing area for wild horse observations.

7. Adjust wild horse management to ensure progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15* (see p. 149).

For additional RMP decisions relating to wild horse management, **also see** *Attachment 5: Standard Operating Procedures* - Wild Horses, pp. 111-112.

Wildlife Habitat

Goal 1: *Big Game.* Maintain habitat for elk, deer, antelope, and bighorn sheep populations consistent with Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) management objectives stated in the IDFG *Strategic Plans for Big Game Management, 1991-1995.*

Rationale: IDFG management plans call for stabilizing big game numbers at 1991 levels. BLM policy requires wildlife forage and habitat allocations and consistency with State and local plans, to the extent feasible.

1. Provide forage and habitat for 1991 stable big game populations (see ***Chapter 3*** - Wildlife: *Table 3-35: Estimated Big Game Numbers and Season of Use*, p. 316).

2. Coordinate with the IDFG during preparation and update of their five-year strategic plans for big game. As necessary, provide comments on population objectives. The IDFG would be encouraged to keep big game numbers at 1991 levels unless habitat data show that numbers need to be adjusted to avoid conflict with other resource uses.

3. Except where otherwise noted in the RMP (*e.g.,* Wildlife Habitat, Goal 1, #6, p. 95), where conflicts between livestock and big game populations for available forage and habitat are identified, resolve conflicts on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the IDFG and other interested publics.

4. Monitor key habitat sites to ensure that big game populations do not exceed proper levels or damage important habitat components. Design monitoring to determine whether big game are adversely affecting progress toward the riparian and aquatic habitat conditions described in *Attachment 15* (see p. 149).

5. The following areas would be priority areas for big game habitat monitoring (additional monitoring studies would be established as needed):

Donkey Hills	(elk, deer)
Birch Creek/Mud Springs Gulch	(bighorn sheep)
Morgan Creek	(bighorn sheep)
East Fork	(bighorn sheep)
Navarre Creek to Grant Creek	(elk, deer)
Willow Creek Summit	(elk)
Riparian Habitats	(moose, elk)

6. Plan, design, and manage land use activities, including grazing management actions and range improvement projects, located on the (a) Morgan Creek, Cronk's Canyon, East Fork Salmon River, and Birch Creek/Mud Springs Gulch bighorn sheep winter ranges (see *Map 17: Bighorn Sheep Winter Ranges*) or the (b) Willow Creek Summit or Donkey Hills elk winter ranges (see *Map 21: Elk Winter Ranges and Donkey Hills Calving Area*) to ensure the continued viability of bighorn sheep and elk populations dependent on these key habitat areas. Fully analyze any potential for adverse effects on the viability of bighorn sheep or elk populations in appropriate site-specific NEPA documentation.

For additional RMP decisions relating to big game habitat management, ***also see*** ACECs - Birch Creek and Donkey Hills ACECs, pp. 30-33, and Forest Resources, Goal 1, #18 and 19, p. 52.

Goal 2: *General.* Sustain diverse and abundant wildlife populations (game and nongame), consistent with IDFG management objectives and BLM policy directives, by improving wildlife habitat currently in unsatisfactory condition, and maintaining habitat currently in satisfactory condition.

Rationale: The BLM is responsible for management of wildlife habitat on the Resource Area's public lands. BLM policy requires management for self-sustaining populations and a natural abundance and diversity of wildlife.

1. Continue ongoing inventories and monitoring studies on key wildlife habitats and populations. Establish nongame bird studies in each major habitat type. (Also see Wildlife Habitat, Goal 1, #5 (p. 94) and Goal 3, #2 (p. 97)).

2. Continue to develop and maintain wildlife habitat improvement projects (*e.g.*, wildlife water developments, fence modification projects, exclosures, prescribed burns), except where projects would adversely affect salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout habitats or other important resource values.

3. Continue to implement, and revise as appropriate, the Willow Creek Summit, East Fork Salmon River, and Chilly Slough Habitat Management Plans (HMPs) (see *Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans*, p. 103).

4. Continue routine coordination procedures with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) on matters concerning animal damage control (ADC). Annually review the ADC cooperative agreement to determine the need for modification.

5. Implement efforts to acquire tracts of high value wildlife habitat (*e.g.*, key big game winter ranges, high value wetland-riparian habitats) as opportunities arise.

6. Designate OHV use in the following areas as "limited" to protect wildlife values, with the limitations as follows: Prohibit motorized vehicle travel during the winter/spring period between December 16 and April 30, inclusive. Restrict motorized vehicle travel to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails between May 1 and December 15, inclusive. (Also see OHV Use, Goal 1, #1, p. 69 and *Map 33: OHV Use*).

   a) Carlson Hills (4,200 acres)
   b) Willow Creek Summit elk winter range
   c) Donkey Hills ACEC

  d) Birch Creek ACEC
  e) Old Stage Road
  f) Second Spring Basin

7. Desired Plant Communities (DPC) for meeting wildlife habitat objectives on rangeland sites would be those which produce maximum amounts of forage and natural cover (see Livestock Grazing, Goal 1, #10, p. 61).

8. In the following wildlife habitat areas, unless NEPA analysis and consultation with the IDFG determine that restrictions on a permitted activity are not necessary, BLM permitted activities (other than permitted livestock use, unless restricted elsewhere) would be (1) restricted to prevent disturbance during the specified crucial periods, and (2) designed to eliminate adverse effects (in consultation with the IDFG and other interested publics):

Habitat Area	Restricted Period
Big Game Winter Ranges	11/15-4/30
Elk Calving Areas	4/30-6/30
Active Raptor Nest Sites	
Golden Eagle	3/15-7/15
Boreal Owl	2/1-6/30
Long-eared Owl	3/15-6/30
Great-Grey Owl	3/1-7/15
Buteo Hawk	5/1-7/31
Cooper's Hawk	4/1-7/15
Goshawk	3/1-8/30
Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds	3/1-5/15
Sage Grouse Nesting/Brood-rearing Areas	4/15-6/30
Antelope Fawning Concentration Areas	5/1-6/30

9. Implement the Salmon BLM's Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan (1993) as follows:

   (a) Improve habitat quality for big game and upland game within 15 years on approximately 90,000 acres by (1) developing new wildlife watering sources at appropriate locations, (2) modifying livestock fences as necessary to conform with BLM design standards, and (3) using prescribed fire or other types of vegetative treatment to increase forage quality and availability on big game ranges.

   (b) Inventory commercial timber stands for raptor nest sites and update existing raptor cliff nesting site inventories within 15 years.

   (c) Provide water for wildlife between June 1 and October 15 (at those key livestock water troughs where the need for wildlife water is identified) by implementing a coordinated program with the IDFG and affected livestock operators.

   (d) Improve osprey habitat to support 5 breeding pairs by installing nesting platforms along the Salmon River corridor within 10 years.

(e) To minimize disturbance of wildlife during crucial winter periods, seasonal occupancy stipulations (as described in *Attachment 10: Leasable Minerals Stipulations*, Stipulations #1 and 2, pp. 136-138) may apply to energy mineral leases and applications for permits to drill on approximately 550,000 acres of big game winter ranges.

(f) The following areas would be a priority for wildlife habitat activity planning: elk habitat in the Donkey Hills, bighorn sheep habitat in the East Fork Salmon River, Birch Creek, Morgan Creek, and Cronk's Canyon areas, and wetland habitat in Chilly Slough. See *Map 17: Bighorn Sheep Winter Ranges*, *Map 21: Elk Winter Ranges and Donkey Hills Calving Area*, and *Map 18: Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project Area*.

10. On a case-by-case basis, coordinate with appropriate Federally recognized tribes on wildlife habitat management actions that may affect tribal treaty rights. In addition, when developing management plans and improvement projects, give priority consideration to provide benefits to wildlife species traditionally used for subsistence and non-subsistence purposes by Native American groups under treaty.

11. Withdraw forty-one (41) small forest stands totalling about 980 acres (primarily old growth) from the commercial timber base to maintain wildlife cover in open areas (see *Map C: Suitable Commercial Timberlands*). Also see Forest Resources, Goal 1, #23, p. 52 for forest management to maintain old growth forest values for wildlife.

For additional RMP decisions which manage and protect habitat for wildlife, ***also see*** ACECs - "Management Decisions Common to All ACECs" and Birch Creek, Cronk's Canyon, Donkey Hills, Summit Creek, and Thousand Springs ACECs (see pp. 29-33 and 38-39) and Biological Diversity, Goal 1, #1-6, p. 40.

Goal 3: *Riparian Wildlife Habitat.* Improve riparian and wetland areas to provide quality habitat for all riparian-dependent wildlife species.

Rationale: The BLM is responsible for managing wetland-riparian areas to protect, maintain, and enhance their unique characteristics. More species of wildlife (game, nongame, threatened, endangered, and sensitive species) depend on wetland-riparian habitat than on any other single habitat type.

1. Develop riparian pastures and riparian study exclosures throughout the Resource Area where an ID team identifies the opportunity.

2. Continue ongoing riparian inventories and monitoring studies and implement additional inventories and studies as needed.

3. Implement the riparian portion of the Salmon BLM's Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plan (1993) as follows:

(a) Improve 75 percent of riparian habitat (as defined in the *Glossary*, p. 180) to "proper functioning condition" (see *Attachment 1: Riparian-Wetland Area Function Classification*, pp. 101-102). This would be accomplished through a coordinated ID team process to implement the riparian objectives and management decisions described under Fisheries (pp. 45-47), Livestock Grazing (pp. 59-63), and Riparian Areas (pp.

79-82).

(b) Continue to implement the Chilly Slough wetland conservation project, as described in *Attachment 11: Summary of the Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project*, p. 144). (Also see Land Tenure and Access, Goal 1, #6, p. 54.)

(c) Construct nest boxes, nest platforms, nesting islands, and fences, as appropriate, to increase waterfowl production on Herd Lake, Summit Reservoir, Chilly Slough, and the Main Salmon River. Design and implement management strategies on these key wetland sites and other riparian sites to increase residual vegetation for waterfowl nesting cover and improve nongame wildlife habitat.

Goal 4: Re-establish bighorn sheep and other native wildlife species in unoccupied habitats, consistent with IDFG management plan goals.

Rationale: The IDFG bighorn sheep management plan calls for reintroduction of bighorn sheep into several areas. It is BLM policy that reintroduction of native wildlife species may be considered when sponsored by the State wildlife agency.

1. Reintroductions of native wildlife may be considered when proposed. Prior to reintroduction, resolve conflicts with other resource uses (if determined to exist) through an interdisciplinary team and NEPA process in consultation with the IDFG, appropriate Federally recognized tribes, and other interested parties. (Also see *Attachment 7: 1998 Revised Guidelines for Domestic Sheep and Goat Management in Native Wild Sheep Habitats*, pp. 117-119.)

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Goal 1: Identify rivers which are suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System (see *Attachment 18: Wild and Scenic Rivers Study*, pp. 152-153) and prescribe appropriate management.

Rationale: Required by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542, as amended) and BLM policy.

1. (a) Public land uses within Wild and Scenic River (WSR) corridors of river segments which are found suitable or are eligible for further study, with a suitability finding deferred until a later coordinated study (see *Map H: Wild and Scenic River Suitability Findings* and #2-5 below), would be managed to maintain the level of development that resulted in the segments' tentative classifications, to ensure non-degradation of outstandingly remarkable (OR) values, and to protect free-flowing characteristics; other PRMP actions would also apply, if consistent with the provisions listed above.

   (b) River segments which are either found suitable or eligible for further coordinated study in this PRMP, but later released by Congress from WSR review, would be managed in accordance with other applicable sections of the PRMP.

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2. The following river segments are eligible for further study, with suitability findings deferred until a coordinated river study with the State of Idaho and the USFS is completed. Pending completion of that study, manage these segments as stated in #1a above.

East Fork Salmon River "A" (EF-01a)
OR values: Scenic, Recreational, Fisheries
Classification: Recreational

East Fork Salmon River "B" (EF-01b)
OR values: Scenic, Recreational, Fisheries
Classification: Recreational

Main Salmon River (MS-01)
OR values: Recreational, Fisheries, Geological
Classification: Recreational

Cow Creek (MS-04)
OR values: Fisheries
Classification: Wild

Thompson Creek (MS-33)
OR values: Fisheries
Classification: Recreational

Squaw Creek (MS-37)
OR values: - Fisheries
Classification: Recreational

Bayhorse Creek (MS-46)
OR values: Fisheries
Classification: Recreational

Pahsimeroi River "A" (P-27)
OR values: Scenic, Recreational, Fisheries, Cultural
Classification: Scenic

Mahogany Creek (P-29)
OR values: Scenic, Recreational, Fisheries
Classification: Scenic

3. The following river segment is eligible for further study, with a suitability finding deferred until a coordinated river study with the Upper Snake River District BLM is completed. Pending completion of that study, manage this segment as stated in #1a above.

Summit Creek (LL-01)
OR values: Recreational, Ecological
Classification: Recreational

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4. The following river segments are found suitable. Manage as specified below (in addition to the management outlined in #1a above).

    Big Lost River "A" (BL-17)
    OR values: Scenic, Recreational, Geological, Cultural, Ecological, Other
    Classification: Scenic

    Suitable with a Scenic classification - only the 7.3 mile segment including the portion of Big Lost River "A" above T8N, R21E, Section 30 NENWSENW and the North Fork Big Lost River. Any plans developed for the affected area would include, as a priority, maintenance and enhancement of the outstandingly remarkable cottonwood gallery forest.

    Herd Creek (EF-12)
    OR values: Fisheries, Cultural
    Classification: Recreational

5. The following river segments are found suitable only as part of a system of river segments. Manage as stated in #1a above.

    East Fork Big Lost River (BL-15)
    OR values: Scenic, Recreational
    Classification: Recreational

    Suitable with a Recreational classification, only as part of a system including the Big Lost River "A" - BL-17 (and the North Fork Big Lost River - see #4 above).

    Dry Creek (LL-03)
    OR values: Scenic, Recreational
    Classification: Recreational

    Suitable with a Recreational classification, only as part of a system including USFS lands.

    West Fork Morgan Creek (MS-67)
    OR values: Fisheries, Cultural
    Classification: Recreational

    Suitable with a Recreational classification, only as part of a system including USFS lands.

Attachments to the Challis Proposed RMP

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Attachment 1: Riparian-Wetland Area Function Classification

Note: The primary source for this discussion of riparian-wetland area condition classes is the USDI-BLM Riparian Area Management Technical Report 1737-9 (1993): *Process for Assessing Proper Functioning Condition.*

RMP objectives for the improvement of riparian-wetland areas are based on functional condition classes. By BLM definition, functional condition classes for riparian and wetland areas include the following: *proper functioning, functional at-risk,* and *non-functional.* The functioning condition of a riparian-wetland area results from the interaction among the geology, soil, water, and vegetation in the area. Classification is determined by evaluating the condition of certain physical and biological attributes through an interdisciplinary team assessment process. These attributes are important indicators of overall system function. The capability and potential of the stream and the associated riparian area are key assessments in determining the functionality of a riparian area. All streams do not have the same capabilities or potential to achieve a certain functioning condition. Capability and potential are considered when placing a riparian area in one of the following three categories:

Proper Functioning - Riparian areas in this class are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, land form, or large woody debris are present to dissipate stream energy, attenuate high water flows, filter sediment, capture bedload material, develop and maintain floodplains, provide forage for grazing animals, improve water retention and water quality, recharge ground water, stabilize streambanks, reduce erosion, provide fish and wildlife habitat, and support biodiversity. Proper functioning riparian areas have several key physical and biological attributes:

1) Geomorphological attributes include one or more of the following:

    a) Bank stability - Vegetation, rock, cobble or woody debris are adequate to protect the stream channel and streambank from the erosive forces of water.

    b) Well-developed floodplains are adjacent to non-incised channels.

    c) Incised channels have developed a floodplain stabilized by desirable riparian vegetation.

    d) Channel geometry allows bankfull discharge which results in floodplain activation on a regular basis (*e.g.*, 2 to 3 year flow event).

2) Vegetation attributes

    a) Herbaceous canopy is dominated by hydric herbaceous species with soil-binding root systems (such as sedge and rush species) which are exhibiting high vigor.

    b) If woody species are present, the age class distribution includes replacement stock (seedlings and saplings).

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3) Watershed attributes

   a) Watershed attributes reduce the potential for high flow events and maintain adequate levels of summer and winter base flows. A fully functional watershed would have plant communities exhibiting vegetative and litter cover necessary to reduce surface flows and provide for infiltration within the capability of the site.

Functional At-risk - Includes riparian or wetland systems that are functioning to dissipate stream energy without deterioration, but lack some of the important attributes of properly functioning systems. They are susceptible to degradation because of the sensitivity of the system to high runoff events, or because desirable attributes are lacking or may not be sustained in the long term. For example, functional at-risk systems may have the following physical and biological attributes:

1) Geomorphology - Channels with well developed floodplains, or incised channels with stable or developing floodplains that are at risk because of channel type, erodible soils, unacceptable bank stability, or downstream channel characteristics such as headcuts.

2) Vegetation - Bank stabilizing vegetation is not dominant. Woody riparian species age class distributions may be inadequate to maintain plant populations. Herbaceous plant communities may lack adequate amounts of deeply-rooted vegetation to stabilize banks, filter sediment, and develop and maintain floodplains.

3) Watershed - Degraded watershed condition or inadequate vegetative and litter cover increases the likelihood of damaging high flows from precipitation events or spring thawing.

Non-functional - Includes riparian or wetland systems that are not functioning as described above, or may be showing evidence of further deterioration because the required physical and biological attributes are inadequate.

1) Geomorphology - Incised channel with limited or no floodplain development.

2) Vegetation - Desirable vegetative species are not present in the required amounts, leaving banks unprotected.

3) Watershed - Degraded watershed condition, inadequate vegetative and litter cover, or existing rills and gullies increase the likelihood of damaging high flows from precipitation events or spring thawing.

Attachment 2: Procedures Used When Developing or Revising Activity Plans

The following procedures would be used when developing or revising activity plans, such as Allotment Management Plans (AMPs), wild horse Herd Management Area Plans (HMAPs), wildlife Habitat Management Plans (HMPs), Integrated Resource Activity Plans (IRAPs) and other activity plans:

- Assemble an interdisciplinary team to participate throughout the process.
- Define the planning area boundary.
- Conduct a watershed assessment, or review and update, as necessary, existing watershed assessments.
- Identify resource values present throughout the area - not just those affected.
- Address data needs - existing data and data gaps.
- Identify opportunities, problems, and constraints within the planning area.
- Identify resource objectives.
- Identify strategies to meet resource objectives. Provide rationale and document how the strategies will meet the objectives.
- Identify schedule of implementation, necessary projects, support services needs.
- Develop effectiveness monitoring plan.
- Define methodologies for amending strategies.

Attachment 3: Component Practices for Grazing Management in Lieu of BMPs

In order to achieve the goal of obtaining properly functioning riparian zones, a certain amount of standing vegetation stubble is required during the scheduled grazing period. This stubble should be at least 4 inches in height on riparian areas in proper functioning condition or functional-at-risk condition with upward trend, and at least 6 inches in height on riparian areas in functional-at-risk condition with downward trend or non-functional condition (see Riparian Areas, Goal 1, #5, p. 80).

The following guidelines are intended to provide an approximate relationship for use in comparing traditional utilization levels with expected grazing period four to six inch stubble height residuals. These seasonal utilization levels are approximate, dependent on annual climatic conditions and grass species, and most appropriate for riparian grasses similar in general growth form to *Poa pratensis*, *Agrostis stolonifera*, and *Deschampsia cespitosa*. Stubble height versus percent utilization relationships for these riparian grasses, as well as *Carex spp.* and *Juncus spp.*, are referenced in Kinney and Clary, 1994, *A Photographic Utilization Guide for Key Riparian Graminoids*, USFS Intermountain Research Station. The required four to six inch stubble height on these palatable riparian grasses is generally expected to be achieved through the following seasonal utilization standards and management practices from Clary and Webster (1989) recommended for pastures with good to high ecological status riparian areas:

1. On pastures grazed in the spring only, utilization of streamside herbaceous forage should be limited to about 65%, and livestock should be removed by July 10 to allow for regrowth. On lower elevation ranges the appropriate spring removal date may be substantially earlier.

2. Streamside utilization of herbaceous forage in summer-grazed pastures should not exceed 40 to 50%.

3. Fall use of streamside vegetation should not exceed about 30% with four to six inches of stubble remaining, as noted above.

4. Season-long grazing should be limited to situations such as riparian pastures, where animal use and distribution can be carefully controlled and stubble height requirements can be met.

5. Special situations, such as critical fisheries habitats or easily eroded streambanks, may require stubble heights greater than six inches.

The above recommendations are for riparian zones in good to high ecological status. In degraded riparian areas, complete rest from livestock grazing may be needed to initiate recovery. Once recovery to mid to late seral status has occurred, rotation management systems may allow riparian zones to remain in good condition, provided all livestock are removed after the grazing period.

Case-by-case grazing management practices compatible with those outlined by Clary and Webster (1989) would be applied and BMPs developed in accordance with the *Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan* (Idaho Dept. of Health and Welfare *et al* 1993) for allotments which contain riparian habitat. Woody vegetation use requirements would also be developed as needed.

Attachment 4: Riparian Habitat Area Width Delineation in Streams or Other Waterbodies

Riparian habitat delineations would be applied to four stream or water body categories (see below) where riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis and management activities are subject to specific standards or guidelines. The delineated areas include riparian corridors, wetlands, and other areas where proper ecological function is crucial to maintenance of the aquatic system. These riparian habitat delineations would apply until (a) a watershed assessment is completed by an ID team or (b) a site-specific analysis of each action is conducted and described by an ID team, and the rationale for any riparian area width delineation modification is completed.

Category 1 (fish bearing streams): Riparian habitat width for perennial fish-bearing streams or perennial portions of intermittent fish-bearing streams in forested systems consists of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the 100-year floodplain, or to the outer edges of riparian vegetation, or to a distance equal to the height of two site-potential trees, or 300 feet slope distance (600 feet, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest. **Riparian habitat width for perennial fish-bearing streams or perennial portions of intermittent fish-bearing streams in non-forested rangeland systems is the 100-year floodplain.**

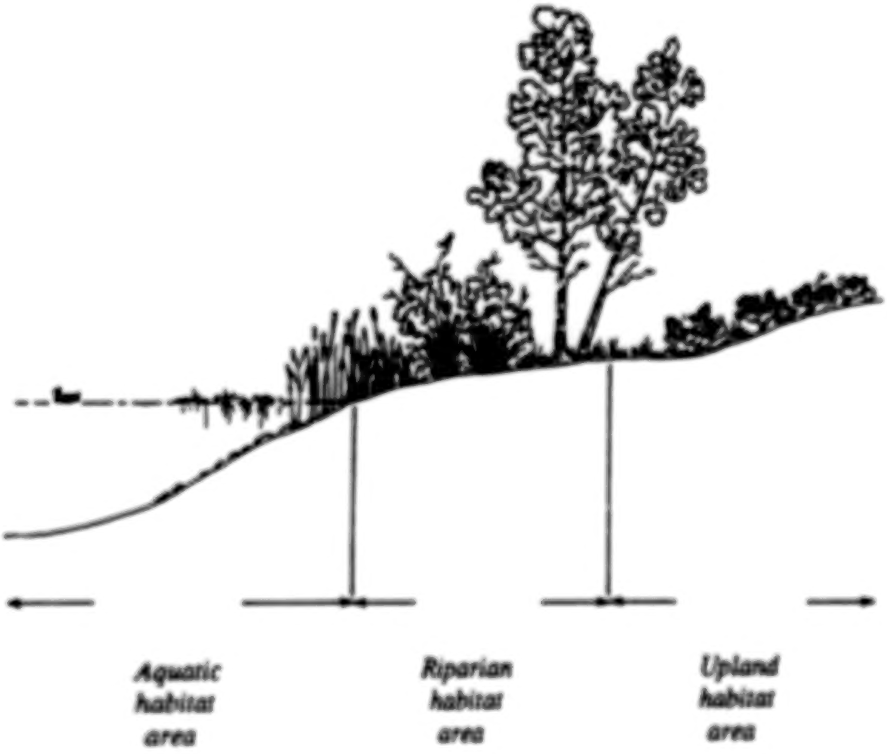
Category 2 (non-fish bearing streams): Riparian habitat width for perennial non-fish-bearing streams in forested systems consists of the stream and the area on either side of the stream extending from the edges of the active stream channel to the top of the inner gorge, or to the outer edges of the 100-year floodplain, or to the outer edges of riparian vegetation, or to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 150 feet slope distance (300 feet, including both sides of the stream channel), whichever is greatest. **Riparian habitat width for perennial non-fish-bearing streams in non-forested rangeland systems is the 100-year floodplain.**

Category 3 (ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands greater than 1 acre): Consists of the entire body of water or wetland area, extending to the outer edges of the riparian vegetation, or to the extent of the seasonally saturated soil, or to the extent of moderately and highly unstable areas, or to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 150 feet slope distance from the edge of the maximum pool elevation of constructed ponds and reservoirs, or from the edge of the wetland, pond or lake, whichever is greatest.

Category 4 (wetlands less than 1 acre, landslides, and landslide prone areas): This category includes features with high variability in size and site-specific characteristics. At a minimum the riparian widths must include:

a. the extent of landslides and landslide-prone areas;
b. for key watersheds, the area from the edges of the wetland, landslide, or landslide-prone area to a distance equal to the height of one site-potential tree, or 100 feet slope distance, whichever is greatest; and
c. for watersheds not identified as key watersheds, the area from the edges of the wetland, landslide, or landslide-prone area to a distance equal to the height of one-half site-potential tree, or 50 feet slope distance, whichever is greatest.

(**Note:** Refer to the *Environmental Assessment for the Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish-producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and Portions of California* (USDA-Forest Service and USDI-BLM 1995) for a more detailed discussion of riparian habitat area delineations.)



The width of the delineated riparian habitat area generally includes both the riparian habitat area itself and the aquatic habitat area adjacent to it. Portions of the adjacent upland habitat area may also be included, depending on the influence the uplands may exert on the riparian and aquatic habitats.

Attachment 5: Standard Operating Procedures

General

1. A watershed assessment would be completed in the following situations: (a) prior to any activity which is determined by an ID team to have the potential for substantial watershed-level effects, (b) prior to development or revision of activity plans, or (c) as otherwise needed to enhance resource and program management within a specified watershed.

2. An interdisciplinary team (see *Glossary*, p. 174) will be used to plan and design activities and projects and help resolve conflicts between competing resource values.

3. A site-specific field assessment for threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant, animal and fish species will be completed as part of the assessment of the effects of all authorized actions. Assessments will be completed or reviewed by botanists, wildlife biologists, and fisheries biologists.

4. Projects will be planned and designed to reduce or eliminate impacts to special status species populations.

5. Case-by-case conferencing and consultation will be conducted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and (or) the National Marine Fisheries Service for actions that may affect threatened, endangered, and other special status plant, animal, or fish species, as required by the Endangered Species Act.

6. Burn plans which include incident and cumulative air quality considerations will be developed for all prescribed burn treatments.

7. All road construction will be in compliance with the road standards set forth in BLM Manual Section 9113.

8. All noxious weed treatment will be done in conformance with the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS, including preparation of a pesticide use proposal and a site-specific environmental assessment. All application of restricted-use pesticides will be done under supervision of a certified pesticide specialist.

Cultural Resources

1. The BLM will make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify and evaluate historic properties as mandated by Federal historic preservation legislation. Intensive Class III cultural resource inventories as specified in BLM Manual Section 8111 will be conducted for all surface-disturbing project activities or the sale or transfer of lands from Federal ownership. Additional review and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) may identify other activities with the potential to affect cultural resources, thus requiring inventory.

The BLM will consult with the SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation prior to implementing BLM actions, in accordance with regulatory guidance or by specific agreement. BLM actions will be designed to have no adverse effects on historic properties through the use of avoidance, data recovery, and project abandonment.

Hazardous Materials

1. All hazardous materials incidents on public lands will be handled as outlined in the Idaho BLM Contingency Plan for Hazardous Materials Incidents (January 1997, or as updated) or other appropriate guidance.

2. All actions authorizing the use of hazardous materials will comply with Federal and State regulations.

3. BLM personnel will receive the following hazardous materials awareness training: (a) Education in accordance with the BLM Hazardous Waste Site Operation Hazwopper Health and Safety Program will be conducted annually. (b) All employees will receive a minimum 8 hour hazardous material awareness training annually. Employees that have field-oriented positions will receive a 24 hour training course. Hazardous materials coordinators will receive 40 hours of training, along with an annual 8 hour refresher training. (Hazardous materials coordinators typically receive extensive additional training.) (c) All pesticide applicators for the BLM will be certified by the state and BLM.

4. The following process will be followed upon encountering a suspected hazardous material incident:

    (a) The initial response will be access control, notification of appropriate authorities, and limited securing and investigation of the suspected site.

    (b) After identification of the site as potentially containing hazardous materials, access control, and preliminary investigation, implement the BLM's Cooperative Agreement with the State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This Cooperative Agreement provides for assistance to the BLM in sampling and identifying the hazardous material, investigating the site further, and approving contractor removal or remediation work plans.

    (c) Upon determining the need to remove or remediate site contaminants, implement the Statewide Hazardous Waste Removal Contract (1992, or as updated). This contract provides for a contractor with ready-response capability to remove or remediate any hazardous material from the site.

Land Tenure and Access

1. The BLM will cooperate with local (city and county) governments to identify public lands which might provide for orderly community expansion or for other public purposes. Public lands identified for these uses will be retained until the city or county either develops a planned use, or it is identified for a more important use by the BLM.

2. Lands will be acquired, sold, or exchanged in accordance with FLPMA and other applicable Federal laws and regulations to provide for more efficient management of the public lands and to accomplish management objectives developed in approved land use plans. Land use plans must be explicit as to which FLPMA Section 203 criterion is met for each tract identified for sale. However, disposal action is discretionary and is neither required nor mandatory.

3. Public lands will be managed for the protection and enhancement of known habitat for State and Federal sensitive, threatened, or endangered plant and animal species.

4. All public lands proposed for disposal will be inventoried in accordance with the current memorandum of understanding between the BLM, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Lands with sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places will not be disposed of without a finding of no adverse effects (36 CFR 800.9 (c)).

5. Private inholdings which are acquired within Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) will be managed consistent with the BLM's Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review until Congress designates them or decides they are unsuitable. Disposal of public lands within WSAs is prohibited. If Congress decides they are unsuitable, they will be managed in accordance with this RMP.

6. Consistency will be maintained with county zoning regulations, other State and Federal agency land use plans, and treaties covering ceded lands pursuant to Department of the Interior regulations and BLM policy, "so long as the guidance and resource management plans are also consistent with the purposes, policies and programs of Federal laws and regulations applicable to public land..." (43 CFR 1610.3-2).

7. Areas of known geological structures or areas containing high potential for mineral development will normally be retained in public ownership. Exchange of subsurface estates, when it is in the government's interest, is encouraged.

8. Available BLM resources should first be directed to the management and enhancement of identified Management Areas (see *Glossary*, p. 176). Lesser priority should be given to the management and enhancement of identified Adjustment Areas (see *Glossary*, p. 166 and *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas*). (See Land Tenure and Access, Goals 1 and 2, pp. 53-56 for descriptions of areas proposed as Management Areas and Adjustment Areas.)

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9. All land use authorizations (*e.g.*, permits, leases, rights-of-way) will contain standard stipulations as applicable.

Minerals

1. Oil and gas leasing and development will be managed under regulations found in 43 CFR 3100.

2. Geothermal leasing and development will be managed under regulations found in 43 CFR 3200.

3. Non-energy minerals will be managed under regulations found in 43 CFR 3500.

4. Mineral material disposals will be managed under regulations found in 43 CFR 3600.

5. Locatable minerals will be managed under regulations found in 43 CFR 3800.

6. A plan of operations will be required when an operation will disturb more than five acres in any calendar year, or for any level of activity exceeding casual use in the following special category lands:

   (a) Areas designated for potential addition to or which are an actual component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

   (b) Designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.

   (c) Areas designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System and administered by the BLM.

   (d) Areas designated as "closed" to off-road vehicle use.

Noxious Weeds

The following standard operating procedures from the *Final Environmental Impact Statement, Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States* (BLM 1991) will be followed:

1. Use only the 21 herbicides approved for use. Two specific herbicides, Amitrole and Dalapon, are rejected for use on public lands.

2. All seed purchased for reseeding will be tested for purity and noxious weeds.

3. BLM Manual 9014 will be followed when using biological controls.

4. As part of site-specific analysis and preliminary planning of weed management and vegetation treatment, a field survey will be completed which includes assessment of riparian values, special status species, wildlife use, cultural resources, associated plant species, and other values that may be affected by treatment.

5. A NEPA analysis will be conducted for treatment proposals.

6. Projects which may affect cultural resources will be subject to standard cultural surveys and site clearances.

7. Herbicide treatment in recreation areas will occur before or after maximum use periods. Treatment sites will be posted.

8. Projects that may affect threatened or endangered species will be subject to Section 7 consultation with the USFWS and (or) NMFS.

9. If herbicides are used, those with minimum toxicity to fish and wildlife will be selected. Protective buffer areas will be provided along riparian and dry water courses.

Paleontological Resources

1. A professional paleontologist will be consulted upon identification of paleontological resources within the area of affect of a BLM-permitted or initiated action.

Wilderness Study Areas

1. Until released by Congress, Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) will continue to be managed in accordance with the BLM's Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (H-8550-1; 7/5/95).

2. WSAs designated as wilderness will be withdrawn from all forms of mineral entry and the general land laws.

Wild Horses and Burros

1. Gathering will take place in the fall, after major foaling has occurred and when air temperatures are lower, reducing stress on the animals.

2. Pasture and allotment boundary fences between the capture site and animals to be captured will be rolled out of the way or completely removed prior to moving horses through the area.

3. If helicopters are used in the capture process, only experienced pilots authorized by the Office of Aircraft Services will be utilized.

4. A qualified veterinarian will be on-site at all times during the capture and animal processing process.

5. Removal of excess animals will be in accordance with Federal regulations regarding the Wild Horse and Burro Act of 1971 and State of Idaho estray and humane animal treatment laws.

6. Humane disposal of sick, lame, or old animals will be accomplished by shooting by authorized BLM employees or drugging by a qualified veterinarian using only injectable barbiturates.

7. The BLM will cooperate with the State of Idaho during gatherings. A State brand inspector will be contacted prior to gatherings, and all branded horses gathered will be turned over to the brand inspector in accordance with State estray laws.

8. If it becomes necessary to hold animals in the capture facility for any period of time, such as overnight, adequate water and feed will be made available.

Wildlife

1. Perceived conflicts between big game and livestock for forage and habitat will be studied according to the Policy Statement and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the IDFG, BLM and USFS (see *Attachment 6*, pp. 113-116), as long as the MOU remains in effect.

2. BLM guidelines for domestic sheep and goat management in native wild sheep habitats (see *Attachment 7*, pp. 117-119) will be implemented as part of the RMP.

3. Wildlife escape devices will be installed and maintained in all water troughs.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

1. Management activities on public lands adjacent to a designated Wild and Scenic River will be managed to protect the outstandingly remarkable values for which the Wild and Scenic River was designated.

Attachment 6: IDFG/USFS/BLM Elk Policy Statement and Memorandum of Understanding

Policy Statement

This policy statement addresses the complex issue of perceived conflicts between wild ungulate and domestic livestock use of public rangelands. Riparian areas in particular have been the focus of the controversy, but the issue is not restricted to those areas. Misinformation, livestock use, recent drought conditions, and increasing wild ungulate numbers, particularly elk, are generally responsible for these perceptions. The various agencies are committed, by law, to the enhancement, protection, and proper management of public rangeland resources.

Little or no scientifically collected data exist to support claims that wild ungulates have had or are having a detrimental impact on areas of concern. In the past, efforts to determine the extent of the conflict, or even to determine if a conflict exists, have been fragmented, incomplete, or unsuccessful. These efforts indicate the need for a unified approach to study the problem on areas of concern.

Through a Memorandum of Understanding, the agencies will implement an interdisciplinary approach to define problems on a case-by-case basis and, if necessary, to determine actual use by both wild and domestic ungulates through a monitoring program. Before monitoring results are presented publicly or used to determine specific courses of management action, interagency concurrence shall be required on (1) the adequacy of data collected through the monitoring program, and (2) the conclusions arrived at from the analysis of monitoring data.

Public demand currently exists to maintain or increase all wild ungulate populations for both consumptive and nonconsumptive recreational uses. We will stress to concerned parties and the public that our first priority is to properly manage the vegetative resource. Multiple-use management of public lands must reflect changing demands for recreation, wildlife habitat, livestock grazing, and various other uses.

It shall be the policy of the undersigned agencies to:

1. Recognize and stress that proper management of the vegetative resource takes priority over competing demands for that resource.
2. Define or evaluate perceived conflicts on a case-by-case basis.
3. Utilize interdisciplinary teams to establish procedures for collection of monitoring data relevant to rangeland conflicts.
4. Utilize interdisciplinary/interagency teams to analyze and evaluate monitoring data.
5. Define the problem and resolve it through proper management practices.

6. Publicly present the results, recommendations, or decisions based on the monitoring data only upon the mutual concurrence of all of the undersigned agencies.

Signed by the following agency representatives:

Jerry Conley, Director, Idaho Department of Fish and Game (September 3, 1991)

Gray F. Reynolds, Regional Forester, USDA, Forest Service - Region 4 (October 9, 1991)

Pieter J. Van Zanden, Associate State Director, USDI, Bureau of Land Management - Idaho (October 26, 1991)

* * * * * * *

Memorandum of Understanding

Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Region 7
USDA Forest Service, Challis and Salmon National Forests
USDI Bureau of Land Management, Salmon District

This Memorandum of Understanding is entered into by and between the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Region 7, hereinafter referred to as the Department, the Forest Service, USDA, Salmon and Challis National Forests, hereinafter referred to as the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management, USDI, Salmon District, hereinafter referred to as the Bureau.

WHEREAS, The Department has been created under the laws of the State of Idaho to provide for the protection, preservation, and management of wildlife and fish populations within the State, and

WHEREAS, The Forest Service is authorized by acts of Congress and by regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture to manage fish and wildlife habitat on the National Forest system lands, and

WHEREAS, The Bureau is authorized by acts of Congress and by regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior to manage fish and wildlife habitat on the public lands, and

WHEREAS, it is the mutual desire of the Department, the Forest Service, and the Bureau to work together for the common purpose of developing, maintaining, and managing all resources on lands administered by the National Forests and the Bureau for the best interests of the people of Idaho and of the United States.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the above premises, it is mutually agreed and understood by the Bureau, the Department, and the Forest Service that:

Monitoring efforts for rangeland conflicts will be sufficient to determine utilization levels by both wildlife and livestock, and done consistently and uniformly between agencies.

Monitoring studies relevant to rangeland conflicts will be designed to identify the primary source of impacts and obtain necessary data in a systematic and defendable manner.

The aforementioned studies will be mutually done at one of three levels of intensity, determined by primary objectives, the resource values of the area in question, the degree and kind of conflict perceived to be occurring, and the amount of controversy surrounding the subject area.

The first level of monitoring intensity used to detect conflicts between wild ungulates and livestock shall involve one of the following two methods: (1) The utilization pattern mapping method may be used, before and after livestock grazing has occurred, if an entire area or watershed has been identified as the area of concern. (2) The utilization transect method may be used if the area of concern is site-specific and can be adequately sampled by a transect. Riparian zones or vegetative manipulation projects are examples of site-specific areas where utilization transects are applicable.

The height-weight method to determine percent utilization shall be used on utilization transects. Utilization cages and/or a utilization gauge (Aldon, E.F. and R.E. Francis. 1984. A modified utilization gauge for western range grasses. USDA Forest & Range Res. Sta. Res. note RM-438) will be used to establish height-weight relationships for key forage species.

The second level of monitoring intensity will require use of the paired-plot utilization method. Paired plot utilization cages are placed and clipped: (1) before the livestock use an area; (2) after the livestock use an area; and (3) at the end of the growing season. This method can be used in combination with utilization pattern mapping.

The third and more intensive level of monitoring will require both the use of exclosures and the paired plot utilization method. An area fenced to exclude both wild and domestic ungulates would be constructed within a larger livestock exclosure. Wild ungulates would not be prevented from using the livestock exclosure, but would be unable to use the innermost exclosure. Use within these exclosures could then be compared to each other and to areas outside the exclosures that are used by both wild and domestic ungulates.

Whenever possible and funding is available the utility establishing exclosures constructed as described above can be useful even when not used in conjunction with any level of monitoring. An ocular reconnaissance of the exclosed areas can often reveal even to the casual observer whether or not a conflict exists.

Permanent photo plots shall also be established at monitoring sites. Depending on the level of significance determined via level one, either the second or third level of monitoring will be done.

The significance of ungulate use under the first, second, or third level of monitoring will be determined by the interagency team.

Conclusions derived from monitoring data will have the concurrence of all agencies before being presented publicly. Problems identified in this manner would then be resolved through a change in resource management practices.

Interdisciplinary teams will be formed to collect, analyze and evaluate data on each area of concern. The teams will include a wildlife biologist, land manager, and range conservationist, at a minimum. Additional specialists or private individuals may be included on this team as deemed appropriate by the land manager.

An interdisciplinary/interagency core team will also be created to establish monitoring procedures as needed, and to review the work of site-specific teams in order to ensure that policies and monitoring procedures are being followed uniformly. The core team shall, at a minimum, consist of one wildlife biologist, one range conservationist, and one land manager with decision-making ability. The core team shall also include at least one representative from each agency.

Signed by the following agency representatives:

Gary Power, Regional Supervisor, Idaho Department of Fish and Game (September 9, 1991)

Ronald Johnson, [for] Forest Supervisor, USDA Forest Service, Challis National Forest (September 13, 1991)

John Burns, Forest Supervisor, USDA Forest Service, Salmon National Forest (September 16, 1991)

Roy Jackson, District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Salmon District (September 12, 1991)

Attachment 7: 1998 Revised Guidelines for Domestic Sheep and Goat Management in Native Wild Sheep Habitats

Note: These guidelines for domestic sheep and goat management in native wild sheep habitats were included as Attachment 1 to BLM Instruction Memorandum No. 98-140 (July 10, 1998). The 1998 revised guidelines were developed following a review of the 1992 Guidelines for Domestic Sheep Management in Bighorn Sheep Habitats (Instruction Memorandum 92-264) in June 1997, and a follow-up meeting of bighorn and domestic sheep specialists in April 1998. Instruction Memorandum 98-140 states that these revised guidelines "should be followed whenever reintroductions, transplants, or augmentations of wild sheep populations, or proposed changes in a livestock grazing permit on BLM administered lands are being considered...."

• • • • • • •

The Bureau of Land Management desires progressive native wild sheep management compatible with appropriate grazing on public lands by domestic sheep and free-ranging goats.

It is recognized by State and Federal agencies, native wild sheep organizations, and the domestic sheep industry that:

- There are some disease agents that occur in both domestic sheep and goats and native wild sheep. There is evidence that if native wild and domestic sheep are allowed to be in close contact, health problems and die offs may occur. Some disease agents may be transmitted between both species. There is evidence indicating that some disease agents could be transmitted between domestic goats and native wild sheep;

- There are native wild sheep die-offs that occur with no apparent relationship to contact with domestic sheep or goats;

- The above observations are both valid and not mutually exclusive;

- Bacterial pneumonias are not the only diseases of concern, although perhaps they are the most catastrophic;

- The risks of disease transmission are often unknown; they may, however, be site-specific; and

- Reasonable efforts must be made by domestic sheep and goat permittees and wildlife and land management agencies to minimize the risk of disease transmission, and to optimize preventive medical and management procedures, to ensure healthy populations of native wild sheep and domestic sheep and goats.

In recognition of the above factors, the guidelines set forth below should be followed in current and future native wild/domestic sheep and goat use areas unless a specific cooperative agreement that includes the State wildlife management agency, the BLM and the livestock permit holder is in place. When such agreement is in place, the agencies and the livestock permit holder will be held harmless in the event of disease impacting either native wild sheep or domestic sheep and goats.

1. State wildlife and Federal land management agencies, native wild sheep interest groups, and domestic sheep and goat industry cooperation and consultation are necessary to maintain and/or expand native wild sheep numbers. When agency and industry agreement has been reached to maintain and/or expand native wild sheep numbers, the agencies and the domestic sheep industry will be held harmless in the event of disease impacting either native wild sheep or domestic sheep and goats.

2. Domestic sheep or goat grazing and trailing should be discouraged in the vicinity of native wild sheep ranges.

3. Native wild sheep and domestic sheep or goats should be spatially separated to reduce the potential of interspecies contact.

4. In reviewing new domestic sheep or goat grazing permit applications or proposed conversions of cattle permits to sheep or goat permits in areas with established native wild sheep populations, buffer strips surrounding native wild sheep habitat should be developed, except where topographic features or other barriers minimize physical contact between native wild sheep and domestic sheep and goats. Buffer strips could range up to 13.5 kilometers (9 miles) or as developed through a cooperative agreement to minimize contact between native wild sheep and domestic sheep and goats, depending upon local conditions and management options.

5. Domestic sheep and goats should be closely managed and carefully herded where necessary to prevent them from straying into native wild sheep areas.

6. Trailing of domestic sheep or goats near or through occupied native wild sheep ranges may be permitted when safeguards can be implemented to adequately prevent physical contact between native wild sheep and domestic sheep or goats. BLM must conduct on-site use compliance during trailing to ensure safeguards are observed.

7. Cooperative efforts should be undertaken to quickly notify the permittee and appropriate agency to remove any stray domestic sheep or goats or wild sheep in areas that would allow contact between domestic sheep or goats and native wild sheep.

8. Unless a cooperative agreement has been reached to the contrary, native wild sheep should only be reintroduced into areas where domestic sheep or goat grazing is not permitted.

9. Extraordinary precautions will be followed to protect special status subspecies, e.g., federally listed threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate subspecies, State listed subspecies and BLM sensitive subspecies.

10. For desert bighorn sheep, (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni, O.c. mexicana*, and *O.c. cremnobates*), the following additional guidelines are recommended:

a. No domestic sheep or goat grazing should be allowed within buffer strips less than 13.5 kilometers (9 miles) surrounding desert bighorn habitat, except where topographic features or other barriers prevent physical contact.

b. Domestic sheep or goats trailed and grazed outside the 13.5 kilometers (9 mile) buffer and in the vicinity of desert bighorn ranges should be closely managed and carefully herded.

c. Unless a cooperative agreement has been reached to the contrary, domestic sheep or goats should be trucked rather than trailed, when trailing would bring domestic sheep or goats closer than 13.5 kilometers (9 miles) to occupied desert bighorn sheep ranges, especially when domestic ewes or nannies are in estrus.

11. These guidelines will be reviewed at least every 5 years by a work group comprised of representatives from the domestic sheep and goat industry, State wildlife agencies, BLM and native wild sheep organizations.

Photo by Anna Owsiak, Salmon, Idaho

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Attachment 8: Design Specifications

General (Apply to All Resources and Programs)

1. BLM roads would be constructed and maintained to meet or exceed State approved BMPs for road construction and maintenance. Any road construction or maintenance would ensure progress toward desired riparian and aquatic habitat conditions (see *Attachment 15, p.* 149) and would include the following specifications for each existing or planned road:

   (a) Roads and landings would be minimized in salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watershed riparian habitats.

   (b) Watershed assessment would be completed prior to construction of new roads or landings in salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout watershed riparian habitats.

   (c) Road management objectives would be established for each road, including (1) preparation of road design criteria, elements, and standards that govern construction and reconstruction, and (2) operation and maintenance criteria that govern road operation, maintenance, and management.

   (d) Road surface sloping and drainage patterns would minimize sediment delivery from the road surface to streams.

   (e) Road management would minimize disruption of hydrologic flow paths.

   (f) Sidecasting would be restricted.

   (g) Road and drainage features that pose a substantial risk in a priority reconstruction would be reconstructed based on reel or anticipated impacts to high ecological value riparian resources.

   (h) Roads not needed for future management would be closed and stabilized, or obliterated and stabilized.

   (i) New and existing culverts, bridges, and other stream crossings determined to pose a substantial risk to riparian and aquatic habitat conditions would be designed or improved to accommodate a 100 year flood, including associated bedload and debris.

   (j) Fish passage would be provided for and maintained at all road crossings of existing and potential fish-bearing streams.

2. All ground disturbing activities undertaken by the BLM would include the following:

   (a) Heavy equipment would be cleaned on-site after working in an area infested with noxious weeds or cheatgrass.

(b) Ground disturbance would be minimized.

(c) If determined by an ID team to be necessary for resource protection, disturbed areas would be seeded during the spring or fall immediately after construction (within 8 months).

(d) The area would be monitored for two years after disturbance to identify any infestations of noxious weeds. These would be treated within 12 months.

3. Seedings would include a variety of forb and grass species, and shrub species if appropriate, to meet project objectives. Native species would be emphasized and included in all seed mixes. However, at the recommendation of an ID team, non-native species may be included to enhance the establishment of native species, when rapid watershed protection is required, or when native species are unavailable in sufficient quantities.

4. Only native material (*e.g.*, native seed and willow shoots) would be used to revegetate riparian areas.

5. Ground disturbing treatments for noxious weeds would be seeded as soon as possible (within 8 months) with a competitive native seed mix. At the recommendation of an ID team, non-native species may be included (except in riparian areas) if site characteristics are unfavorable to expect reasonable success from native species, to enhance the establishment of native species, or when immediate watershed protection is required.

Forest Management: Timber Harvesting and Silvicultural Treatments

1. Tractor skidding would be restricted to slopes of 45 percent or less in the volcanic, granitic, and sedimentary land types. Skidding on quartzite soils would be allowed on slopes up to 55 percent. One exception to the 45 percent restriction would be on small areas of convex slopes adjacent to roads within 20 feet of the subgrade. Some limited skidding activity on slopes up to 60 percent would be allowed in these areas.

2. All slash treatments would require piling or lop and scatter to a depth of less than 18 inches. All burning of slash would be conducted by BLM personnel in conformance with State air quality guidelines. No slash piling or burning would be allowed within riparian or aquatic habitats.

3. All skid trails with exposed soils subject to erosion would be crossdrained with the construction of water bars upon completion of skidding operations.

4. At least three nonhazardous snags per acre would be left in shelterwood harvest units for nongame wildlife use. In the absence of sufficient numbers of nonhazardous snags, some large culls would be substituted.

Forest Management: Road Construction and Rehabilitation

1. Culverts, dips, and other water diversion structures would be designed to minimize stream sedimentation and maximize fish passage (see "General" design specification #1, p. 120).

2. No road construction would be allowed when the soil surface layer is saturated. Areas within salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watersheds which display unstable soils would be avoided in road construction.

3. All newly constructed haul roads and trails would be closed within 2 years following logging operations, with closure structures being permanent, designed to eliminate vehicular traffic through the area, and designed to channel overland water flow off of roads and skid trails.

4. Where slash is windrowed along newly constructed roads, breaks would be established at a minimum of 200 feet along windrows to facilitate wildlife passage.

Minerals

1. Mine structures, support facilities, and roads would be located outside riparian areas in salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watersheds, unless no reasonable alternative exists. If no alternative exists, impacts to riparian and aquatic habitats would be reduced to the extent feasible. All surface disturbance would be reclaimed. Solid and sanitary mining waste facilities in riparian areas in salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watersheds would be prohibited. If no practical alternatives exist, other types of mineral development facilities may be located in riparian areas in salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watersheds with the following constraints: (a) analyze waste material using the best conventional sampling methods and analytic techniques to determine its chemical and physical stability; (b) locate and design facilities to ensure mass stability and prevent release of toxic materials; (c) monitor facilities to confirm predictions of chemical and physical stability, and make adjustments to operations as needed; (d) reclaim waste facilities to assure chemical and physical stability; and (e) require reclamation bonds adequate to ensure long term chemical and physical stability of mine waste facilities.

Rangeland Improvement

1. Roads or trails to new rangeland improvement projects would not be constructed. Existing roads and trails would be used whenever possible.

2. All vegetative manipulation projects would be allowed a one-year review period by the IDFG prior to on-the-ground work. Vegetative manipulations would be done in an irregular pattern creating more edge effect, with islands of vegetation left for wildlife cover. The following design standards would apply to vegetation treatments on antelope or sage grouse winter ranges and sage grouse strutting grounds:

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(a) Treated areas would be laid out in strips no more than 100 feet wide. Untreated areas between strips would be a minimum of 100 feet wide.

(b) Spraying with herbicide would be done by helicopter or with ground equipment to provide precise control of the area sprayed. To control drift, spray would only be applied when wind velocity is less than 6 miles per hour.

(c) Spray projects would be designed to avoid loss of native forbs or any riparian vegetation along perennial and intermittent streams by establishing a buffer strip equal to the 100 year floodplain or 330 feet on both sides of the stream, whichever is greater.

3. Fence construction in identified wildlife use areas would conform to guidelines set forth in BLM Manual Section 1741. Fences constructed in wild horse areas would have enough contrast to make them visible to wild horses. Let-down fences would be considered in areas of wildlife migration. Proposed fence lines would not be bladed or scraped. Barbed-wire fences would normally consist of only three wires. Fences may consist of four wires (at BLM Manual Section 1741 standard heights) where it is demonstrated that three wire fence provides insufficient control to meet management objectives. Fences adjacent to riparian areas or small study sites may be as restrictive as necessary to protect resource values.

4. Riparian and wetland areas around reservoirs and spring developments normally would be fenced to prevent livestock impacts. Troughs would be located outside of the riparian zone. Existing springs would be fenced when reconstructed. All new spring developments would require shut-off floats. Seeps and springs would not be developed into waterholes.

5. Providing off-site water (such as a pipeline and trough system) would be the preferred method of providing water to livestock. Water gaps may be used if they do not hinder attainment of desired riparian and aquatic habitat conditions (see *Attachment 15*, p. 149).

6. Utilization pattern mapping would be used to locate potential sites for range improvements.

7. Within a given watershed, restrict vegetation conversion by mechanical and/or prescribed fire treatment within one mile of perennial streams to less than 20 percent of the area in any one year.

8. Spring and seep developments would be designed to maintain existing riparian vegetation (*i.e.*, adequate water would be left naturally flowing to support existing riparian vegetation).

Attachment 9: Fire Suppression and Rehabilitation Specifications

Follow *Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics Guidelines* (USDA Forest Service - Northern Region, 1993, or as revised) (see pages 99-107), or similar fire suppression and rehabilitation guidance. **Note:** Although *Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics Guidelines* is designed for "suppression action on wildfires located in wilderness, proposed wilderness or other lands with similar land management objectives," these "light on the land" guidelines would be applied to wildfires on all Challis Resource Area public lands, even lands without wilderness character or land management objectives.

Also incorporate the following actions.

1. Design fuel treatment and fire suppression strategies, practices, and actions so as not to hinder attainment of riparian management objectives, and to minimize disturbance of riparian ground cover and vegetation. Strategies should recognize the role of fire in ecosystem function and identify those instances where fire suppression or fuel management actions could perpetuate or be damaging to long-term ecosystem function; salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout populations; or designated critical habitat.

2. Locate incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities outside of riparian areas (as identified in *Attachment 4*, pp. 105-106. If the only suitable location for such activities is within these areas, an exemption may be granted following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor. The advisor will prescribe the location, use conditions, and rehabilitation requirements, with avoidance of adverse effects to salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout a primary goal. Use an interdisciplinary team, including a fishery biologist, to predetermine incident base and helibase locations during presuppression planning, with avoidance of potential adverse effects to salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout as a primary goal.

3. Avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam, or additives to surface waters. An exception may be warranted in situations where overriding immediate safety imperatives exist, or, following a review and recommendation by a resource advisor and a fishery biologist, when the action agency determines an escaped fire would cause more long-term damage to salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout habitats than chemical delivery to surface waters.

4. Design prescribed burn projects and prescriptions to contribute to the attainment of riparian management objectives.

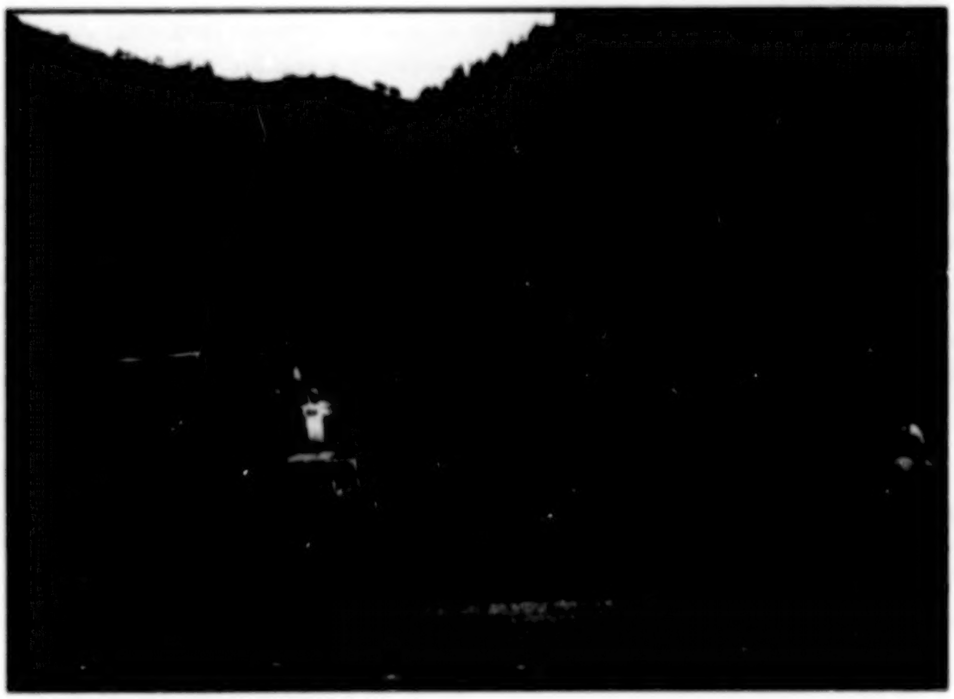
5. Immediately establish an emergency team to develop a rehabilitation treatment plan to attain riparian management objectives and avoid adverse effects on salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout whenever riparian areas within salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout watersheds are significantly damaged by (a) a wildfire or a prescribed fire burning out of prescription or (b) fire suppression activities (see *Attachment 4*, pp. 105-106).

6. Trees may be felled in riparian areas within salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout watersheds when they pose a safety risk (see *Attachment 4*, pp. 105-106). Keep felled trees on site when needed to meet woody debris objectives.

7. Apply herbicides, pesticides, other toxicants, and other chemicals in a manner that does not hinder attainment of riparian management objectives and avoids adverse effects on salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout.

8. Prohibit storage of fuels and other toxicants within riparian areas in salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout watersheds (see *Attachment 4*, pp. 105-106). Prohibit refueling within riparian areas in salmon, steelhead trout, or bull trout watersheds, unless there are no other alternatives. Refueling sites within these areas must be approved by the resource advisor and have an approved spill containment plan.

9. Locate water drafting sites to avoid adverse effects to salmon, steelhead trout, bull trout, and instream flows, and in a manner that does not hinder attainment of riparian management objectives.



Indianola Fire Station - Along the Main Salmon River

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Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics Guidelines

USDA Forest Service - Northern Region
1993

Note: The following pages are quoted directly from, and provide the majority of the content contained in, *Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics Guidelines* (USDA Forest Service - Northern Region 1993). Beginning and ending quotation marks are omitted, since the entire document is quoted; however, where only portions of the document are reproduced, deletions are indicated by an ellipsis (...). Some errors in the original document (word choice, grammar, punctuation, etc.) have been edited.

Preamble: ...The following Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) guide is designed to assist Forest Service fire personnel when taking suppression action on wildfires located in wilderness, proposed wilderness or other lands with similar land management objectives. The guidelines are intended to reduce fire suppression impacts on the land while insuring the actions taken are timely and effective....

Concept: The concept of Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) is to use the minimum amount of forces necessary to effectively achieve fire management protection objectives, consistent with land and resource management objectives. It implies a greater sensitivity to the impacts of suppression tactics and their long term effects when determining how to implement an appropriate suppression response.... MIST is not intended to represent a separate or distinct classification of firefighting tactics, but rather a mindset of how to suppress a wildfire while minimizing the long term effects of the suppression action.... The principle of fighting fire aggressively, but providing for safety first, will not be compromised. The key challenge to the line officer, fire manager, and firefighter is to be able to select the wildfire suppression tactics that are appropriate, given the fire's probable or potential behavior. The guiding principle is always "least cost plus loss" while meeting land and resource management objectives... These actions, or MIST, may result in an increase in the amount of time spent watching, rather than disturbing, a dying fire to insure it does not rise again. They may also involve additional rehabilitation measures on the site that were not previously carried out. When selecting an appropriate suppression response, firefighter safety must remain the highest concern. In addition, fire managers must be assured the planned actions will be effective and will remain effective over the expected duration of the fire....

Goal: The goal of MIST is to halt or delay fire spread in order to maintain the fire within predetermined parameters while producing tho least possible impact on the resource being protected. These parameters are represented by the initial attack incident commander's "size-up of the situation," in the case of a new start, or by the "escaped fire situation analysis (EFSA)," in the case of an escaped fire.

It is important to consider probable rehabilitation needs when selecting the appropriate suppression response. Tactics that reduce the need for rehabilitation are preferred whenever feasible.

Suppression Responsibility

...safety is the highest priority. All action will be anchored to the standard fire orders and watch out situations. Safety will remain the responsibility of each person involved with the incident.

Initial/Extended Attack

Incident Commander - To understand and carry out an appropriate suppression response which will best meet the land management objectives of the area at the least cost plus loss. Insure all forces used on the fire understand the plan for suppressing the fire in conjunction with MIST.

Keep in communication with responsible fire manager or line officer to insure understanding and support of tactics being used on the fire. Evaluate and provide feedback as to the tactical effectiveness during and after fire incident.

Project Fire

"**Type I/II Incident Commander** - To carry out instructions given by the responsible line officer both verbally and through the Escaped Fire Situation Analysis (EFSA). Establish and nurture a close dialogue with the resource advisor assigned to the fire team. Review actions on site and evaluate for compliance with land line officer direction and effectiveness at meeting fire management protection objectives."

Responsible Line Officer - To transmit the land management objectives of the fire area to the fire team and to define specific fire management protection objectives. Periodically review for compliance.

Resource Advisor - To insure the interpretation and implementation of EFSA and other oral or written line officer direction are adequately carried out. Provide specific direction and guidelines as needed. Participate at fire team planning sessions, review incident action plans and attend daily briefings to emphasize resource concerns and management's expectations. Provide assistance in updating the EFSA when necessary. Participate in incident management team debriefing and assist in evaluation of team performance related to MIST.

Guidelines

Following is a list of considerations for each fire situation.

Hot-Line/Ground Fuels

- Allow fire to burn to natural barriers.
- Use cold-trail, wet line or combination when appropriate.
- If constructed fireline is necessary, use only width and depth to check fire spread.
- Consider use of fireline explosives for line construction.

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- Burn out and use low impact tools like swatter or 'gunny' sack.
- Minimize bucking and cutting of trees to establish fireline; build line around logs when possible.
- Use alternative mechanized equipment such as excavators, rubber tired skidders, etc. rather than tracked vehicles.
- Use high pressure type sprayers on equipment prior to assigning to incident to help prevent spread of noxious weeds.
- Constantly recheck cold trailed fireline.

Hot-Line/Aerial Fuels

- Limb vegetation adjacent to fireline only as needed to prevent additional fire spread.
- During fireline construction, cut shrubs or small trees only when necessary. Make all cuts flush with the ground.
- Minimize felling of trees and snags unless they threaten the fireline or seriously endanger workers. In lieu of felling, identify hazard trees with a lookout or flagging.
- Scrape around tree bases near fireline if it is likely they will ignite.
- Use fireline explosives for felling when possible to meet the need for more natural appearing stumps.

Mop-up/Ground Fuels

- Do minimal spading; restrict spading to hot areas near fireline.
- Coldtrail charred logs near fireline; do minimal tool scarring.
- Minimize bucking of logs to extinguish fire or to check for hotspots; roll the logs instead if possible.
- Return logs to original position after checking and when ground is cool.
- Refrain from making bone yards; burned and partially burned fuels that were moved should be returned to a natural arrangement.
- Consider allowing large logs to burn out. Use a lever rather than bucking to manage large logs which must be extinguished.
- Use gravity socks in stream sources and/or a combination of water blivits and fold-a-tanks to minimize impacts to streams.
- Consider using infrared detection devices along perimeter to reduce risk.
- Personnel should avoid using rehabilitated firelines as travel corridors whenever possible, because of potential soil compaction and possible detrimental impacts to rehabilitation work, *i.e.*, water bars.

Mop-up/Aerial Fuels

- Remove or limb only those fuels which, if ignited, have potential to spread fire outside the fireline.
- Before felling consider allowing ignited tree/snag to burn itself out. Ensure adequate safety measures are communicated if this option is chosen.
- Identify hazard trees with a lookout or flagging.

- If burning trees/snags pose a serious threat of spreading fire brands, extinguish fire with water or dirt whenever possible. Consider felling by blasting when feasible. Felling by crosscut or chainsaw should be the last resort. Align saw cuts to minimize visual impacts from more heavily traveled corridors. Slope cut away from line of sight when possible.

Logistics

Campsite Considerations

- Locate facilities outside of wilderness whenever possible.
- Coordinate with the Resource Advisor in choosing a site with the most reasonable qualities of resource protection and safety concerns.
- Evaluate short-term low impact camps such as coyote or spike versus use of longer-term higher impact camps.
- Use existing campsites such as reserved sites used by outfitters, if possible.
- New site locations should be on impact-resistant and naturally draining areas such as rocky or sandy soils, or openings with heavy timber.
- Avoid camps in meadows, along streams or on lakeshores. Locate at least 200 feet from lakes, streams, trails, or other sensitive areas.
- Consider impacts on both present and future users. An agency commitment to wilderness values will promote those values to the public.
- Lay out the camp components carefully from the start. Define cooking, sleeping, latrine, and water supply.
- Minimize the number of trails and ensure adequate marking.
- Consider fabric ground cloth for protection in high use areas such as around cooking facilities.
- Use commercial portable toilet facilities where available. If these cannot be used, a latrine hole should be utilized.
- Select latrine sites a minimum of 200 feet from water sources with natural screening.
- Do not use nails in trees.
- Constantly evaluate the impacts which will occur, both short and long term.

Personal Camp Conduct

- Use "leave no trace" camping techniques.
- Minimize disturbance to land when preparing bedding site. Do not clear vegetation or trench to create bedding sites.
- Use stoves for cooking, when possible. If a campfire is used, limit to one site and keep it as small as reasonable. Build either a "pit" or "mound" type fire. Avoid use of rocks to ring fires.
- Use down and dead firewood. Use small diameter wood, which burns down more cleanly. *Don't burn plastics or aluminum - pack them out with other garbage.
- Keep a clean camp and store food and garbage so they are unavailable to bears. Ensure items such as empty food containers are clean and odor-free; never bury them.

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- Select travel routes between camp and fire and define clearly. Carry water and bathe away from lakes and streams. Personnel must not introduce soaps, shampoos or other personal grooming chemicals into waterways.

Aviation Management

One of the goals of wilderness managers is to minimize the disturbance caused by air operations during an incident.

Aviation Use Guidelines

- Maximize back haul flights as much as possible.
- Use long line remote hook in lieu of constructed helispots for delivery or retrieval of supplies and gear.
- Take precautions to insure noxious weeds are not inadvertently spread through the deployment of cargo nets and other external loads.
- Use natural openings for helispots and paracargo landing zones as far as practical. If construction is necessary, avoid high visitor use areas.
- Consider maintenance of existing helispots over creating new sites.
- Obtain specific instructions for appropriate helispot construction prior to the commencement of any ground work.
- Consider directional falling of trees and snags so they will be in a natural appearing arrangement.
- Buck and limb only what is necessary to achieve safe/practical operating space in and around the landing pad area.

Retardant Use

During initial attack, fire managers must weigh the non-use of retardant with the probability of initial attack crews being able to successfully control or contain a wildfire. If it is determined that use of retardant may prevent a larger, more damaging wildfire, then the manager might consider retardant use even in sensitive areas. This decision must take into account all values at risk and the consequences of larger firefighting forces' impacts on the land.

Consider impacts of water drops versus use of foam/retardant. If foam/retardant is deemed necessary, consider use of foam before retardant use.

Hazardous Materials

Flammable/Combustible Liquids

- Store and dispense aircraft and equipment fuels in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and Health and Safety Handbook requirements.

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- Avoid spilling or leakage of oil or fuel (from sources such as portable pumps) into water sources or soils.
- Store any liquid petroleum gas (propane) downhill and downwind from firecamps and away from ignition sources.

Flammable Solids

- Pick up residual fusees debris from the fireline and dispose of properly.

Fire Retardant/Foaming Agents

- Do not drop retardant or other suppressants near surface waters.
- Use caution when operating pumps or engines with foaming agents to avoid contamination of water sources.

Fireline Explosives

- Remove all undetonated fireline explosives from storage areas and fireline at the conclusion of the incident and dispose of according to Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) and Fireline Blaster Handbook requirements. Properly dispose of all packaging materials.

Fire Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is a critical need. This need arises primarily because of the impacts associated with fire suppression and the logistics that support it. The processes of constructing control lines, transporting personnel and materials, providing food and shelter for personnel, and other suppression activities have a significant impact on sensitive resources, regardless of the mitigation measures used. Therefore, rehabilitation must be undertaken in a timely, professional manner.

During implementation, the resource advisor should be available for expert advise, support of personnel doing the rehabilitation work, and quality control.

Rehabilitation Guidelines

- Pick up and remove all flagging, garbage, litter, and equipment. Dispose of trash appropriately.
- Clean fire pit of unburned materials and fill back in.
- Discourage use of newly established trails created during the suppression effort by covering with brush, limbs, small diameter poles, and rotten logs in a naturally appearing arrangement.
- Replace dug out soil and/or duff and obliterate any berms created during the suppression effort.
- If impacted trails have developed on slopes greater than six percent, construct waterbars according to the following waterbar spacing guide:

Trail Percent Grade	*Maximum Spacing (feet)*
6-9	400
10-15	200
15-25	100
25+	50

- Where soil has been exposed and compacted, such as in camps, on user-trails, and at helispots and pump sites, scarify the top 2 to 4 inches and scatter with needles, twigs, rocks, and dead branches. It is unlikely that seed and fertilizer for barren areas will be appropriate, in order to maintain the genetic integrity of the area. It may be possible, depending on the time of year and/or possibility of a rainy period, to harvest and scatter nearby seed, or to transplant certain native vegetation.
- Blend campsites with natural surroundings, by filling in and covering latrine with soil, rocks, and other natural material. Naturalize campfire area by scattering ashes in nearby brush (after making sure any sparks are out) and returning site to a natural appearance.
- Where trees were cut or limbed, cut stumps flush with ground, and scatter limbs and boles out of sight in an unburned area. Camouflage stumps and tree boles using rocks, dead woody material, fragments of stumps, bolewood, limbs, soil and fallen or broken green branches. Scattered sawdust and shavings will assist in decomposition and be less noticeable. Use native materials from adjacent, unimpacted areas if necessary.
- Remove newly cut tree boles that are visible from trails or meadows. Drag other highly visible woody debris created during the suppression effort into timbered areas and disburse. Tree boles that are too large to move should be slant cut so a minimal amount of the cut surface is exposed to view. Chopping up the surface with an axe or pulaski, to make it jagged and rough, will speed natural decomposition.
- Leave tops of felled trees attached. This will appear more natural than scattering the debris.
- Consider using explosives on some stumps and cut faces of the bolewood for a more natural appearance.
- Consider, if no other alternatives are available, helicopter sling-loading rounds and tops from a disturbed site when there has been an excessive amount of bucking, limbing and topping.
- Tear out sumps or dams, where they have been used, and return site to natural condition. Replace any displaced rocks or streambed material that has been moved. Reclaim streambed to its predisturbed state, when appropriate. Walk through adjacent undisturbed area and take a look at the rehabilitation efforts to determine success at returning the area to as natural a state as possible. Good examples should be documented and shared with others!

Demobilization

Because demobilization is often a time when people are tired or when weather conditions are less than ideal, enough time must be allowed to do a good job. When moving people and equipment choose a method which is most efficient and has the least impact on the landscape and fire organization mission. An on-the-ground analysis of "How Things Went" will be important.

Post-Fire Evaluation

Post-fire evaluation is important for any fire occurrence so management can find out how things went in order to identify areas needing improvement, formulate strategies and produce quality work in the future. This activity is especially important in wilderness and like sensitive areas due to their fragility and inclination to long-term damage by human impacts.

Resource advisors and functional specialists such as wilderness rangers will be responsible for conducting the post-fire evaluation. They are the people who have the experience and knowledge to provide information required to make the evaluation meaningful and productive.

Post-fire evaluation will consist of data collection, documentation and recommendations. This process and report will, in most cases, be fairly simple and to the point. It should be accomplished before an overhead team departs from the fire. The evaluation emphasis should be on the MIST actions and not on the effects of the fire.

Evaluation will be completed on wildfires exceeding 100 acres and on a sample of fires less than 100 acres. It is appropriate to evaluate a diversity of fires, ranging from a spot fire suppressed by smokechasers or jumpers to a large project fire managed by an overhead team.

Region 1 is proposing a post-fire evaluation of sites, which includes data collection on campsites and helispots, using Cole's Site Inventory System report INT-259, "Wilderness Campsite Monitoring Methods: A Source Book." Data collected will be added to inventories already completed for recreational impacts on wilderness. This information should provide managers with a clearer picture of which activities affect these "last, best places."

Data Collection/Documentation/Recommendations

This phase will be completed by a review of the rehabilitation plan and visit to the fire site as soon after demobilization as possible. An inventory of camps and helispots will be completed using Cole's Inventory System. This will also include an objective overview of other areas covered by the rehabilitation plan.

Observations will be documented in a brief report to the line officer with a copy to the appropriate incident commander. In the report, the evaluator will include recommendations for ensuing fire suppression activities on similar lands. It is important that the evaluator recognize and commend the initial attack forces or overhead team for positive activities. Make special note of the extra efforts and sensitivity to suppression impacts.

Below is a sample format for a Post-Fire Evaluation Report (**Note:** This report is reproduced in summary form):

Post-Fire Evaluation for ________________ Fire

Existing Direction Pertinent for Fire

(insert general and specific land use plan direction for the management area, including guidance for management concerns such as threatened or endangered plants or animals)

Findings

A. Resource Advisor Input and/or Actions

(Include a synopsis of the actions of the resource advisor and his or her input into suppression strategies/tactics)

B. Escaped Fire Situation Analysis (EFSA)

(How did the EFSA respond to the sensitivities of this fire area.)

C. Line Direction to Incident Commander

(Synopsis of what the line officer told the incident commander to do.)

D. Incident Action Plan

(Synopsis of how incident action plan responded to fire area.)

On-site Verification

(State here who made the field visit, the date, and what observations were made in terms of meeting the guidelines for MIST.)

Overall Review Evaluation

(Include overall findings of how well objectives were accomplished in terms of minimum impact activities.)

Review Recommendations

(What areas can we improve on, where did we do well, etc.)

Attachment 10: Leasable Minerals Stipulations

The stipulations in this attachment are referred to by the following numbers:

1. All or part of lands are subject to Special Bureau of Land Management Stipulation Form ID 3100-21 (March 1983) (Oil and Gas Lease Stipulations).
2. All or part of lands are subject to Special Bureau of Land Management Wildlife Habitat Stipulation.
3. All or part of lands are subject to Special Bureau of Land Management No Surface Occupancy Stipulation.
4. All or part of lands are subject to Special State of Idaho Stipulation (Division of Highways).
5. All or part of lands are subject to Special Bureau of Land Management Stipulation (Slopes).
6. All or part of lands are subject to Special Bureau of Land Management Stipulation.
7. All or part of lands are subject to Special Known Phosphate Leasing Area Stipulation.
8. All or part of lands are subject to Special Idaho National Guard Stipulation.
9. All or part of lands are subject to Special Bureau of Land Management Stipulation (Phosphate).
10. All or part of lands are subject to Powersite Stipulation Form 3730-1 (July 1984).

Stipulation Number 1 (Form ID 3100-21, March 1983)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
IDAHO STATE OFFICE

Serial No. ____________________

OIL AND GAS LEASE STIPULATIONS

Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive Species - The Federal surface management agency is responsible for assuring that the leased land is examined prior to undertaking any surface-disturbing activities to determine effects upon any plant or animal species, listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened, or their habitats. The findings of this examination may result in some restrictions to the operator's plans or even disallow use and occupancy that would be in violation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 by detrimentally affecting endangered or threatened species of [sic.] their habitats.

The lessee/operator may, unless notified by the authorized officer of the surface management agency that the examination is not necessary, conduct the examination on the leased lands at his discretion and cost. This examination must be done by or under the supervision of a qualified resources specialist approved by the surface management agency. An acceptable report must be provided to the surface management agency identifying the anticipated effects of a proposed action on endangered or threatened species or their habitats.

Erosion Control - Surface disturbing activities may be prohibited during muddy and/or wet soil period. This limitation does not apply to operation and maintenance of producing wells using authorized roads.

Controlled or Limited Surface Use Stipulation - This stipulation may be modified by special stipulations which are hereto attached or when specifically approved in writing by the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, with concurrence of the Federal surface management agency. Distances and/or time periods may be made less restrictive depending on the actual on-ground conditions. The lessee should contact the Federal surface management agency for more specific locations and information regarding the restrictive nature of this stipulation.

The lessee/operator is given notice that the lands within this lease may include special areas and that such areas may contain special values, may be needed for special purposed, or may require special attention to prevent damage to surface and/or other resources. Possible special areas are identified below. Any surface use or occupancy within such special areas will be strictly controlled or, if absolutely necessary, excluded. Use or occupancy will be restricted only when the Bureau of Land Management and/or the surface management agency demonstrates the restriction necessary for the protection of such special areas and existing or planned uses.

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Appropriate modifications to imposed restrictions will be made for the maintenance and operations of producing oil and gas wells.

After the Federal surface management agency has been advised of specific proposed surface use or occupancy on the leased lands, and on request of the lessee/operator, the Agency will furnish further data on any special areas which may include:

> 100 feet from the edge of the rights-of-way of highways, designated county roads and appropriate federally-owned or controlled roads and recreation trails.
>
> 500 feet, when necessary, within the 100-year flood plain of reservoirs, lakes, and ponds and intermittent, ephemeral or perennial streams; rivers, and domestic water supplies.
>
> 500 feet from grouse strutting grounds. Special care to avoid nesting areas associated with strutting grounds will be necessary during the period from March 1 to June 30. One-fourth mile from identified essential habitat of state and federal sensitive species. Crucial wildlife winter ranges during the period from December 1 to May 1.
>
> 300 feet from occupied buildings, developed recreational areas, undeveloped recreational areas receiving concentrated public use and sites eligible for or designated as National Register sites.
>
> Seasonal road closures, roads for special uses, specified roads during heavy traffic periods and on areas having restrictive off-road vehicle designations.
>
> Slopes over 30 percent, or 20 percent on extremely erodible or slumping soils.
>
> Federally owned or controlled springs, reservoirs, wells, or other water sources.

Date

Lessee

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Stipulation Number 2

Special BLM Stipulation

Wildlife Habitat

In order to protect ____ ________________________________, exploration, drilling and other development activity will be allowed only from ________________________ to __________________________________. This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. Exceptions to this limitation in any year may be specifically authorized in writing by the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

* * * * * * * *

Stipulation Number 3

Special BLM No Surface Occupancy Stipulation

No occupancy or other surface disturbance will be allowed within ______________________ __ ____. This distance may be modified when specifically approved in writing by the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

Stipulation Number 4

Serial No.________________________

Special State of Idaho Stipulations

Division of Highways

The undersigned lessee accepts this lease subject to the following prohibitions unless said prohibitions are waived in whole or in part in writing and approved by the State Highway Administrator.

Right of Way of Public Roads

No buildings or structures will be erected within the right-of-way boundaries of any state highway.

No equipment or materials storage or drilling and/or exploratory operations will be conducted within the right-of-way of a state highway.

Borrow Sources, Stockpile and Maintenance Sites

No buildings or structures, equipment or material storage, or drilling and/or exploratory operations will be allowed within the boundaries of any borrow, aggregate, stockpile, quarry or maintenance site except by specific written waiver of this prohibition as outlined above.

This lease includes Material Site ____.

* * * * * * * *

Stipulation Number 5

Serial No.________________________

Special BLM Stipulation

No occupancy or other surface disturbance will be allowed on slopes in excess of 30 percent, or in excess of 20 percent on extremely erodible or slumping soils, without approval of the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management.

Stipulation Number 6

Serial No. ____________________

Special BLM Stipulation

All of the lands in the following legal subdivisions are included in ____________________ ____________________. Therefore, no occupancy or disturbance of the surface of the land described is authorized. The lessee, however, may exploit the oil and gas resources by directional drilling from sites outside the area.

* * * * * * * *

Stipulation Number 7

Serial No.____________________

Special BLM Stipulation

Known Phosphate Leasing Area

Exploration or development operations for oil and gas conducted under this lease shall be planned so as to prevent unreasonable interference with present or future exploration of phosphates or phosphate rock and associated or related minerals. Prior to conducting such operations under this lease, the lessee shall consult with, or otherwise advise the phosphate lessee or permittee of his proposed plans and obtain the phosphate lessees' or permittees' comments on the proposed operations. Evidence of such consultation and any comments resulting therefrom shall be submitted to the Authorized Officer of the BLM, with the submission of proposed plans of operations involving exploration for, or development of, oil and gas.

Stipulation Number 8

Serial No.______________________

Idaho National Guard Stipulations

The Idaho National Guard has requested the following stipulations be incorporated into all oil and gas leases issued in an area used by them as a firing and maneuver range.

STIPULATIONS:

1. That the Idaho National Guard be furnished with detailed plans for all exploration and construction/operations activity planned by the lessee at least 60 days prior to its commencement. This stipulation is for the specific purpose of evaluation by the Idaho National Guard of any impact on safety and ecological considerations and to provide an opportunity for reclamation when it is deemed appropriate.

2. That roads and trails in the area remain open for use by the National Guard. If closures are made, proper advance notification will be required and an alternate route established.

3. That no area fence closures be built, other than around the immediate vicinity of the construction/operation activity, to preclude the use of an entire section by the National Guard.

4. That the Federal Government (all agencies), the State of Idaho, and the Idaho National Guard be immuned from liability for any injuries or damage to property resulting from the explosion of military ammunition and/or explosives. While every effort is made to destroy ammunition "duds" in the range area, live ammunition has been fired into the impact area for many years. There is no way it can be guaranteed that this area is free from all unexploded rounds, explosives, and devices.

Stipulation Number 9

Serial No.________________________

Special BLM Stipulation

Exploration or development operations for oil and gas conducted under this lease shall be planned so as to prevent unreasonable interference with present or future exploration of phosphates or phosphate rock and associated or related minerals. Prior to conducting such operations under this lease, the lessee shall consult with, or otherwise advise the phosphate lessee or permittee of his proposed plans and obtain the phosphate lessees' or permittees' comments on the proposed operations. Evidence of such consultation and any comments resulting therefrom shall be submitted to the Authorized Office of the BLM, with the submission of proposed plans of operations involving exploration for, or development of, oil and gas.

Stipulation Number 10 (Form 3730-1)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

POWERSITE STIPULATION

(Form 3730- 1; July 1984)

The lessee or permittee hereby agrees:

(a) If any of the land covered by this lease or permit was, on the date the lease or permit application or offer was filed, within a powersite classification, powersite reserve, waterpower designation, or project on which an application for a license or preliminary permit is pending before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or on which an effective license or preliminary permit had been issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act, or on which an authorized power project (other than one owned or operated by the Federal Government) had been constructed, the United States, its permittees or licensees shall have the prior right to use such land for purposes of power development so applied for, licensed, permitted, or authorized and no compensation shall accrue to the mineral lessee or permittee for loss of prospective profits or for damages to improvements or workings, or for any additional expense caused the mineral lessee as a result of the taking of said land for power development purposes. It is agreed, however, that where the mineral lessee or permittee can make adjustments of his improvements to avoid undue interference with power development, he will be permitted to do so at his own expense. Furthermore, occupancy and use of the land by the mineral lessee or permittee shall be subject to such reasonable conditions with respect to the use of the land as may be prescribed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the protection of any improvements and workings constructed thereon for power development.

(b) If any of the land covered by this lease or permit is on the date of the lease or permit within a powersite classification, powersite reserve, or waterpower designation which is not governed by the preceding paragraph, the lease or permit is subject to the express condition that operations under it shall be so conducted as not to interfere with the administration and use of the land for powersite purposes to a greater extent than may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be necessary for the most beneficial use of the land. In any case, it is agreed that where the mineral lessee or permittee can make adjustments to avoid undue interference with power development, he will be permitted to do so at his own expense.

Attachment 11: Summary of the Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project

(Summarizes the Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project Plan and the
Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough Habitat Management Plan)

The Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project is a joint effort by the BLM, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, The Nature Conservancy, and Ducks Unlimited, Inc. (the Chilly Slough Working Group) to acquire and manage a high value natural wetland for wildlife and recreational purposes. The project area is located in T.9N. and T.10N., R.21E. and R.22E., Custer County, Idaho (see *Map 18: Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project Area*).

Chilly Slough's values include the following: (1) breeding habitat for waterfowl, sandhill cranes, and long-billed curlews; (2) a natural wetland, physically unaltered by mechanical manipulation; (3) storage and release of ground and surface water; (4) livestock pasture; (5) maintenance of downstream water quality; and (7) a rainbow and brook trout fishery.

Production of waterfowl, fish, and nongame wildlife in the project area is limited by habitat condition and a lack of residual nesting cover. Fractured public and private land ownership patterns preclude opportunities to improve habitat condition and waterfowl nesting cover on the wetland.

The project is needed to (1) increase breeding populations of waterfowl, sandhill cranes, and nongame wildlife in the project area, and (2) perpetuate and protect wetland values that would otherwise remain below potential or be threatened by existing and future land use practices.

The conservation project primarily consists of:

1. Acquiring up to 3,200 acres of private lands through land exchanges or fee simple purchase on a willing-seller basis only, thereby creating a wetland management area of approximately 4,400 acres.

2. Constructing new fences and reconstructing or removing old fences to facilitate livestock control and increase residual nesting cover.

3. Creating, where feasible, additional open-aquatic habitat to provide breeding and brood-rearing habitat for waterfowl and other species.

4. Developing a viewing site for watching wildlife.

5. Vegetation treatments, in the form of prescribed burning, livestock grazing, or other methods jointly approved of by the project cooperators, which may be used where such methods are determined to be consistent with the achievement of wetland conservation objectives.

Attachment 12: Procedure for Nonpoint Source Consistency Review

The "Procedure for Nonpoint Source Consistency Review" for the Challis RMP is based upon the following sources:

(a) Memorandum of Understanding implementing the Nonpoint Source Water Quality Program of the State of Idaho (1992).
(b) Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Program (1989).
(c) Selected elements of the Idaho code referenced in the Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Program.
(d) Idaho State Office BLM Information Bulletin Number ID-91-853.
(e) Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan (Idaho Dept. of Health and Welfare/Idaho Dept. of Lands 1993)

1. Identify nonpoint source activity.

2. Identify any water quality limited stream segment (see *Glossary*, p. 186) within the project area.

3. Identify any Outstanding Resource Water (ORW) within the project area.

4. Identify beneficial uses and indicate those "official designated" beneficial uses in the Idaho Water Quality Standards. Provide those beneficial uses identified and not officially designated to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality for review and concurrence.

5. Identify water quality standards and criteria applicable to protecting the appropriate beneficial uses.

6. Identify current status of beneficial uses and predicted condition of beneficial uses, by providing an analysis of changes in habitat resulting from the nonpoint source activity which may impact the beneficial use.

7. Establish interim and long term site-specific water quality/riparian objectives to support identified beneficial uses.

8. Identify State approved BMPs, if any, for each nonpoint source activity.

9. Develop site-specific management systems and identify component strategies that demonstrate a knowledgeable and reasonable effort to meet the water quality objectives and minimize resulting water quality impacts.

10. Document the rationale and scientific basis for the management system and component practices identifying why the system will, or has been demonstrated to, protect or restore water quality, promote riparian improvement, and meet defined water quality objectives and Idaho Water Quality Standards.

11. Identify expected timeframe in which water quality objectives may be met.

12. Develop standards to measure and document implementation of the management strategies.

13. Develop a schedule for implementing component practices and a feedback loop compliance schedule.

14. Develop a monitoring plan which will provide adequate information to determine the effectiveness of the management strategies in achieving the water quality objectives and protecting the beneficial uses of the water.

15. Define a methodology or process, using feedback data from water quality monitoring, by which component practices of the management system may be modified, strengthened, or revised to meet water quality goals and protect beneficial uses of water.

16. Provide an opportunity for review by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for consistency and compliance with the Idaho Nonpoint Source Management Program and the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Attachment 13: Riparian Study Area Development

(Referred to in Riparian Areas, Goal 2, #3, p. 81)

1. Sites would be chosen by a BLM interdisciplinary team.

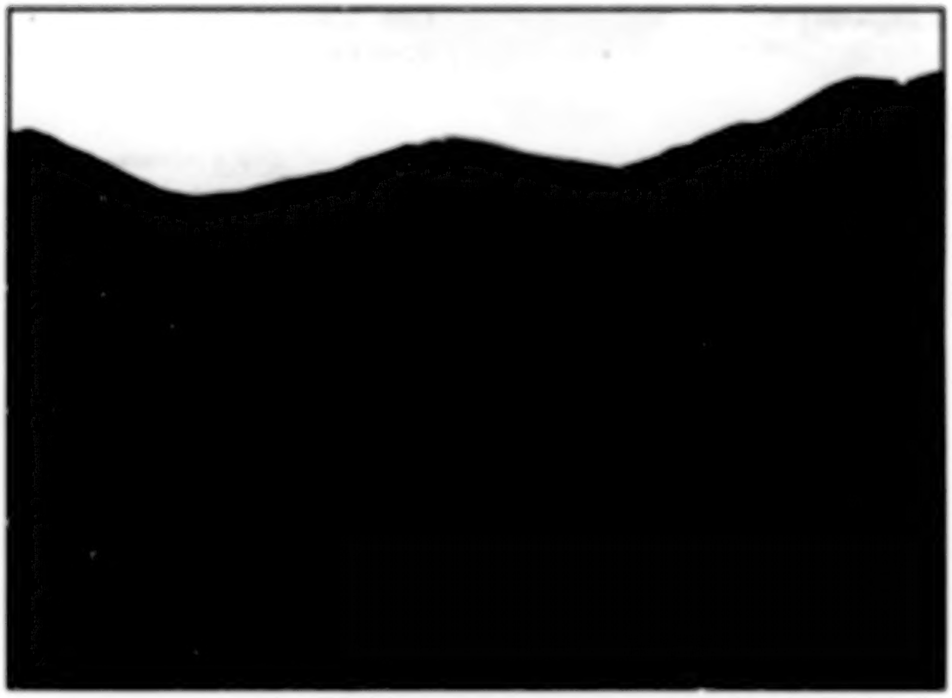
2. The riparian study area would help ranchers and land managers to

   (a) determine potential for riparian improvement,
   (b) compare management strategies and progress with control areas, and
   (c) indicate changes over time due to natural influences (*e.g.*, climate).

3. The study areas would be a minimum of 400 feet in length or 20 times the bankfull width, whichever is larger.

4. The study areas would generally contain the entire width of the riparian area.

5. The total area of each individual study area would generally be two acres or less and should not exceed five acres.



Road Creek Exclosure

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Attachment 14: Procedures for Minimum Streamflow Application

(Referred to in Minimum Streamflow, Goal 1, #2, p. 67)

1. In cooperation with the IDFG, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, or other outside interests, determine appropriate actions for obtaining a minimum streamflow on salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout streams in the area, consistent with the resource values involved (see Fisheries, Goal 1, pp. 45-47). Review existing information available as a result of previous instream flow studies conducted by the IDFG.

2. During the year after signing of the Challis RMP, identify and prioritize streams within the Challis Resource Area for which minimum streamflow rights will be crucial to maintenance or improvement of fish and riparian habitat. Begin with the following list of streams:

   East Fork Salmon River
   Lake Creek
   Herd Creek
   Salmon River
   Squaw Creek
   Thompson Creek
   Bayhorse Creek
   Garden Creek
   Challis Creek
   Road Creek
   Pahsimeroi River
   Big Creek
   Morse Creek
   Falls Creek
   Little Morgan Creek
   Burnt Creek.

3. One year after signing of the Challis RMP, begin gathering a minimum of three years of flow data on the priority streams, focusing first on those streams with existing adequate data. Make application and/or assist in application preparation (according to Idaho code section 42-1501 to 42-1505) on at least one identified stream. Add one stream per year to the data collection and application process indefinitely, until minimum streamflow needs are satisfied.

Attachment 15: Minimum Riparian and Aquatic Habitat Conditions

Note: These conditions would be applied to all fish-bearing streams in the Challis Resource Area (see *Map 2: Anadromous and Resident Fisheries Occupied Habitat.*) These conditions may be altered (1) as reference information to natural conditions in similar channel types and geomorphology is improved, or (2) on a case-by-case basis when a watershed or site-specific assessment conducted by an ID team indicates alternative conditions are more appropriate. Rationale for changes to the minimum conditions must be properly documented.

(a) Pools/mile: commensurate with wetted width (see *Glossary*, p. 187 and *Attachment 16: optimal pools/mile curve*, p. 150):

wetted width (feet):	10	20	25	50	75	100	125	150	200
number of pools/mile:	96	56	47	26	23	18	14	12	9

(b) Streambank stability: >90%.

(c) Lower bank angle: >75% of banks with a <90° angle (i.e., undercut).

(d) Width:depth ratio: <10 measured at maximum pool depth within wetted width.

(e) Temperature standards:

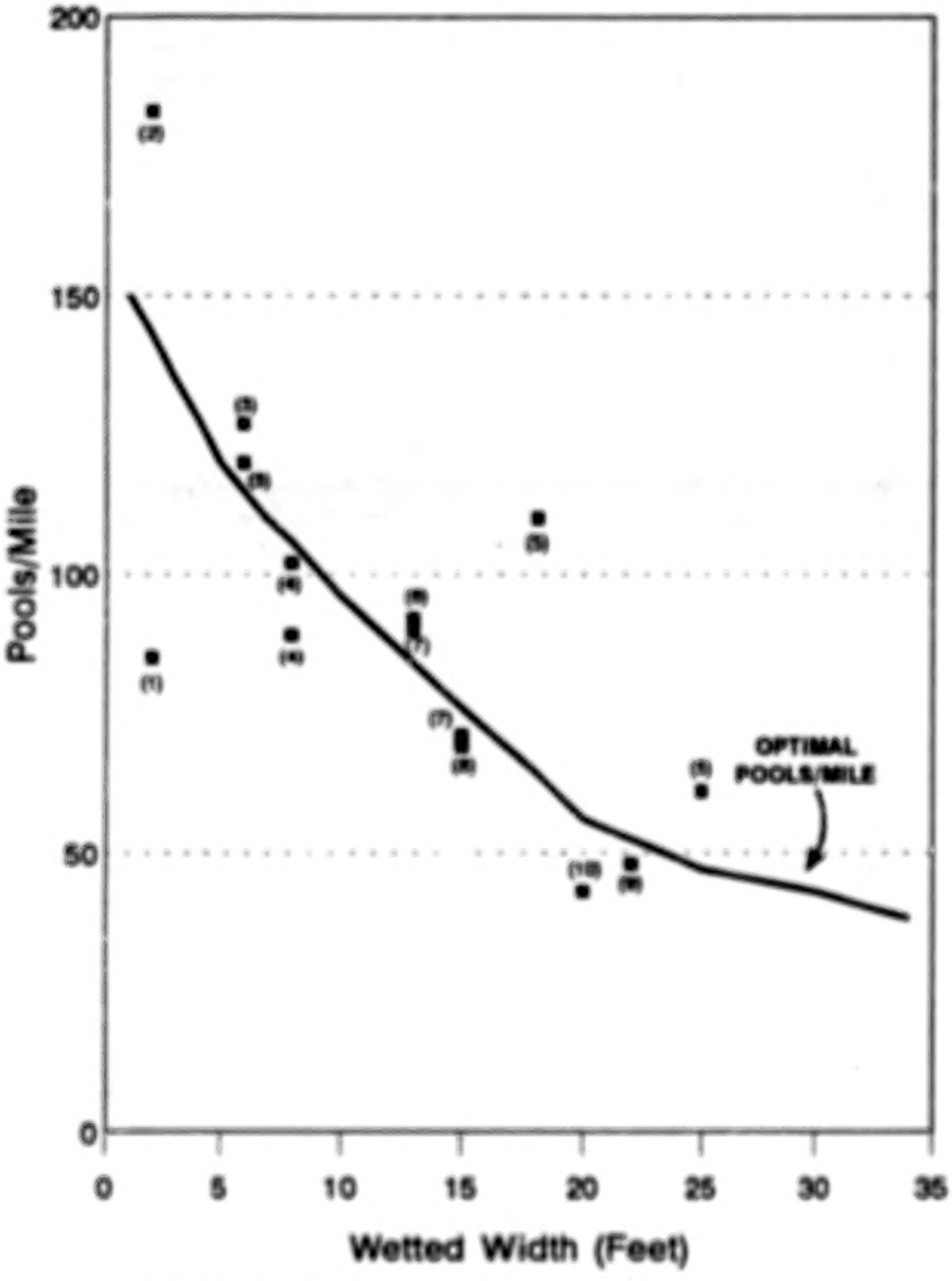
(1) Within designated critical habitat for anadromous fish (see *Glossary*, p. 167), no measurable increase in maximum water temperature (defined as a 7-day moving average of daily maximum water temperature over the warmest consecutive 7-day period) shall occur as a result of Federal land management activities. Maximum water temperatures must be below 64 °F within migration and rearing habitats and below 60°F within spawning habitats (unless the bull trout temperature standards described in (3) below would apply).

(2) In watersheds not considered designated critical habitat for anadromous fish, management activities may not contribute to increased maximum water temperatures above 64° F within fish migration, spawning, and rearing habitats (unless the bull trout temperature standards described in (3) below would apply).

(3) Bull trout temperature criteria shall apply to all tributary waters, not including fifth order main stem rivers, located within the Thompson/Bayhorse creeks, Pahsimeroi River, and East Fork Salmon River drainages (Batt 1996: F-5), as well as Squaw, Morgan, and Challis creeks. Water temperatures shall not exceed a 53.6 °F daily average during June, July, and August for juvenile bull trout rearing, and a 48 °F daily average during September and October for bull trout spawning. For the purposes of measuring these criteria, the daily average shall be generated from a recording device with a minimum of six evenly spaced measurements in a 24-hour period (IDAPA 16, Title 01, Chapter 02, Subsection 250.02 e., p. 40; February 20, 1998).

(f) Cobble embeddedness for resident and anadromous fish habitat: <20% (see Glossary: cobble embeddedness, p. 168).

Attachment 16: Actual and Optimal Pools/Mile in 9 Challis RA Streams



Actual Streams Surveyed: (1)=Road Cr. Exclosure (2)= Horse Basin Cr. (3)= Road Cr. (4)=Lake Cr. (5)= Herd Cr. (6)=Cow Cr. (7)=Thompson Cr. (8)=Bayhorse Cr. (9)=Morgan Cr. (10)=Squaw Cr.
Source: Challis BLM Stream Survey, 1993.

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Attachment 17: Tracts Considered for Sale

Note: This attachment lists tracts which are proposed for consideration as sale tracts under Land Tenure and Access, Goal 2, #3, p. 55.

Within the adjustment areas (see *Map A: Adjustment/Management Areas*) approximately 3,324.63 acres would be considered for sale, because they are difficult and uneconomical to manage (FLPMA, Section 203(a)(1)):

Legal Description	Approx. Acreage
T7N R23E Sec. 5 NESE	40.0
T7N R24E Sec. 7 lot 2, E½NW, NESW	159.14
T7N R24E Sec. 9 S½SW	80.0
T7N R24E Sec. 17 NE, E½SE, NWNW	280.0
T7N R24E Sec. 21 NE, NENW	200.0
T7N R24E Sec. 25 S½SW	5.0
T7N R25E Sec. 30 SE, E½SW	110.0
T8N R21E Sec. 1 SWSW	5.0
T8N R21E Sec. 2 NENE, SWSW, SESW	25.0
T8N R21E Sec. 19 NENE	20.0
T8N R22E Sec. 2 lots 5, 8, 9	39.65
T8N R22E Sec. 3 NWSW	40.0
T8N R22E Sec. 11 lots 2, 3	39.66
T8N R22E Sec. 12 lots 2, 3, 6	8.82
T8N R22E Sec. 13 lots 2, 4, 5, W½SE, SESE	175.50
T8N R22E Sec. 17 NENE	40.0
T8N R23E Sec. 18 lot 7	42.72
T8N R23E Sec. 19 lots 5, 9, 10, 13, SWNE	118.59
T8N R23E Sec. 29 NENE, SESW, SWSE	120.0
T8N R23E Sec. 29 lots 2, 16, 19, 21, 22, 25	109.00
T8N R23E Sec. 30 lot 6, NWNE	69.67

Legal Description	Approx. Acreage
T8N R23E Sec. 32 lot 2	37.13
T8N R23E Sec. 33 lots 2, 3, 4, 6 *	65.00
T8N R24E Sec. 31 lots 3, 4, 9, 10	74.12
T9N R22E Sec. 12 SWSW	5.0
T10N R18E Sec. 12 NE¼SW	10.0
T10N R18E Sec. 13 NWSESW, SESENWNW	12.5
T11N R17E Sec. 27 S½NESW	5.0
T11N R17E Sec. 31 S½NW, NWNE	120.0
T11N R18E Sec. 12 SWNWNWNW	2.5
T11N R18E Sec. 35 NESESW	10.0
T12N R18E Sec. 3 lots 16, 17, 18	2.28
T12N R20E Sec. 4 lots 2, 3, 4	99.67
T12N R20E Sec. 10 lots 2, 3	24.05
T13N R19E Sec. 4 lot 6	8.97
T13N R19E Sec. 9 lot 1	3.86
T13N R19E Sec. 10 SESENESE (Portion N. of U.S. 93)	5.0
T13N R19E Sec. 21 lot 10	16.56
T13N R20E Sec. 20 lot 2	7.00
T13N R20E Sec. 29 lots 2, 3	5.06
T13N R20E Sec. 33 lot 2	10.92

Legal Description	Approx. Acreage
T13N R23E Sec. 19 NENE	40.0
T13N R23E Sec. 34 NENE	40.0
T14N R19E Sec. 2 lot 4	5.0
T14N R19E Sec. 7 lots 7, 10	1.92
T14N R22E Sec. 6 SWNE, E½NE	50.0
T15N R19E Sec. 23 lot 4	4.48
T15N R21E Sec. 7 NENWNW	5.0
T15N R21E Sec. 15 S½SW	80.0
T15N R21E Sec. 16 S½ below road	180.0
T15N R21E Sec. 17 south of county road	400.0
T15N R21E Sec. 22 W½NE, E½NW	160.0
T15N R21E Sec. 23 N½NE	80.0
T15N R21E Sec. 24 N½NW	80.0
T15N R22E Sec. 31 W½W½W½E½SE	10.0
T16N R20E Sec. 23 S½S½SE (Surv. portion in ag trespass)	50.0
T16N R20E Sec. 24 lot 5 (east of Hwy 93)	6.5
T16N R20E Sec. 26 S½NENW	15.0
T16N R20E Sec. 27 E½S½SE (Surv. portion in ag trespass)	10.0
T16N R20E Sec. 35 lots 9 and 10	11.56

Approximately 1,481.21 acres would be considered for sale because they meet public objectives such as community expansion and economic development (FLPMA Section 203(a)(3)):

Legal Description	Approx. Acreage
T7N R20E parts of Sec. 9 SW¼, Sec. 17 NE¼	60.0
T7N R22E Sec. 1 S½NE	80.0
T7N R22E Sec. 3 lot 2, NESE	12.5
T7N R22E Sec. 11 NENW, NWNW	15.0
T7N R24E Sec. 24 SESE	40.0
T7N R24E Sec. 25 NENE	40.0
T7N R25E Sec. 30, lots 1 and 2	30.0
T8N R21E Sec. 9 E½SWNW, E½NWSW, NWNE	60.0
T8N R21E Sec. 11 NENW, NESW, N½SE	12.5
T8N R21E Sec. 20 NWSW	10.0
T8N R22E Sec. 7 NWSW	10.0
T8N R23E Sec. 26 NESE	15.0
T8N R24E Sec. 31, lot 7 (NESW)	40.0
T8N R24E Sec. 31, lot 11 (SESW)	40.0
T10N R18E Sec. 12 SENENW	10.0
T10N R18E Sec. 32 SWSWNWSE, SESENESW	5.0
T11N R17E Sec. 4 That public land within the boundary of MS 3140 is approximately the SWNW of Section 4. The listing of this parcel is pending a cadastral survey.	2.0
T11N R17E Sec 4 NWSWNW	10.0
NESWNW	10.0
SESWNW	10.0
E½NENW	20.0
SWSWNE	10.0
W½NWSE	20.0
E½NESW	20.0
NESESW	10.0
SESESW	10.0
NENWSW	10.0

Legal Description	Approx. Acreage
T11N R17E Sec 5 NESENE	10.0
NWSENE	10.0
SWSENE	10.0
NWNESE	10.0
SWNESE	10.0
NWSESE	10.0
NESESE	10.0
SESESE	10.0
SENESE	10.0
T11N R17E Sec 8 NENENE	10.0
SENENE	10.0
T11N R17E Sec 9 NENW	20.0
NESENW	10.0
NWSENW	10.0
SWSENW	10.0
SESENW	10.0
E½NWNW	20.0
NWNWNW	10.0
SWNWNW	10.0
SENWNW	10.0
W½SWNE	20.0
SWNWNE	10.0
SWNWSE	10.0
SENWSE	10.0
SWNESE	10.0
NWSESE	10.0
N½SWSE	20.0
E½NESW	20.0
NWNESE	10.0
S½NWSE	20.0

Legal Description	Approx. Acreage
T11N R17E Sec. 24 S lying easterly of the patented MS 3144A. Pending final recorded cadastral survey	11.0
T11N R17E Sec. 25, S½NE north of Salmon River	60.0
T11N R18E Sec. 2 NENESENE	2.5
T11N R18E Sec. 22 pending survey	2.5
T11N R18E Sec. 30 SWNWSWNE	2.5
T12N R20E Sec. 23 E½E½E½SW	5.0
T12N R20E Sec. 26 E½E½E½NW, NWSE	40.0
T13N R19E Sec. 4 lot 9	.66
lot 14	5.89
lot 15	10.05
lot 18	10.09
lot 19	16.02
SESW	40.00
E½NWSW	20.00
W½NESW	20.00
Sec. 5 lot 9	4.20
T13N R20E Sec. 18 SWSE	40.00
T14N R18E Sec. 35 SESESESW	2.5
T14N R23E Sec. 34 NESW	40.0
T15N R21E Sec. 22 SENW	20.0
T15N R22E parts of Sec. 19, 20, 29	125.0
T16N R22E Sec. 32, lot 2	11.56

Attachment 18: Wild and Scenic Rivers Study

Through the Wild and Scenic Rivers (W&SR) Act (PL 90-542, as amended) Congress has declared, "... that the established national policy of dam and other construction at appropriate sections of the rivers of the United States needs to be complemented by a policy that would preserve other selected rivers or sections thereof in their free-flowing condition to protect the water quality of such rivers and to fulfill other vital national conservation purposes."

In 1993 the Challis Resource Area - BLM completed an inventory to determine which rivers flowing through BLM-administered lands within the Challis Resource Area would be eligible for further study for possible inclusion in a national rivers system. The results of that inventory and evaluation were first published in an eligibility report in July 1992. Following an open comment period, a revised eligibility report was published in March 1993, with an addendum in June 1993 which incorporated additional public comments. Details of the process and criteria used to determine eligibility (including outstandingly remarkable values and free-flowing characteristics), information on recommended tentative river classifications as wild, scenic, or recreational, and other elements of the eligibility evaluation are on file in the Salmon Field Office and may be reviewed upon request. Those eligible rivers were then included in a "suitability" study, which was part of the Challis Draft Resource Management Plan (DRMP, Volume 2, pp. 392a-399b). Results of that study are included in the PRMP (see Wild and Scenic Rivers, pp. 98-100). Rivers that are found suitable in the approved RMP may be recommended to Congress for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, at the discretion of the Idaho BLM State Director.

The BLM considered many factors in determining the suitability of each eligible segment for inclusion in a national rivers system. Those factors included such things as the length of the segment, outstandingly remarkable (OR) values present within the river corridor, floatability, flow status, importance to the suitability of other segments, water development potential, the BLM's ability to manage the segment as a designated river, other opportunities to manage the OR values present, commitment of other involved land owners in sharing administration of the segment, identified support of or opposition to designation, consistency with other approved plans, and estimated potential costs of administering the segment, if designated. Documentation of the Challis Resource Area's consideration of these factors during the suitability study is on file in the Salmon Field Office and may be reviewed upon request.

In addition to considering the qualities of the river segment and its corridor, the BLM recognized that proposing that a river segment be found suitable for designation as part of a national rivers system is also an issue of allocation. For example, a river segment may have numerous OR values present within the river corridor, but because of other issues such as current or proposed uses in or near the corridor, the BLM may have chosen not to allocate that river for management as a national wild, scenic, or recreational river. In those cases the rivers were found unsuitable. Although the free-flowing character of the river, the presence and importance of OR values, and the protection that would be afforded under the W&SR Act were given heavy consideration, they were not viewed as circumstances that would require a finding of "suitable" on any given river segment. The BLM understood the charge of the W&SR Act to be to determine which, if any,

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river segments within the planning area would be suitable for inclusion in a national river system and to prescribe management that would protect those rivers' qualities.

While a suitability finding was completed on most of the eligible river segments, a suitability finding on some segments was deferred to later coordinated river studies. Section 5(c) of the W&SR Act states its intent for coordinated river study: "The study of any of said rivers shall be pursued in as close cooperation with appropriate agencies of the affected State and its political subdivisions as possible, shall be carried on jointly with such agencies if request for such joint study is made by the State, and shall include a determination of the degree to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the preservation and administration of the river should it be proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic river system."

In 1991 Idaho BLM State Director entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Governor, State of Idaho, and Regional Foresters of the Northern and Intermountain Regions of the Forest Service. The purpose of the MOU is to "formalize a cooperative relationship for conducting river planning efforts and Wild and Scenic Rivers Studies of Idaho's rivers; among the State of Idaho, the Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management. It affirms commitments to: prioritize Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Studies and coordinate Federal studies with State planning activities; share data and planning resources between State and Federal water resource planning agencies; and coordinate public education and information outreach programs." Further, in 1992 the affected Forest Supervisors, BLM District Manager, and Idaho Department of Water Resources representative entered into a Study Agreement whose purpose "is to coordinate river basin planning activities in the Upper Salmon River Basin consistent with the MOU dated February 14, 1991 between the signatory agencies. This will include definition of the study area, designation of agency roles, timing and funding for the planning process, collection and sharing of data, and implementing procedures." Three of the rivers included in the study agreement are the Pahsimeroi River, the East Fork Salmon River, and the Main Salmon River. As a result of these agreements, the Challis PRMP deferred completion of the suitability study for these rivers to a coordinated study effort.

In addition to the Main Salmon, East Fork Salmon, and Pahsimeroi rivers, the Challis PRMP also deferred a suitability finding on nine other segments (as listed on pp. 99-100 of the PRMP) which are closely linked to and should be studied with the three main deferred rivers, would be suitable only as part of a system, or are logical extensions of river segments administered by the Forest Service or Upper Snake River District BLM. The BLM deferred a suitability finding on these segments until later coordinated study because studying only the portion of a river which is BLM-managed would not present a complete picture of the suitability of the entire river reach.

Attachment 19: Approved Methods for Waste Disposal

1. Sanitation facilities would be provided at the intensely-used recreation sites along the rivers and disposal of human waste would only be allowed at the provided sanitation facilities. Camping parties along the river must pack out their solid waste in porta-potties or in one of the rocket box systems commonly used by river outfitters.

2. People would be required to pack out and dispose of their litter properly.

3. Fires would only be allowed in designated fire rings in the campgrounds or recreation sites, or in approved fire pans commonly used by river outfitters along the river. If a party built a fire in a fire pan, they would be required to completely extinguish all embers and pack out the ashes.

Bayhorse Campground near Challis, Idaho

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Attachment 20: Criteria for Road Maintenance Levels

Note: The following codes for road maintenance levels are from the "Facility Inventory Maintenance Management System Manual," November 22, 1989, pages 21 and 22. Levels are listed from highest level of maintenance (level 5) to lowest level of maintenance (level 1). At present, road surfaces on BLM roads within the Challis Resource Area are maintained at levels 3, 2, or 1.

Level	**Description**
5	This level of maintenance is for collector, double land, aggregate or bituminous surface roads with an average daily traffic greater than 15. Safety and comfort are important considerations. In addition to a scheduled maintenance program, these roads have a preventative maintenance program established to maintain the integrity of the system.
4	This level is used on roads which are generally kept open year around or on high-use seasonal roads. Driver safety and convenience are more important considerations than for level 3 roads. Roads in this maintenance level are typically double lane with a native or aggregate surface. The roadway is maintained on a scheduled basis. A preventative maintenance program may also be established. Problems are repaired as soon as discovered.
3	This level is for roads which are seasonal in nature or occasionally open year around. Traffic volumes approach an average daily traffic of 15 vehicles. Roads are typically single lane with an aggregate or native surface. Roads are maintained as needed to keep drainage functional, maintain roadway prism, maintain sight distance, and consider driver safety and convenience.
2	This level is used for roads where management requires a road to be open seasonally for limited passage of traffic. Traffic is generally administrative, with some minor specialized use or moderate seasonal use. Maintenance is minimal, and includes brush and obstruction removal, maintenance of drainage facilities, and minimum maintenance of road prism.
1	This level is for roads which only receive basic custodial care required to protect the road investment and/or adjacent lands and resource values. Normally, these roads are blocked and not open for traffic, or are only open to restricted traffic. Closure and traffic restrictive devices are maintained. Primitive roads receive no roadbed maintenance. On other roads, culverts, waterbars, and other drainage facilities are maintained. Slides, fallen trees, and brush are left unless they affect roadbed drainage.

Attachment 21: Withdrawal Status of Campgrounds and Recreation Sites*

Site Description	Site Location			Acreage
Mackay Reservoir	T. 7N.,R.23E.;	Sec. 1:	SWSW	40.00
		Sec. 2:	SESE	40.00
Black Daisy Recreation Site[1]	T. 7N.,R.23E.;	Sec.11:	SESE	40.00
Pinto Creek Rec. Site (Garden Creek)	T. 8N.,R.21E.;	Sec.30:	Lot 2	51.69
Upper East Fork Campground (Little Boulder Creek)	T. 9N.,R.17E.;	Sec.22:	SESW	40.00
		Sec.27:	NWSW	40.00
		Sec.28:	SWSE	40.00
Fox Creek Campground[1]	T. 9N.,R.18E.;	Sec. 3:	Lot 3	39.39
			Lot 4	39.00
Lake Creek Picnic Site	T. 9N.,R.19E.;	Sec.23:	SESE	40.00
Ziegler's Hole Recreation Site[1]	T.10N.,R.18E.;	Sec.24:	SESW	40.00
Jimmy Smith Lake Campground	T.10N.,R.18R.;	Sec.30:	Lot 4	38.19
Clayton Ranger Station Campground[1]	T.11N.,R.17E.;	Sec.29:	Lot 11	37.30
		Sec.30:	Lot 10	37.10
East Fork Recreation Site	T.11N.,R.18E.;	Sec.22:	Lot 5	29.39
Birch Creek Recreation Site[1]	T.11N.,R.18E.;	Sec.22:	Lot 8	38.43
Spud Creek Rec. Site[1]	T.11N.,R.18E.;	Sec.22:	Lot 11	25.89
		Sec.27:	Lot 1	33.65
			Lot 2	0.92
		Sec.28:	Lot 2	45.26
			Lot 3	44.05
Summit Creek Rec. Site	T.11N.,R.25E.;	Sec.22:	NENE	40.00
		Sec.23:	NWNW	40.00
Bayhorse Creek Rec. Site	T.12N.,R.18E.;	Sec. 2:	S2SESE	20.00
		Sec.11:	N2NENE	20.00

Site Description	**Site Location**			**Acreage**
Deadman Hole Recreation Site	T.12N.,R.19E.;	Sec.19:	Lot 7	28.42
		Sec.30:	Lot 1	32.30
			Lot 2	34.75
			Lot 3	41.38
Wood Creek Recreation Site (Dugway)	T.12N.,R.19E.;	Sec. 6:	Lot 13	26.14
Double Springs Recreation Site[1]	T.12N.,R.23E.;	Sec.31:	Lot 4	34.47
Round Valley Rec. Site (Challis Bridge)	T.13N.,R.19E.;	Sec.10:	Lot 6	15.31
			Lot 7	33.80
Morgan Creek Recreation Site	T.16N.,R.19E.;	Sec.33:	Lot 2	35.10
Mike Ellis Bridge Recreation Site[1]	T.16N.,R.20E.;	Sec.34:	Lot 3	12.10
			Lot 4	24.80
			Lot 7	44.75
		Sec.35:	Lot 1	23.15
Cow Creek Recreation Site[1]	T.16N.,R.21E.;	Sec. 8:	Lot 4	41.71
			Lot 5	46.80
Cronk's Canyon Recreation Site[1]	T.16N.,R.21E.;	Sec. 8:	Lot 8	52.00
		Sec.17:	Lot 1	23.52
		Total		1,450.76

* Includes lands segregated from Homestead Entry, Desert Land Entry, Indian Allotment, Public Sale, and the General Mining Laws.

[1] Recreation site is not developed at present.

Attachment 22: Easements Needed to Ensure Public Access, by Ownership

Road Name	Road #	Number of Easements Needed		Miles of Easement	Township	Range	Section
		Private	*State*				
Road Creek	1902	1	0	1.0	9 N	20 E	1, 12
Malm Gulch	1905	0	1	0.1	12 N	19 E	19
Lone Pine	1916	1	1	1.3	11 N	20 E	3
					13 N	19 E	36
Lower Cedar Creek	1918	2	0	0.5	7 N	24 E	14, 23, 27
Jones-Cedar Creek	1919	1	0	0.5	8 N	23 E	22
Bear Wallow-Gossi Spring	1925	0	1	1.3	11 N	19 E	36
Broken Wagon	1928	2	0	1.0	11 N	20 E	19, 35
					11 N	21 E	30
Meadow Creek	1931	1	0	0.3	14 N	21 E	25
Pahsimeroi	1934	1	0	1.0	11 N	23 E	14
West Donkey	1935	0	1	1.0	12 N	23 E	36
Howell Canyon	1944	0	1	1.0	9 N	20 E	36
Cedar Creek Loop	1947	1	1	1.8	9 N	22 E	16, 21
Substation	1951	1	0	0.3	13 N	20 E	19
Gooseberry-Sheep	1955	1	1	2.0	11 N	21 E	16, 20, 21, 22
Hillside	1962	1	0	1.5	12 N	24 E	16, 23
Bradbury Flat SW	1970	0	1	0.8	13 N	19 E	36
Camp Creek	1980	3	0	0.75	13 N	19 E	12
					13 N	20 E	6, 7
Centennial Flat	1991	1	0	1.2	12 N	19 E	18, 19
					12 N	18 E	24
South Butte	1994	1	1	2.0	11 N	17 E	16, 21
Sink Creek	1995	2	0	.8	11 N	18 E	1, 2, 11, 14
					12 N	18 F	35, 36
Donkey Timber	1996	1	0	0.3	11 N	25 E	8
Elkhorn	1998	0	1	1.3	11 N	24 E	36
Bartlett Point A	19143	1	1	2.0	8 N	21 E	11, 14, 36
Mill Creek	30100	2	1	1.0	13 N	23 E	2
					13 N	24 E	16, 21
Falls-Patterson Creek	30104	1	0	1.0	14 N	23 E	7, 18, 20
Zig Creek	30150	3	1	2.0	13 N	22 E	1
					14 N	22 E	36
					13 N	23 E	6

Attachment 23: Beneficial Use Classifications for Drainage Segments

Beneficial use classifications for streams in the Big Lost River, Little Lost River, East Fork Salmon River, Pahsimeroi River, and Main Salmon River drainages are shown below. In addition to the classifications listed below, Bruno Creek in the Main Salmon River is identified by the BLM as an "industrial water supply" beneficial use. No streams in the above drainages are classified as an "outstanding resource waters" beneficial use. Listed beneficial uses were either identified by the BLM (shown with an "X") or published in the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Environmental Quality, Title 01, Chapter 02, "Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements," February 1998.

Drainage Big Lost River

BENEFICIAL USE CLASSIFICATION

SEGMENT	PRIMARY CONTACT RECREATION	SECONDARY CONTACT RECREATION	COLD WATER BIOTA	SALMONID SPAWNING	AGRICULTURAL WATER SUPPLY	DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY	WILDLIFE HABITAT	AESTHETICS AND HUMAN HEALTH	SPECIAL RESOURCE WATERS
ROCK CREEK		X	X		X		X	X	
LONE CEDAR CREEK			X		X		X	X	
MAHOGANY CREEK		X	X	X	X		X	X	
FRANKLIN CANYON			X		X		X	X	
NAVARRE			X	X	X		X	X	
LEHMAN CREEK			X	X	X		X	X	
BOONE CREEK			X		X		X	X	
GARDEN CREEK		X	X		X		X	X	
GRANT		X	X		X		X	X	
BIG LOST*	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
CORRAL CREEK		X	X		X		X	X	
SAGE CREEK		X	X		X		X	X	
BRADSHAW CREEK		X	X		X		X	X	
N. FORK SAGE CREEK		X	X		X		X	X	
JONES CREEK			X		X		X	X	
UPPER CEDAR CREEK		X	X		X		X	X	
DEEP CREEK			X		X		X	X	
TWIN BRIDGES CREEK*	X	X	X	X			X	X	
MACKAY RESERVOIR	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
THOUS. SPRINGS CR		X	X	X	X		X	X	

* Water Quality Limited Segment as of May 15, 1998 (Draft DEQ Section 303(d) list)
X Beneficial Use Identified by the BLM during 1991 field surveys
D Beneficial Use Designated by the Division of Environmental Quality

Drainage Little Lost River

BENEFICIAL USE CLASSIFICATION

SEGMENT	PRIMARY CONTACT RECREATION	SECONDARY CONTACT RECREATION	COLD WATER BIOTA	SALMONID SPAWNING	AGRICULTURAL WATER SUPPLY	DOMESTIC WATER SUP-PLY	WILDLIFE HABITAT	AESTHETICS AND HUMAN HEALTH	SPECIAL RESOURCE WATERS
SUMMIT CREEK *		X	X	X	X		X	X	
DRY CREEK		X	X	X	X		X	X	

Drainage East Fork Salmon River

BENEFICIAL USE CLASSIFICATION

SEGMENT	PRIMARY CONTACT RECREATION	SECONDARY CONTACT RECREATION	COLD WATER BIOTA	SALMONID SPAWNING	AGRICULTURAL WATER SUPPLY	DOMESTIC WATER SUP-PLY	WILDLIFE HABITAT	AESTHETICS AND HUMAN HEALTH	SPECIAL RESOURCE WATERS
EAST FK. SALMON	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
HORSE BASIN			X	X	X		X	X	
BEAR CREEK			X	X	X		X	X	
ROAD CREEK*			X	X	X		X	X	
MOSQUITO CREEK			X	X	X		X	X	
HERD CREEK	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
LAKE CREEK		X	X	X	X		X	X	
McDONALD CREEK			X	X	X		X	X	
FOX CREEK			X		X		X	X	
PINE CREEK			X	X	X		X	X	
BAKER CREEK			X		X		X	X	
WICKIUP CREEK		X	X	X	X		X	X	
LITTLE BOULDER CR		X	X	X	X		X	X	
BIG BOULDER CREEK	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
BLUETT CREEK			X		X		X	X	
BIG LAKE CREEK		X	X	X	X		X	X	
JIMMY SMITH CREEK		X	X	X	X		X	X	
CORRAL CREEK			X	X	X		X	X	
MARTIN CREEK					X		X	X	

* Water Quality Limited Segments as of May 15, 1990 (Draft DEQ Section 303(d) list)
X Beneficial Use Identified by the BLM during 1991 field surveys
D Beneficial Use Designated by the Division of Environmental Quality

Drainage Pahsimeroi River

BENEFICIAL USE CLASSIFICATION

SEGMENT	PRIMARY CONTACT RECREATION	SECONDARY CONTACT RECREATION	COLD WATER BIOTA	SALMONID SPAWNING	AGRICULTURAL WATER SUPPLY	DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY	WILDLIFE HABITAT	AESTHETICS AND HUMAN HEALTH	SPECIAL RESOURCE WATERS
LITTLE MORGAN CREEK		X	X	X	X		X	X	
PATTERSON CREEK*	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
MILL CREEK			X		X		X	X	
STINKING CREEK			X		X		X	X	
BIG CREEK*	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
LONG CREEK		X	X	X	X		X	X	
BABY CREEK			X		X		X	X	
SHORT CREEK		X	X	X	X		X	X	
SQUAW CREEK			X		X		X	X	
DONKEY CREEK		X	X	X	X		X	X	
GOLDBURG CREEK		X	X	X	X		X	X	
BURNT CREEK		X	X	X	X		X	X	
ELKHORN CREEK			X		X		X	X	
PAHSIMEROI RIVER*	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
DOUBLE SPRING			X	X	X		X	X	
MEADOW CREEK			X		X		X	X	
ELBOW CREEK			X		X		X	X	
SULPHUR CREEK			X		X		X	X	
TRAIL CREEK			X		X		X	X	
LAWSON CREEK			X		X		X	X	
MORSE CREEK*	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	

* Water Quality Limited Segment as of May 15, 1998 (Draft DEQ Section 303(d) list)
X Beneficial Use Identified by the BLM during 1991 field surveys
D Beneficial Use Designated by the Division of Environmental Quality

Drainage Main Salmon River (page 1 of 2)

BENEFICIAL USE CLASSIFICATION

SEGMENT	PRIMARY CONTACT RECREATION	SECONDARY CONTACT RECREATION	COLD WATER BIOTA	SALMONID SPAWNING	AGRICULTURAL WATER SUPPLY	DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY	WILDLIFE HABITAT	AESTHETICS AND HUMAN HEALTH	SPECIAL RESOURCE WATERS
MAIN SALMON RIVER*	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
MCKIM		X	X	X	X		X	X	
ALLISON CREEK			X		X		X	X	
COW CREEK		X	X	X	X		X	X	
SHEEP CREEK			X		X		X	X	
DRY			X	X	X		X	X	
CAMP CREEK			X		X		X	X	
BROKEN WAGON			X		X		X	X	
LONE PINE			X	X	X		X	X	
WARM SPRINGS CR.*	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
SPUD CREEK			X		X		X	X	
SULLIVAN CREEK			X		X		X	X	
FRENCH CREEK			X		X		X	X	
THOMPSON CREEK		D	D	D	D		D	D	
BRUNO CREEK			X	X	X		X	X	
SQUAW CREEK		D	D	D	D		D	D	
KINNIKINIC CREEK*			X	X	X		X	X	
BIRCH CREEK			X		X		X	X	
[illegible] CREEK			X	X	X		X	X	
LYON CREEK			X	X	X		X	X	
RATTLESNAKE CREEK			X		X		X	X	
BAYHORSE CREEK			X	X	X		X	X	
CENTENNIAL FLAT			X		X		X	X	

* Water Quality Limited Segment as of May 15, 1990 (Draft DEQ Section 303(d) list)
X Beneficial Use Identified by the BLM during 1991 field surveys
D Beneficial Use Designated by the Division of Environmental Quality

Drainage Main Salmon River (continued - page 2 of 2)

BENEFICIAL USE CLASSIFICATION

SEGMENT	PRIMARY CONTACT RECREATION	SECONDARY CONTACT RECREATION	COLD WATER BIOTA	SALMONID SPAWNING	AGRICULTURAL WATER SUPPLY	DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY	WILDLIFE HABITAT	AESTHETICS AND HUMAN HEALTH	SPECIAL RESOURCE WATERS
GARDEN CREEK*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
MILL CREEK			X	X	X		X	X	
JEFF'S CREEK			X		X		X	X	
CHALLIS CREEK*	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
DARLING CREEK			X	X	X		X	X	
MORGAN CREEK		X	X	X	X		X	X	
W.FK. MORGAN C		X	X	X	X		X	X	
BLUE CREEK			X		X		X	X	
BLACK CREEK			X		X		X	X	
SAGE CREEK			X		X		X	X	
ELLIS CREEK			X		X		X	X	
LITTLE HAT CREEK			X	X	X		X	X	
BIG HAT CREEK		X	X	X	X		X	X	
PARK CREEK			X	X	X		X	X	

* Water Quality Limited Segment as of May 17, 1998 (Draft DEQ Section 303(d) list)
X Beneficial Use Identified by the BLM during 1991 field surveys
D Beneficial Use Designated by the Division of Environmental Quality

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Glossary

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List of Acronyms.

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern.
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
ADC	Animal damage control.
AIE	Analysis, interpretation, evaluation.
AMP	Allotment Management Plan.
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act.
ASL	Above sea level.
ATV	All-terrain vehicle.
AUM	Animal unit month.
BLM	Bureau of Land Management.
BMP	Best management practice.
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration.
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations.
CRMP	Cultural Resource Management Plan *or*, Coordinated Resource Management Plan
CRPP	Cultural Resource Project Plan.
DBH	Diameter at breast height.
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality.
DRMP	Draft Resource Management Plan.
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area.
ESA	Endangered Species Act.
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act.
FTE	Full time equivalent.
FY	Fiscal year.
HCRS	Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.
HMA	Herd Management Area.
HMAP	Herd Management Area Plan.
HMP	Habitat Management Plan.
ID	Interdisciplinary.
IDFG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game.
IDSL	Idaho Department of State Lands.
IMACS	Intermountain Antiquities Computer System.
IRAP	Integrated Resource Activity Plan.
LUP	Land Use Plan.
MBF	Thousand board feet.
MFP	Management Framework Plan.
MMBF	Million board feet.
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act.
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act.
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service.
NPS	National Park Service.
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places.
NSO	No surface occupancy.
NWSRS	National Wild and Scenic River System.
OHV	Off-highway vehicle, sometimes called off-road vehicle (ORV).
OR	Outstandingly remarkable (value).
PILT	Payment in lieu of taxes.
PNC	Potential natural community.
PRMP	Proposed Resource Management Plan.
PU	Planning Unit.
RA	Resource Area.
RAMP	Recreation Area Management Plan.
R&PP	Recreation & Public Purposes (Act).
RMP	Resource Management Plan.
RNA	Research Natural Area.
ROS	Recreation opportunity spectrum.
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office(r).
SMA	Special Management Area.
SOP	Standard operating procedure.
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area.
TES	Threatened, endangered, sensitive.
USFS	United States Forest Service.
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VRM	Visual resource management.
WSA	Wilderness Study Area.
WSR	Wild and Scenic River.

Glossary Definitions.

Acre-foot - A measure of water or sediment volume equal to the amount which would cover an area of 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot (325,851 gallons or 43,560 cubic feet).

Activity planning - A level of BLM planning where objectives are established and a plan of activities to meet those objectives is developed. Examples referred to in the Challis RMP include Integrated Resource Activity Plans, Habitat Management Plans, and Allotment Management Plans. (Also see *project planning*.)

Adjustment Area - A portion of a Resource Area where BLM administered public lands are considered unnecessary for long term public ownership, and those lands are identified for disposal through sale, exchange, Desert Land Entry, etc. Adjustment areas are in contrast to *Management Areas*. (Instruction Memorandum No. ID-89-395, August, 1989)

Adventures in the Past - The BLM's "umbrella" strategy for promoting public education and outreach in cultural resources and for enlisting public involvement in the protection of archaeological resources. Goals include increasing the public's enjoyment of cultural resources, demonstrating that the BLM is a good steward of cultural resources, and reducing the destruction of cultural resources by 1) expanding interpretation, 2) showcasing cultural resources with recreation and tourism potential, 3) promoting scientific study, research and management projects, and educational experiences, 4) increasing on-the-ground presence to combat vandalism, and 5) focusing on cultural resources with ethnic and minority ties to create a sense of identity and community.

Allotment - An area of land designated and managed for grazing of livestock; may contain BLM, other Federally managed, private, and/or State lands.

Allotment categorization - A process used by the BLM to place grazing allotments into one of three categories (maintain, improve, custodial) to prioritize them for future management.

> *Maintain* (M) allotments: Most of the public lands in the allotment are proposed for retention; the range condition and trend is satisfactory; site potential for improvement is moderate or low; resource conflicts are moderate or low; opportunities may exist for positive economic return from public investments; and present management appears satisfactory. Generally, these allotments have no significant resource problems and present management is achieving management goals.
>
> *Improve* (I) allotments: An allotment may be placed into the "improve" category if any of the following criteria are applicable: most of the public lands in the allotment are proposed for retention; range condition and trend are unsatisfactory; site potential for improvement is high; resource conflicts are high; opportunities exist for positive economic return from public investments; and present management appears to be unsatisfactory.
>
> *Custodial* (C) allotments: Public lands in the allotment are proposed for retention or disposal; range condition and trend are satisfactory; site potential for improvement is low or moderate; resource conflicts are low or moderate; opportunities do not exist for positive economic return from public investments or are constrained by technology or economic factors; and present management appears satisfactory.

Allotment Management Plan (AMP) - A documented program which applies to livestock operations on public lands and which is prepared in careful and considered consultation, cooperation, and coordination with the permittee(s) involved; prescribes the manner in which and extent to which livestock operations will be conducted in order to meet multiple use, sustained yield, economic, and other needs and objectives for public lands. AMPs also describe the type, location, ownership, and general specifications for range improvements to be installed on public lands to meet livestock grazing and other objectives of land management, and contain other such provisions as may be prescribed by the authorized officer.

Allowable cut (allowable sale quantity) - The amount of timber that can be harvested on an annual or decadal basis consistent with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

Anadromous fish - Those species of fish that mature in the sea and migrate into freshwater streams to spawn; *e.g.*, salmon, steelhead trout.

Analysis, interpretation, evaluation (AIE) - A process of determining whether a BLM grazing allotment is making progress toward meeting land use plan goals and objectives, and whether management changes are necessary.

Angler day - A portion of a day spent fishing.

Animal unit month (AUM) - The amount of forage needed to sustain one cow unit or its equivalent (one horse or five sheep, all over six months old) for one month (approximately 800 pounds of forage).

Appropriate management level (AML) - The optimum number of wild horses that provides a thriving natural ecological balance on the public range.

Aquatic - Living or growing in or on the water.

Archaeological resources - Sites, areas, structures, objects, or other material evidence of prehistoric or historic human activities.

Archaeological site - A geographic location containing structures, artifacts, material remains, and/or other evidence of past human activity.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) - Acreage within BLM public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historical, cultural, or visual values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. The identification of a potential ACEC shall not, of itself, change or prevent change of the management or use of public lands. (43 CFR 1601.0-5(a))

Artificial regeneration - The re-establishment and development of plant cover through the direct action of man by seeding or planting.

Backcountry - An area commonly referred to as roadless.

Back Country Byway - A vehicle route that traverses scenic corridors utilizing secondary or back country road systems. National Back Country Byways are designated by the type of road and vehicle needed to travel the byway.

Barrier - An impediment to movement of organisms across the landscape which is natural, such as water bodies or mountain ranges, or man-made, such as roads, fences, or irrigation diversion structures.

Beneficial use - Any of the various uses which may be made of the water, including, but not limited to, domestic water supply, industrial water supply, agricultural water supply, navigation, recreation in and on the water, wildlife habitat, and aesthetics. A beneficial use is identified based upon actual use, the ability of a water to support a non-existing use either now or in the future, and its likelihood of being used in a given manner. (Idaho Water Quality Standards - IDAPA 16.01.02.100)

Best management practice (BMP) - A practice or combination of practices determined by the state to be the most effective and practicable (including technological, economic, and institutional considerations) means of preventing or reducing the amount

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of pollution generated by nonpoint sources to a level compatible with water quality goals.

Big game - Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource; includes elk, mule deer, pronghorn antelope, and bighorn sheep.

Biodiversity (biological diversity) - The variation in components and processes of an ecosystem; *i.e.*, the distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species over time and space. This variation is typically studied and analyzed at four levels of diversity: genetic, species, community, and landscape. (Also see: *genetic diversity, species diversity, community diversity,* and *landscape diversity.*)

Biological assessment - In general, a documented review of programs or activities in sufficient detail to determine how an action or proposed action may affect any Federally listed threatened or endangered wildlife, fish, or plant species. Specifically, a procedural step in the interagency consultation process under the Endangered Species Act, Section 7, where the BLM submits a written summary of potential project impacts to threatened or endangered species to the USFWS and/or NMFS for their evaluation.

Board feet - A unit of solid wood one foot square by one inch thick. Generally, five board feet log measure is approximately equivalent to one cubic foot of round wood.

Bog - Soft, saturated ground; marsh.

Boot stage - A plant growth stage in grasses at which time the flowering portion is beginning to form in the leaf sheath.

Buffer strip - A land area of varying size and shape immediately adjacent to stream courses or to other water bodies, where the type and/or intensity of land use is managed to meet defined water resource goals. Also: A protective area adjacent to an area of concern requiring special attention or protection (*e.g.*, wildlife habitat).

Candidate species - A plant or animal species designated by the USFWS or NMFS as a candidate for listing as threatened or endangered (see *threatened species, endangered species*). A candidate species is a plant or animal species for which the USFWS or NMFS currently has on file substantial information to support a proposal to list the species as endangered or threatened (see *proposed species*). A candidate species' numbers are declining so rapidly that official listing as threatened or endangered pursuant to Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act may become necessary as a conservation measure. Declines may be due to one or more factors, including the following: destruction, modification, or curtailment of the species' habitat or range; overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes; disease or predation; the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or other factors.

Carrying capacity (*syn.* grazing capacity) - The maximum stocking rate possible without inducing damage to vegetation or related resources. Carrying capacity may vary from year to year on the same area due to fluctuating forage production. (Society for Range Management 1974)

Chaining - A vegetative land treatment consisting of dragging a heavy anchor chain in a "U" shape behind a pair of tractors moving in a direction parallel to each other. This uproots trees and shrubs and reduces competition for water and soil nutrients.

Clearcut - The method of harvesting timber by removing all trees (which are larger than seedlings) in a stand in a single cut. Also, a silviculture system where a crop of trees is cleared from a large area at one time and regeneration occurs from a) natural seeding from adjacent stands, b) seed contained in the slash or logging debris, c) advanced growth (seedlings), and/or d) planting or direct seeding. An even-aged forest usually results.

Cobble (substrate) embeddedness (also **embeddedness**) - The degree to which cobble-sized rocks (about 3 inches in diameter) are encased in fine sediments; expressed as a percentage of surface fine sediments, less than 6 mm (1/4 inch) in diameter, measured or estimated along cross-channel transects.

Commercial forest land - All forest land that is capable of yielding at least 20 cubic feet of wood per acre per year of commercial coniferous tree species. (Also see: *suitable commercial forest land, nonsuitable commercial forest land, noncommercial forest land, woodland.*)

Commercial product sales - Sales where the purchaser harvests forest products for resale. Planned (calculated as part of the allowable sale quantity) commercial product sales only occur on commercial forest lands.

Competition - The general struggle for existence in which living organisms compete for a limited supply of the necessities of life. Competition can exist between species, and even between individuals of a species, for food, shelter, space, nest sites, birthing sites, mates, access to water, and many other habitat and life cycle requirements.

Community - An ecological boundary defined by the species and species interactions which occur. (For example, a forest community contains those species which require or prefer a forested habitat for one or more biological processes (foraging, mating, nesting/denning, rearing, etc.).

Community diversity - The variation of a community in a location and over time. The association of species in the community will be different as aspects of the environment (such as soil, moisture, or elevation) change. In addition, the same location can support different associations of species over time, as when the site is affected by fire or logging.

Conditional suppression - See *Fire suppression.*

Corridor - An avenue for movement across the landscape. (For example, forested land adjacent to a river may serve as a corridor for species that require forested cover.) In the natural landscape, corridors are generally contiguous avenues of preferred habitat. In a human altered landscape, corridors may be less preferred but still functional avenues. Human activity may sometimes create corridors where none previously existed (*e.g.*, disturbed areas along roadsides which are corridors for weed dispersal, or shrubby fencelines which are corridors for small mammals and some birds).

Crucial habitat (or **key habitat**) - Describes a particular seasonal range or other habitat component (*e.g.*, winter or winter/yearlong range for big game animals; riparian habitat for riparian-dependent species; and wintering and/or nesting areas for sage grouse) which is a primary determining factor in a population's ability to maintain and reproduce itself at a certain level (theoretically at or above population objectives).

Cultural property - A definite location of past human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory, historical documentation, or oral evidence. Includes archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and possible religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups. Concrete, material places and things that are classified, ranked, and managed through a system of inventory, evaluation, planning, protection, and utilization.

Cultural resource - According to BLM Manual 8100, Release 8-38: a general term meaning any cultural property or traditional lifeway value. Also, the physical remains of human activity (artifacts, ruins, petroglyphs, etc.) and conceptual content or context (as a setting for legendary, historic, or prehistoric events as a sacred area of native peoples, etc.) of an area.

Cultural resource inventory classes - An inventory system used to identify and assess cultural resource values on BLM public lands. *Class I:* an overview document discussing the known resources of a particular region and defining research goals and questions from known data; primarily a chronicle of past land uses. *Class II:* professionally conducted, statistically based random samples designed to help characterize the probable density, diversity, and distribution of cultural resources in a large area. *Class III:* inventories conducted at 30 meter intervals or less to provide for intensive coverage over an entire project area, rather than a randomly selected sample area.

Cut slope - The uphill bank of a road built across a hill.

Designated **critical habitat** - Those areas formally designated as critical by the Secretary of the Interior or Commerce for the survival and recovery of listed threatened and endangered species (50 CFR, Parts 17 and 226). Because the term has legal implications, its use is limited to only those habitats officially determined as critical by the Secretary.

Desired plant community - The plant community which provides the vegetation attributes required for meeting or exceeding RMP vegetation objectives. The desired plant community must be within an ecological site's capability to produce these attributes through natural succession, management action, or both.

Developed recreation site - A site developed primarily to accommodate specific intensive use activities or groupings of activities such as camping, picnicking, boating, swimming, winter sports, etc. These sites include permanent facilities which require continuing management commitment and regular maintenance, such as roads, trails, toilets and other facilities needed to accommodate recreation use over the long term. (BLM Manual)

Diameter at breast height (DBH) - The diameter of a standing tree measured 4.5 feet above the ground level on the uphill side.

Disjunct species - Species with a discontinuous distribution. The most common pattern is a large center of distribution with distant "disjunct" populations.

Dispersal corridor - A corridor through which animal populations move or distribute themselves throughout an area.

Disposal tracts - Public lands identified in the Challis RMP as unnecessary for long term public ownership. These lands would be made available for disposal through sale, exchange, Desert Land Entry, Carey Act, Recreation and Public Purposes Patent, Airport Grant, or State Indemnity Selection.

Disturbance - Any management activity that has the potential to accelerate erosion or mass movement. Also, any other activity that may tend to disrupt the normal movement or habits of a particular wildlife or plant species.

Diversion screen - A protective device installed on an irrigation diversion to prevent anadromous and resident salmonids from being diverted from a stream into an irrigation system

Diversity - The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within an area.

Dormant stage - A plant growth stage occurring after annual growth and reproduction when the plant prepares for winter.

Ecological condition - The present state of vegetation on a site compared to the natural potential of vegetation on the site.

Ecological site - A kind of land with a specific potential natural community and specific physical characteristics, differing from other kinds of land in its ability to produce vegetation and in its response to management. (*A Glossary of Terms Used in Rangeland Management*, Society of Range Management, 1989)

Ecological site inventory - A type of rangeland inventory where the current composition of species present on a given site is compared to the composition that should be there if the site were at climax or highest ecological condition.

Ecological status (syn. seral stage, seral community, successional community, successional stage) - To what degree the present state of kinds, proportions, and amounts of plants on an ecological site resemble the potential natural community (climax successional stage) for the site. Classes are designated based on percentage of present plant community that is climax for that site: early seral (0 to 25%), mid-seral (25 to 50%), late seral (51 to 75%), and potential natural community (climax) (76 to 100%).

Ecosystem - An interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment; for example, a marsh, watershed, or lake ecosystem.

Ecotone - A relatively narrow, transition or junction zone between two or more different plant communities (ecosystems), such as the zone between a forested area and a sagebrush flat.

Edge - The site where different plant communities, successional stages, or vegetative condition classes meet and a change in flora, fauna, and microclimate occur. For example: the meadow/forest interface along the boundary of a timber harvest clearcut; the boundary between riparian vegetation (*e.g.*, willows) and sagebrush-grassland.

Effects (impacts) - The biological, physical, social, or economic consequences resulting from a proposed action. Effects may be adverse (detrimental) or beneficial, and direct, indirect, or cumulative. *Direct effects* are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place. *Indirect effects* are also caused by the action, but occur at a later time or further removed in distance. *Cumulative effects* include incremental effects of the proposed action when added to other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes the other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time (40 CFR 1508.7).

Endangered species - Any plant or animal species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and has been officially listed as endangered by the Secretary of Interior or Commerce under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. A final rule for the listing has been published in the *Federal Register*.

Endemic species - Those native species whose distribution is restricted to a small, localized area; for example "central Idaho" or "the Salmon River canyon from Clayton to Ellis."

Environment - The aggregate of physical, biological, economic, and social factors affecting organisms in an area.

Environmental Assessment (EA) - A concise public document which complies with NEPA law and regulation and analyzes the effects of a proposed action. An EA briefly provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement or a Finding of No Significant Impact, aids an agency's compliance with NEPA when an EIS is unnecessary, and facilitates preparation of an EIS when necessary.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - A detailed public document which complies with NEPA law and regulation. An EIS describes a major Federal action which significantly affects the quality of the human environment, provides alternatives to the proposed action, and analyzes the effects of the proposed action.

Ephemeral stream - A stream which has no predictable flow pattern and only flows in direct response to precipitation (rainfall), and whose channel is at all times above the water table.

Erosion - The wearing away of the land's surface by water, wind, ice or other physical processes. It includes detachment, transport, and deposition of soil or rock fragments.

Essential habitat - Pertaining to threatened, endangered, or sensitive species only - those areas possessing the same characteristics as critical habitat for a threatened or endangered species, without having been declared as critical habitat by the Secretary of the Interior or Commerce.

Exclosure - An area fenced to exclude grazing animals, usually for study purposes.

Existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails - For the purposes of the Challis RMP, "existing" is defined as the following: For Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), "existing" refers to roads, vehicle ways, and trails which existed as of the Idaho Intensive Wilderness Inventory Final Decision (November 1980). For the remainder of the Challis Resource Area, "existing" refers to (a) roads, vehicle ways, and trails which exist at the time the Record of Decision for the Challis approved RMP is signed, and (b) any newly constructed road, trail, or parking area authorized by the BLM during the life of the RMP. Also see *road; vehicle way*; and *trail*.

Expenditures - The use of local and non-local sources of monies designated for local government public goods and services such as road and bridge maintenance, court operations, public safety, health and mental health services, solid waste disposal, welfare, and education.

Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMAs) - BLM administrative units where recreation management is only one of several management objectives and where limited commitment of resources is required to provide extensive and unstructured types of recreation activities. ERMAs may contain recreation sites. These areas consist of the remainder of land areas not included in Special Recreation Management Areas.

Fill slope - Earth placed during road construction using the side-cast method. The earth is taken out of the uphill (cut) slope and placed on the downhill side of the road (fill slope) to create a flat terrace.

Fire suppression - All work and activities associated with fire extinguishing operations, beginning with discovery and continuing until the fire is completely extinguished.

> *Full suppression* consists of management designed to aggressively suppress all new fires on or threatening public land.
>
> *Conditional suppression* consists of management which allows fires to continue to burn without active suppression activity, as long as they are burning within prescribed limits, including fire location, weather conditions, forces available, and fire size. Monitoring of the fire would be done throughout the fire's duration, and direct suppression would be undertaken if any one condition is exceeded.

Firewood cutting - Cutting firewood for home or off-site use, usually in high volume (*e.g.*, cord, pickup load).

Firewood gathering - Picking up dead and down wood for on-site campfire use.

Floodplain - The area or lowlands adjoining a body of standing or flowing water which has been or might be covered by overbank flows of water (floodwaters).

Flowering stage - A plant growth stage occurring when the reproductive portion of the plant begins to emerge.

Fluid energy leasable minerals - For the purposes of this RMP, includes oil, gas, and geothermal resources. Also see *leasable minerals*.

Forage - All browse and non-woody plants that are available to wildlife for grazing or harvested for feeding livestock. Normally includes only the current year's growth.

Forb - Any herbaceous plant species other than those in the *Gramineae* (grasses), *Cyperaceae* (sedges), and *Juncaceae* (rushes) families; fleshy leaved plants.

Forest land - Ten or more acres of land capable of being ten percent stocked by forest tree species and not currently developed for non-timber use. Lands developed for non-timber use may include areas for crops, improved pasture, residential or administrative areas, improved roads of any width, and adjoining road clearings or powerline clearings of any width. (Also see *commercial forest land (suitable* *and nonsuitable), noncommercial forest land, woodland (suitable and nonsuitable).*

Forest product (woodland product) - A product derived from trees, either directly, such as fuelwood and sawtimber, or indirectly (after processing), such as paper.

Fragmented - A term describing a landscape where large areas of suitable habitat are broken up into smaller patches which are surrounded or bisected by unsuitable habitat.

Free-flowing - As defined by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: A river which is "existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping or other modification of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed...shall not automatically bar its consideration...."

Fry - A young, recently hatched fish.

Full suppression - See *Fire suppression*.

Full time equivalent (FTE) - The number of person-year equivalents of both full and part time employment.

Gabion - A streambank erosion control structure consisting of a wire cage filled with rock and cobble.

Genetic diversity - The variation within individual species which results from genetic variability (the variation in traits and genes within a single species).

Goal - The desired state or condition that a resource management policy or program is designed to achieve (usually not quantifiable and may not have a specific completion date).

Grazing permit - Under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act, a document authorizing the use of the public lands within grazing districts for the purpose of grazing livestock.

Grazing preference (total grazing preference) - The total number of animal unit months (AUMs) of livestock grazing on public lands, apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee. The *active preference* and *suspended preference* are combined to make up the total grazing preference. *Active preference* is that portion of the total preference for which grazing use may be authorized. *Suspended preference* is that portion of the recognized grazing preference which is placed in a suspended category because the preference exceeds the present available livestock grazing capacity.

Grazing system - A system of manipulating livestock grazing to accomplish desired results. *Seasonal (season long):* grazing use throughout a specific season. *Deferred rotation:* discontinuance of livestock grazing on various parts of a range in succeeding years, allowing each part to rest successively during the growing season. Two, but more commonly three or more, separate pastures are required. *Rest rotation:* one pasture is totally rested from livestock grazing and all other pastures absorb the grazing load. *Trailing:* livestock use is limited to incidental grazing which occurs as livestock move through the area.

Ground water - Water beneath the earth's surface between saturated soil and rock that supplies wells and springs.

Group selection (harvest method) - The periodic removal of trees from all age groups in order to maintain a balanced uneven-aged structure. Group sizes range from 1/4 acre to 5 acres.

Guzzler - A water development for wildlife that relies on rainfall or snowmelt to recharge it, rather than springs or streams. Usually used where no other sources of wildlife water exist.

Habitat - A specific set of physical conditions that surround a species, group of species, or large community. For example, major habitat components for wildlife are food, water, living space, and cover.

Habitat type - The aggregate of land area potentially capable of producing similar plant communities at climax (Steele, *et. al.* 1981). Each habitat type is named for the climax tree species and understory species that would eventually occupy a site at climax, under ideal conditions. In reality, habitat types indicate the potential of a site, for many factors (e.g., fire interval, climate, soil productivity, aspect, percent slope) will determine the vegetation that occupies a site over time.

Habitat Management Plan (HMP) - An approved activity plan for a geographical unit of land that identifies wildlife habitat management activities to be implemented to meet specific land use plan goals.

Harvest unit - A specified number of forest land acres marked for a proposed site-specific timber sale.

Headcut - An erosion feature of a stream characterized by an abrupt change in channel invert elevation (*e.g.*, waterfall).

Helicopter logging - A harvest method where the yarding of cut trees is by helicopter to a loading point.

Herbaceous - Plants that are green and leaflike in appearance or texture and have characteristics typical of an herb, as distinguished from a woody plant.

Heritage Education - A nationwide BLM program that seeks to strengthen children's sense of personal responsibility for the stewardship of America's cultural heritage and to use historic and archaeological resources in math and science education.

Hiding cover - For elk, vegetation capable of hiding 90% of an elk seen from a distance of 200 feet or less.

Historic property - A term used in the National Historic Preservation Act that refers to a cultural resource which is considered eligible to be listed or is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Hunter day - A portion of a day spent hunting.

Hydrology- The scientific study of the properties, distribution, and effects of water in the atmosphere, on the earth's surface, and in soil and rocks.

Integrated pest management - The use of several techniques (*i.e.*, fire, grazing, herbicide, biological agents) as one system to gain control of a pest species.

Integrated Resource Activity Plan (IRAP) - A type of activity plan which addresses a number of resources and programs. (Also see *activity plan*.)

Interdisciplinary (ID) team planning process - A process of assembling a team of staff resource specialists who become fully involved in a discussion of issues, problems, conflicts and concerns; the development of alternatives; analysis of environmental effects; and development of final recommendations for management decision. From time to time, members of the general public or specialists from outside groups or agencies may participate with ID teams.

Intermittent stream - A stream or segment of stream that flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface source such as melting snow in mountainous areas.

Interpretive site - A site where the local history, environment, and/or current land use practices are explained through signs and brochures or other media.

Invertebrates - A group of organisms which includes insects, butterflies, spiders, and worms.

Irretrievable - A loss of production or use of a renewable natural resource for a period of time. The loss of production or use *for that period of time* can not be "retrieved," but production or use of the resource may still be possible in the future -- *i.e.*, the land management action can be reversed and the loss of production or use is not permanent. For example, if a mature timber stand is withdrawn from timber harvest to provide for wildlife needs, there is an irretrievable loss of sawtimber value from that stand for the period of time the stand is being managed for wildlife needs rather than timber production purposes.

Irreversible - A loss of production or use of a renewable or non-renewable resource that is permanent (cannot be reversed), or is so long term as to be considered permanent (*e.g.*, as in the case of soil productivity, which can only be renewed over very long time periods). An irreversible commitment of a resource implies loss of production or use for a period of time as well as loss of *future* options for production or use of the affected resource. For example, (1) permanent loss of non-renewable paleontological or cultural resources may result from vandalism, erosion, or surface disturbance; and (2) "wilderness" character may be permanently changed through construction and ongoing use of roads, which are obvious visual intrusions in a natural landscape.

Island (of vegetation) - An inclusion of one species or type of vegetation totally surrounded by other species or types.

Issue - See *planning issue.*

Key ecosystem indicator species - Species selected for management as components of a system which is being managed or monitored. These species are chosen because they are indicators of the health of the entire system. Key ecosystem indicator species may be: 1) wide-ranging species for whom landscape level patterns and processes are very important; 2) species dependent on many other species (such as predators at the top of the food chain); 3) common species that are important basic components of the system; or 4) rare or unique species that are especially sensitive to changes in the system.

Key area - A relatively small area that reflects or has the ability to reflect the effectiveness of management actions over a much larger area.

Key habitat - See *crucial habitat.*

Knowledgeable and reasonable practices - Those practices, or combination of component practices, developed through a systematic approach and implemented in a manner which demonstrates reasonable success in minimizing adverse resource impacts. Any knowledgeable and reasonable practice which is not expressly described in the Challis RMP, but is proposed and developed at a later date, would be based on the following: (1) current scientific literature or other applicable study results which substantiate that improvement would result from implementing the practice; (2) the recommendations of an ID team responsible for reviewing, interpreting, and documenting the scientific literature or study results upon which the knowledgeable and reasonable practice is based, and (3) completion of an environmental assessment documenting how the knowledgeable and reasonable practice would meet resource objectives.

Landscape diversity - The variation of pattern and size of communities within a landscape, including the size of unfragmented habitat, the existence of migration corridors, the juxtaposition of feeding and cover habitat, etc.

Landscape level processes - Natural or human activities which create patterns at the level of landscapes (*i.e.*, across community boundaries). Examples are periodic wildfire or human activities which affect a watershed (and its water quality or fisheries habitat).

Land transfer - The sale, exchange, or other conveyance of land from one owner to another, especially under the authority of land disposal laws such as the Desert Land Act, Carey Act, Recreation and Public Purposes Act, FLPMA, etc.

Leasable minerals - Minerals subject to lease by the Federal government under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, including coal, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil shale, sulphur, and geothermal steam. Yearly lease rentals and production royalties are paid to the Federal government. In this RMP, leasable minerals are further categorized as either fluid energy leasable minerals (oil, gas, and geothermal resources) or non-energy leasable minerals.

Listed species - Those plant, animal, or fish species listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service as "threatened" or "endangered."

Locatable minerals - Generally, the metallic minerals subject to development specified in the General Mining Law of 1872. Generally includes metallic minerals such as gold, silver, copper, and iron, and all other minerals not subject to lease or sale (limestone, talc, gypsum, etc.).

Management Area - A portion of the Resource Area where BLM administered public lands would remain in public ownership for the long term, unless the RMP is amended. Lands would be managed for multiple use purposes consistent with law and regulation. Management areas are in contrast to *Adjustment Areas*. (Instruction Memorandum No. ID-89-395, August, 1989)

Management concern - Resource activities or opportunities that are addressed in the RMP/EIS in order to ensure consideration of all multiple uses in the planning area.

Management Framework Plan (MFP) - A BLM land use plan for a specific area of land called a planning unit. MFPs were the first generation of BLM land use plans, prior to completion of Resource Management Plans. An MFP was written after completion of a Unit Resource Analysis as an inventory.

Management Situation Analysis (MSA) - The physical resource data and analysis of a planning unit, including current use, production, condition, and trend of resources, potentials and opportunities, and a profile of ecological values.

Mesic - Relatively moist habitat sites typically occupied by vegetative species requiring relatively higher amounts of soil moisture for survival.

Mineral withdrawal - Closure of public land to specific mineral development laws such as the Mining Law of 1872 and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Withdrawal of public lands is subject to valid existing rights, such as valid mining claims and mineral leases which precede the withdrawal.

Mitigation - An action to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, compensate, or rectify the impact of a management practice.

Monitoring - The systematic gathering of data to determine whether progress is being made in achieving land use objectives or goals.

Motorized vehicle - Any form of motorized transportation. (Also see *off-highway vehicle*.)

Multiple use - The management of the public lands and their various resource values so they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources...with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output (FLPMA 1976).

National Register of Historic Places - A register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture, established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

Natural regeneration (revegetation) - The regeneration or reforestation of a site by natural means, whether from seedlings originating by natural seeding, or from sprouts and other plants which reproduce vegetatively. Natural regeneration may or may not be preceded by site preparation.

Nested frequency trend monitoring - A method of monitoring rangeland trend that consists of observing plots of various sizes along a transect. The frame is constructed such that successively smaller plots are included within the next larger plot.

Nonattainment area - An airshed in which one or more air quality standards are not being met.

Noncommercial forest land - All forest land that is not capable of yielding at least 20 cubic feet of wood per acre per year of commercial tree species, or land capable of producing only noncommercial tree species. All noncommercial forest land is further classified as suitable woodland. (Also see *suitable woodland, woodland, commercial forest land.*)

Non-discretionary action - A BLM action that is required by law or regulation. These types of actions cannot vary by alternative within the RMP.

Non-energy leasable minerals - For the purposes of this RMP, all leasable minerals which are not considered fluid energy leasable minerals (oil, gas, geothermal resources). Also see *leasable minerals*.

Nongame - Species of animals which are not managed as a sport hunting resource.

Nonpatented claim - A mining operation with no privilege or right of sole use by an individual.

Nonpoint source - A source of water pollution which cannot be attributed to a specific point or small area, but is generated on a wider scale from a larger land area. Nonpoint source pollutants may include sediment, nutrient, chemical, or bacteria loadings to a body of water. Nonpoint sources of these pollutants may include activities such as grazing, mining, timber harvesting, high use recreation, and road construction and maintenance.

Nonsuitable commercial forest land - Those lands incapable of sustained long term timber production (fragile nature or inability to adequately reforest) under existing harvest or reforestation technology. (Also see *suitable commercial forest land.*)

Nonsuitable woodland - Includes all fragile nonsuitable forest land and sites that are not biologically and/or environmentally capable of supporting a sustained yield of forest products.

Nonsuitable WSA - A Wilderness Study Area that has been studied by the BLM and recommended to the President for uses other than Wilderness.

No surface occupancy (NSO) stipulation - A stipulation which prohibits construction or placement of energy mineral development facilities (buildings, roads, drilling equipment, etc.) on an area of land surface. An NSO stipulation is often attached to energy mineral leases for particular tracts of land leased for energy mineral development. (See, *Attachment 10: Leasable Minerals Stipulations*, pp. 135-143 for other energy minerals stipulations specific to this RMP.)

Nonuse AUMs - Available grazing forage which is not permitted during a given time period.

Non-vascular plants - A group of plants which includes fungi (mushrooms), lichens, mosses, and algae.

Noxious weed - Any plant designated as noxious by the director of the Idaho Department of Agriculture.

Objectives - Planned results to be achieved within a stated time period; objectives are measurable, quantifiable, subordinate to goals, and narrower in scope.

Off-highway vehicle (off road vehicle) - A motorized vehicle which can travel off of constructed road surfaces, such as a motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle, four-wheel drive vehicle, or snowmobile. (Also see *motorized vehicle.*)

Off-highway vehicle use designations -

> *Open:* Vehicle travel is permitted throughout the area designated as "open" to OHV use, if the vehicle is operated responsibly.
>
> *Limited:* Motorized vehicle travel on designated areas, routes, roads, vehicle ways, and trails is subject to restrictions.
>
> *Closed:* Motorized vehicle travel is prohibited in the area. Access by means other than motorized vehicle is permitted.

Old growth - Forested land that is comprised of mature trees whose vigor is being maintained or is declining. Old growth is characterized by plants and animals which prefer or depend upon a climax or late successional habitat. An old growth forest differs significantly from a younger forest in structure, ecological function, and species composition. Old growth characteristics begin to appear in unmanaged conifer forests at 175-250 years of age. These characteristics include (a) a patchy, multilayered canopy with trees of several age classes; (b) the presence of large living trees; (c) the presence of larger standing dead trees (snags) and down woody debris; and (d) the presence of species and functional processes which are representative of the potential natural community.

Old growth dependent species - An animal species so adapted that it can exist only in old growth forests.

Omitted lands - Unsurveyed lands that were erroneously excluded from the original survey by some gross discrepancy in the location of a meander line, whether by mistake or fraud. These are lands that were, in fact, in place at or above the ordinary high water mark at the date of the original subdivision of the township. The representation of the original survey by the accompanying plat and field notes will be grossly in error (USDI - BLM, *Manual of Surveying Instructions*, 1973).

Outstandingly Remarkable (OR) value - A resource value or natural element of a stream being considered for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System which is extraordinary within the region (or RMP planning area). Categories of resource values listed in Section 1(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act include "scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values." "Other similar values" include, but are not limited to, hydrologic, ecologic/biologic diversity, paleontologic, botanic, and scientific study opportunities.

Overstory removal - A method of harvesting timber, where the overstory (uppermost canopy) is removed and the remaining portion of forest is not harvested at that time.

Paleontological resource - Fossilized remains of vertebrate, invertebrate, or botanical life forms associated with past geologic periods.

Patented claim - A mining operation with an official document conferring a right or privilege to have sole use of that operation.

Parturition areas - Birthing areas commonly used by more than just a small number of females from a given population (*e.g.*, lambing grounds or calving/fawning areas).

Perennial stream - A stream that flows continuously and is generally associated with a water table in the areas through which it flows.

Peripheral species - Species whose distribution in Idaho is at the edge of their range. Because populations of these species often occur in marginal habitat (in terms of species needs), they are especially important to the genetic diversity of the species.

Petrified - Vegetative material converted to stone when organic matter is replaced with dissolved minerals.

Phenology - The relationship between climate and plant stage of growth.

Planning issue - Defined by BLM Manual 1601 as a matter of controversy or dispute regarding a resource management activity or land use that is well defined and/or topically discrete, and involves alternatives among which to choose or decide.

Plant maintenance - Fulfilling the plant's requirements for water, nutrients, and sunlight to ensure food storage and plant vigor sufficient for normal growth and reproduction.

Potential natural community (PNC) (*Syn.* **climax community**) - The culminating stage in natural plant succession for any given site where the vegetation consists of a stable community of adapted native plants. The highest ecological development of a plant community capable of perpetuation under prevailing climatic and soil conditions and natural disturbance events. Climax species will generally dominate a climax community.

Prehistoric site - A geographic location where Native American cultural activities took place during a period when Native Americans were not yet influenced by contact with historic non-native culture(s).

Prescribed burn (prescribed fire) - Intentional use of fire, whether by planned or unplanned ignition, to accomplish planned objectives.

Prescription - Management practices which are selected and scheduled for application in a specific area in order to attain goals and objectives.

Primitive - Characterized by an essentially unmodified natural environment isolated from the sights, sounds, and structures of man.

Primitive values - Opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation, opportunity for solitude, and naturalness.

Priority fish species - Fish having special significance for management, including (a) special status species; (b) species of high economic or recreational value; or (c) populations of fish recognized as significant for one or more factors such as density, diversity, size, public interest, remnant character, or age.

Prior to boot stage - The vegetative phenological stage that occurs in grasses after the plant initiates growth in the spring, but before any flowering buds are detectable on the flower stalk.

Pristine condition - The ecological condition of that plant community assumed to have existed prior to the influence of European man.

Project planning - The most detailed level of BLM planning which identifies the design, placement, and implementation of specific projects. (Also see *activity planning*.)

Proposed species - Species that have been officially proposed for listing as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior or Commerce under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. A proposed rule has been published in the *Federal Register*.

Provenience - origin (*e.g.*, of artifacts).

Public - Affected or interested individuals, including consumer organizations, public land resource users, corporations and other business entities, environmental organizations and other special interest groups, and officials of State, local, and Indian tribal governments (43 CFR 1601.0-5(h)).

Public land - Any land and interest in land (*e.g.*, mineral estate) owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, except lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf and lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos (43 CFR 1601.0-5(i)). May include public domain or acquired lands in any combination.

Rank growth - Older plant (vegetative) material, typically of forage plants, that has higher lignin and cellulose content, which reduces palatability.

Range improvement - A structure, excavation, treatment, or development to rehabilitate, protect, or improve range conditions on public lands.

Raptor - A bird of prey with sharp talons and strongly curved beak (*e.g.*, hawk, owl, vulture, eagle).

RARE II (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II) - The second national inventory and assessment of roadless and undeveloped areas within the National Forests and Grasslands, documented in the *Final Environmental Impact Statement of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation*, January, 1979.

Rare species - Plant or animal species which are uncommon to a specific area. All threatened, endangered, and sensitive species can be considered rare, but the converse is not true.

Recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) - A classification system which characterizes the ability of the land resource to provide opportunities for certain types of recreation experiences. Classifications (listed in order of increasing development (modification of the natural environment) and decreasing opportunities for solitude) include the following: primitive, semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural, rural, and urban.

Redd - A spawning bed; specifically, a depression made in stream substrate (*i.e.*, gravel) by a spawning fish, by fanning water and gravel with its tail. Eggs are deposited into the redd to be incubated and later hatched.

Reforestation- The natural or artificial restocking of an area with forest trees. (Also see *artificial regeneration, natural regeneration*.)

Regeneration - The renewal of a tree crop, whether by natural or artificial means. Also the young tree crop (seedlings, saplings) itself.

Relict community - A plant community surviving in an environment that has changed considerably, usually as a result of grazing animal use. Relict communities often occupy areas inaccessible to or otherwise unused by grazing ungulates.

Residual ground cover - That portion of the total vegetative ground cover that remains after the livestock grazing season.

Remnant population - A small population of a plant or animal species that has been reduced in numbers and/or area of distribution; or: A small, isolated population which remains after the rest of the population has been extirpated from the area.

Research Natural Area (RNA) - An area in as near a natural condition as possible, which exemplifies typical or unique vegetation and associated biotic, soil, geologic, and aquatic features. The area is set aside to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community primarily for scientific and educational purposes; commercial and general public use is not allowed.

Right-of-way - A permit or easement which authorizes the use of public lands for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, etc.; also, the lands covered by such an easement or permit.

Riparian - Of, pertaining to, situated, or dwelling on the bank of a river or other body of water.

Riparian area - The area between permanently saturated wetland and upland areas, which exhibits vegetation or physical characteristics reflective of permanent surface or subsurface water influence. Typical riparian areas include lands along, adjacent to, or contiguous with perennial and intermittent streams, glacial potholes, and the shores of lakes and reservoirs with stable water levels. Excluded are ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upon free water in the soil. Riparian habitat area width delineations for this RMP are shown in **Volume 1**, *Attachment 4*, pp. 105-106.

Riparian ecosystem - A transition between the aquatic ecosystem and adjacent upland terrestrial ecosystem which is identified by soil characteristics and distinctive vegetation communities that require free or unbounded water.

Riparian area condition classes - Riparian areas may be classified in one of three conditions: proper functioning, non-functional, or functional-at-risk. See **Volume 1**, *Attachment 1*, pp. 101-102 for a complete description of condition classes.

Rip rap - Broken angular stone used for embankments; a foundation or wall of stone thrown together irregularly.

Road - A vehicle route which has been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use. (USDI-BLM 1987; *Lemhi Draft RMP/EIS*)

Rockhounding - The recreational collection of minerals.

Saleable minerals - High volume, low value mineral resources, including common varieties of rock, clay, decorative stone, sand, and gravel. Specifically, mineral materials made available for sale under provisions of the Mineral Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Salmonid - A member of the family of fish species *Salmonidae*; includes trout and salmon species.

Sawtimber - Live trees usually nine inches DBH or larger that can be used for lumber.

Scoping - The process of obtaining input from the ID team, resource staff and management, and the public (including the general public and relevant government agencies, Indian tribes, organizations, and interest groups) in order to determine 1) which issues are significant to the RMP and 2) the scope of issues to be addressed in the alternatives.

Season of use - A period of grazing use defined either by calendar dates or phenological stages (*e.g.*, early = prior to boot, critical = boot to flowering, late = after flowering, dormant = dormant/winter). (Also see *boot stage*, *dormant stage*, and *prior to boot stage*.)

Section 106 Consultation - Discussions between a Federal agency official and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Officer, and other interested parties concerning historic properties that could be affected by a specific undertaking. The consultation process is outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106, and codified in 36 CFR 800.

Sediment - Solid material that originates mostly from disintegrating rocks and is transformed by, suspended in, or deposited by water. Sediment includes chemical and biochemical precipitates and decomposed organic material.

Sediment yield - The volume or weight of sediment transported from a site.

Seep (or **spring**) - A saturated zone at or near the ground surface where voids in the rock or soil are filled with water at greater that atmospheric pressure. Seep or spring sites are typically characterized by riparian vegetation and soil formed in the presence of water. Water may or may not be discharging from these sites, depending on the underlying geology, water source, season, or long term climatic trends. A seep is a small spring.

Selective cut logging - The periodic removal of trees, individually or in small groups, from an uneven-aged forest in order realize a timber yield and establish a new tree crop of irregular constitution.

Semi-developed recreation site - A site partially developed to accommodate specific intensive uses such as camping, boat launching, gaining access, etc. These sites may include some permanent facilities such as a launch ramp, parking area, and/or toilet. However, regular maintenance may not occur.

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Sensitive species - Plant or animal species designated by the BLM State Director as sensitive, usually in cooperation with the State agency responsible for managing the species. Sensitive species are those (a) which are under status review by the USFWS or NMFS; or (b) whose numbers are declining so rapidly that Federal listing may become necessary; or (c) with typically small and widely dispersed populations; or (d) inhabiting ecological refugia of other specialized or unique habitats. (BLM Manual 6840)

Seral stage - See *ecological status*.

Severe winter relief range - A survival range, not considered a crucial habitat range area. It is only used heavily during extremely severe winters (*e.g.*, 2 years out of 10). It may lack habitat components which would make it attractive or capable of supporting a majority of the population during normal years, but it allows at least a significant portion of the population to survive occasionally extreme winters.

Shelterwood cut - A method of forest stand regeneration and timber harvest where mature timber is removed in a series of two or more cuttings over a relatively short portion of the rotation (30 years or less), and the establishment of even-aged reproduction under the partial shelter of seed trees is encouraged. The first cutting is termed a "seed cut," intermediate cutting is termed a "removal cut," and the last cut is the "final cutting."

Skid trail - The tracks where tractors slide or pull logs from the tree stumps to the roadside or log landings.

Slash- Woody material left after logging, pruning, thinning, brush cutting, or other activities associated with timber harvest and management, road construction and maintenance, or trail construction and maintenance. Slash may also accumulate as a result of storms, fire, or other damage.

Smolt- A juvenile salmonid at the time when it is physiologically adapting from life in fresh water to life in salt water.

Snag - A standing dead tree that is at least six inches DBH and 20 feet tall. Used by birds for nesting, roosting, perching, courting or foraging, and by some mammals for escape cover, denning, and reproduction.

Soil capability classes - Groupings of soils based on their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. They are defined as follows:

Class I - Soils that have slight limitations that restrict their use.

Class II - Soils that have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.

Class III - Soils that have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.

Class IV - Soils that have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.

Class V - Soils that are not likely to erode but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that limit their use.

Class VI - Soils that have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation.

Class VII - Soils that have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation.

Class VIII - Soils and miscellaneous areas that have limitations that nearly preclude their use for commercial crop production.

Special Management Area (SMA) - Portions of the Challis Resource Area that currently receive (or would receive, once designated) special management above that designated for the remainder of the Resource Area. Special Management Areas include Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas.

Special status species - Species which have official recognition of rarity or decline, including species identified in the *Federal Register* as "threatened," "endangered," "proposed," or "candidate," and species listed as "sensitive" by a state or the Bureau of Land Management. The BLM sensitive species list for the Salmon Field Office BLM (including the Challis Resource Area) generally follows the list of State of Idaho sensitive species recognized by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. (Also see *threatened species, endangered species, proposed species, candidate species, State listed species, sensitive species.*)

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) - BLM administrative units established to direct recreation program priorities, including the allocation of funding and personnel, to those public lands where a commitment has been made to provide specific recreation activities and experience opportunities on a sustained yield basis.

Species diversity - The variation in numbers and kinds of species and the complexity of their interaction within a community.

Spring - See *seep.*

Spring-summer-fall range - A population or portion of a population of animals use available habitat sites within this range annually during that period of the year when persistent winter conditions are not present. Typically, this period would be between May 1 and November 30.

Stand (of timber) - A plant community of trees which possess uniformity in vegetation type, age class, vigor, size class, and stocking class and which is distinguishable from adjacent forest communities.

State listed species - A plant or animal species proposed for listing or listed by a state in a category implying potential endangerment or extinction. Listing is either by legislation or regulation.

Stocking level - The current level of livestock grazing use on a unit of land, usually expressed as acres of land per AUM grazed.

Stubble height - The height of ungrazed herbaceous matter left standing at the close of the grazing period or growing season.

Substrate embeddedness - See *cobble (substrate) embeddedness.*

Suitable commercial forest land - Land classified as capable of (possessing necessary characteristics and capabilities) producing commercial timber under operational forest management practices and able to maintain those qualities necessary to meet sustained yield principles. (Also see *nonsuitable commercial forest land.*)

Suitable ranges - Areas which can be grazed by livestock without damage to the soil and vegetation resources.

Suitable woodland - Includes all noncommercial forest land and nonsuitable commercial forest land that is biologically capable of supporting a sustained yield of forest products. (Also see *nonsuitable woodland.*)

Suitable WSA - A Wilderness Study Area that has been studied by the BLM and recommended to the President as suitable for inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Summer range - Areas where young are raised by elk or bighorn sheep. Summer ranges are usually more important to a given population than spring-summer-fall ranges and are generally much smaller in size. Typically used between June 1 and September 31.

Supervised trailing - Livestock are actively pushed to their destination, not merely allowed to move along at their own pace without human encouragement.

Sustained yield - The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the public lands, consistent with multiple use.

Tax revenues - Revenues for the purpose of local government which are generated annually through real property taxes (*e.g.*, home or business value), personal property taxes (*e.g.*, motor vehicle assessments), and operating property taxes (*e.g.*, utilities). Tax revenues are sources of funds for local government in addition to non-local sources of aid (*e.g.*, payments in lieu of taxes, Federal and State grants and funds).

Technical approaches for riparian/aquatic improvement - Those activities, methods, and approaches which require active intervention and import of materials to restore or rehabilitate the affected site. The approaches include such things as plantings, gabions, retention structures, and rock or tree barbs.

Thermal cover - Vegetative or topographic cover used by animals to ameliorate the effects of weather; for elk, a stand of coniferous trees 40 feet or taller with an average crown closure of 70 percent or more.

Threatened species - A plant or animal species which is likely to become endangered (see *endangered species*) within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and is officially listed as threatened by the Secretary of the Interior or Commerce under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. A final rule for the listing has been published in the *Federal Register*.

Timber harvest - Cutting of trees for commercial use as sawlogs, house logs, posts and poles, pulpwood, or any other commercial use where the forest products are removed from the site.

Tractor skidding - A method of moving logs from the stump to the roadside, deck, or other landing.

Traditional lifeway value - The quality of being useful in or important to the maintenance of a specified social and/or cultural group's traditional systems or religious belief, cultural practice, or social interaction, not closely identified with definite locations.

Trail- Any designated, designed, and constructed pathway suitable for one or more of the following methods of travel: foot, packstock, cross country ski, mountain bike, motorcycle, or all terrain vehicle (ATV).

Transfer payments - A term indicating a payment made by business or government which does not result from current production and for which no services are currently rendered. Examples include social security and veterans payments, public assistance, and unemployment compensation. (M.H. Robison, *Using the Custer-Lemhi Economic Model (CLEModel) for Local Economic Impact Assessment: A How-To Manual*, p. 27)

Treaty- A formal agreement between two or more nations, relating to peace alliance, trade, etc. Treaties between the United States government and Indian tribes are formal contracts between two sovereigns which were signed by authorized representatives and ratified by two-thirds of the U.S. Senate.

Treaty rights - Those provisions negotiated in treaties between the U.S. government and Indian tribes which retain certain "rights" for the Indian tribes, such as hunting and fishing rights, land rights, water rights, etc.

Tree cutting - A silvicultural practice of felling trees which remain on-site for resource values, rather than being removed for their value as forest products. Examples would include pre-commercial thinning, aspen regeneration treatments, and forest health treatments, as opposed to firewood cutting or timber harvest.

Trespass - The use of public land without authority, resulting from an innocent, willful, or negligent act.

Trust resources - Those resources (*e.g.*, deer, elk, fish) located on public lands which Native American tribes have the right to take under treaty.

Trust responsibility - The sovereign status of Indian tribes and special provisions of treaty language set Native Americans apart from other U.S. populations, and define a special level of Federal agency responsibility. Most of the Federal lands were coded to the U.S. government through treaties with the Indian tribes. By retaining certain rights on these lands (see *Glossary*: treaty rights), the Indian tribes, in essence, placed their lands in the trust of the U.S. government, giving the U.S. government "trust responsibility" to manage those coded lands for the benefit of the tribes' treaty rights.

Unsurveyed islands - A category of omitted lands (see definition above) which may have been intentionally omitted from the original survey for numerous reasons. These islands existed at or above the ordinary high water mark, separate and distinct from adjoining uplands, at the date of statehood. Late 1800s survey practices by the Government Land Office (GLO) in this area were to make ties to the ends of islands rather than to physically survey them. An additional problem is that islands tend to "move" downstream over time by the processes of erosion and accretion and can attach themselves to adjoining uplands. (USDI - BLM, *Manual of Surveying Instructions*, 1973)

Upland - The portion of land located away from riparian or floodplain areas.

Utilization- The proportion of current year's vegetative growth consumed or destroyed by grazing animals, usually expressed as a percentage.

Utilization criteria - A set of criteria or standards to determine when proper use of an area has been made and livestock, wild horses, or wildlife should make no further use.

Vacant allotment - A grazing allotment that does not have a livestock grazing preference attached to it in accordance with the grazing regulations. No grazing permittee has a preference to use this allotment.

Vascular plants - Any of various plants of the division *Tracheophyta*, which includes the ferns and seed-bearing plants typified by a system of specialized conductive and supportive tissue.

Vehicle way (way) - A route established and maintained solely by the passage of motor vehicles. (USDI - BLM 1987; *Lemhi Draft RMP/EIS*)

Viable population - That population level that is self-sustaining without exhibiting genetic depression caused by inbreeding.

Visual resource management classes (VRM classes) -

Class I - Preservation. The objective of this class is to maintain a landscape setting that appears unaltered by humans. Natural ecological changes and very limited management activity are allowed. Any contrast created within the characteristic landscape must not attract attention. It is applied to wilderness areas, some natural areas, wild portions of Wild and Scenic Rivers, and other similar situations where management activities are to be restricted.

Class II - Retention. The objective of this class is to design proposed alterations so as to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Class III - Partial Retention. The objective of this class is to design proposed alterations so as to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. Contrasts to the basic elements (form, line, color, and texture) caused by a management activity may be evident and begin to attract attention in the characteristic landscape. However, the change should remain subordinate to the existing characteristic landscape. Structures located in the foreground distance zone (0-½ mile) often create a contrast that exceeds the VRM class, even when designed to harmonize and blend with the characteristic landscape. This may be especially true when a distinctive architectural motif or style is designed. Approval by the District Manager is required on a case-by-case basis to determine whether the structure(s) meet the acceptable VRM class standards and, if not, whether they add acceptable visual variety to the landscape.

Class IV - Modification. The objective of this class is to provide for management activities which require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. Contrasts may attract attention and be a dominant feature of the landscape in terms of scale; however, the change should repeat the basic elements (form, line, color, and texture) inherent in the characteristic landscape. Structures located in the foreground distance zone (0-½ mile) often create a contrast that exceeds the VRM class, even when designed to harmonize and blend with the characteristic landscape. This may be especially true when a distinctive architectural motif or style is designed. Approval by the District Manager is required on a case-by-case basis to determine whether the structure(s) meet the acceptable VRM class standards and, if not, whether they add acceptable visual variety to the landscape.

Class V - Rehabilitation or Enhancement. Change is needed to bring an area up to the standards of Class I, II, III, or IV (rehabilitation), or change may add acceptable visual variety to an area (enhancement). This class applies to areas where the natural character of the landscape has been disturbed to a point where the contrast is inharmonious with the characteristic landscape and rehabilitation is needed. (For example, unacceptable cultural modification has reduced the scenic quality.) It may also be applied to areas that have the potential to increase the visual quality or variety of an area or site. Class V should be considered an interim or short term classification until one of the other VRM class objectives can be reached through rehabilitation or enhancement. The desired visual resource management class should be identified.

Visual quality - The relative worth of a landscape from a visual perception point of view (BLM, VRM Manual).

Visual resource - The visible physical features on a landscape (*e.g.*, land, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features) (BLM, VRM Manual).

Watershed (or **drainage basin**) - A topographically defined area drained by a river, stream, or system of connecting rivers or streams such that all outflow is discharged through a single outlet.

Watershed assessment - A procedure used to characterize and document the human, aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial features, conditions, processes, and interactions within a defined area. Watershed assessment provides a context and focus for resource activity or project planning, design, and implementation.

Watershed condition class - The description of watershed condition as satisfactory or unsatisfactory. *Satisfactory condition watershed* - a watershed which has stable soils, sustains soil development and ecological processes, stores water and attenuates floods, maintains the integrity of nutrient cycles and energy flow, and has present, functioning recovery mechanisms. *Unsatisfactory condition watershed* - a watershed in which one or more of the attributes described for a satisfactory condition watershed is non-functional, not properly functioning, or is functioning and at risk of becoming less than properly functioning.

Water quality limited stream segment - A stream segment in which full attainment of an identified beneficial use has not been achieved as a result of one or more limiting water quality parameters.

Way - See *vehicle way*.

Wetland area/habitat - An area where at least periodic inundation or saturation with water (either from the surface or subsurface) is the predominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living there. These include the entire zones associated with streams, lakes, ponds, canals, seeps, wet meadows, and some aspen stands. They support all fish and more species of wildlife in higher densities than any other habitat type in the Resource Area.

Wetted width - The width of the water surface measured at right angles to the direction of flow and at a specific discharge.

Wild and Scenic River - As designated by the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, specific watercourses and their immediate environments which have outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or similar values and are preserved in their free-flowing condition to protect them for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. Wild and Scenic River segments are classified as wild, scenic, or recreational (from Section 2(b), Public Law 90-542):

> *Wild* - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.
>
> *Scenic*- Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.
>
> *Recreational* - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundments or diversions in the past.

Wild and Scenic River corridor - Land approximately 1/4 mile upslope either side of the river from the mean high water mark, or as otherwise defined for a specific river segment.

Wild and Scenic River study - A two-step study process followed by the BLM in order to identify rivers or river segments for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS). In step one the river is found eligible (or ineligible) for further study. In step two, eligible rivers are recommended as suitable (or unsuitable) for possible inclusion in the NWSRS.

> *Eligible river:* A river or river segment determined through inventory and evaluation to be eligible for further study. Three elements are considered: 1) is the drainage or waterway a river according to the Wild and Scenic River (WSR) Act and BLM Manual definition; 2) is the river free-flowing according to WSR Act definition; and 3) does the river support any of the Outstandingly Remarkable values listed in the WSR Act, Section 1(b). Rivers meeting the eligibility criteria for further study are assigned the appropriate tentative classification as wild, scenic, or recreational, as defined in Section 2(b) of the WSR Act.
>
> *Suitable river:* A river or river segment determined by the BLM to be suitable for possible inclusion in the NWSRS. Factors which may be considered include the following: characteristics which make the river segment a worthy addition to the NWSRS; the current status of land ownership and use in the area; reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the NWSRS; and proposed costs of acquiring necessary lands and interests in lands and of administering the area (*Wild and Scenic Rivers Act*, Sec. 4(a).

Wilderness - All lands included in the National Wilderness Preservation System by public law. Also, generally defined as undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA) - A roadless area that has been inventoried and found to have wilderness characteristics, having few human developments and providing opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, as described in Section 603 of FLPMA and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Wildfire - Any wildland fire that is not designated or managed as a prescribed fire.

Wildlife - Animals living in a natural, undomesticated state, including birds (raptors, songbirds, upland game birds), mammals (furbearers, big game, nongame mammals), reptiles, amphibians, and fish.

Windrow - A row of slash, generally alongside a road or trail, piled as a result of right-of-way clearing or road and trail construction or maintenance.

Winter range - A population or portion of a population of animals use the suitable habitat within this range annually, but in substantial numbers only during the winter. Typically used between December 1 and April 30.

Winter/yearlong range - A portion of a population of animals make general use of the suitable habitat sites within this range on a year-round basis. However, between December 1 and April 30 (commonly), there is a significant influx of additional animals into the area from other seasonal ranges

Woodland - Forest land which is not included in the commercial forest land allowable harvest base; also lands which include fragile nonsuitable land, noncommercial forest land, and nonsuitable commercial forest land. All woodland is further classified as suitable woodland or nonsuitable woodland. (Also see *suitable woodland, nonsuitable woodland.*)

Woodland product sales - Sales where the purchaser harvests forest products for personal use. These sales are created as a response to public demand, and are not part of the allowable sale quantity. Woodland product sales can occur on commercial forest land or woodland.

Yearlong range - A population or substantial portion of a population of animals makes general use of the suitable habitat sites within this range on a year-round basis. However, during extremely severe winters or drought periods, animals may leave the area.

Maps

Note: Maps 1 through 48 are bound in the back of Volume I. Maps A through H are folded and inserted in a maps pocket at the back of Volume I.

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Map 2: Anadromous & Resident Fisheries Occupied Habitat
Map 3: Antelope Winter Range
Map 4: ACECs - General Location
Map 5: ACECs - Antelope Flat ACEC
Map 6: ACECs - Birch Creek ACEC
Map 7: ACECs - Crook's Canyon and Dry Gulch ACECs
Map 8: ACECs - Donkey Hills and Summit Creek ACECs
Map 9: ACECs - East Fork Salmon River Bench ACEC
Map 10: ACECs - Herd Creek Watershed ACEC
Map 11: ACECs - Lone Bird ACEC
Map 12: ACECs - Malm Gulch/Germer Basin ACEC
Map 13: ACECs - Peck's Canyon ACEC
Map 14: ACECs - Pennal Gulch ACEC
Map 15: ACECs - Sand Hollow ACEC
Map 16: ACECs - Thousand Springs ACEC
Map 17: Bighorn Sheep Winter Ranges
Map 18: Chilly Slough Wetland Conservation Project Area
Map 19: Communication Sites
Map 20: Economic and Social Analysis Regions
Map 21: Elk Winter Ranges and Donkey Hills Calving Area
Map 22: Existing Maintained Roads
Map 23: Fire Control
Map 24: General Location
Map 25: Geography and Principal Drainage Basins
Map 26: Geothermal Potential (and expanded legend)
Map 27: Grazing Closures
Map 28: Known Noxious Weed Infestations
Map 29: Land Wilderness Status
Map 30: Locatable Mineral Land Classification (and legend)
Map 31: Locatable Mineral Potential (and expanded legend)
Map 32: Mule Deer Winter Range
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Map 35: Road and Trail Maintenance Priorities
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Map 48: Wild Horses

Map A: Adjustment/Management Area
Map B: Allotment Boundaries
Map C: Suitable Commercial Timberlands
Map D: Forest Lands
Map E: Land Ownership
Map F: Range Condition
Map G: Vegetation
Map H: Wild and Scenic River Suitability Findings

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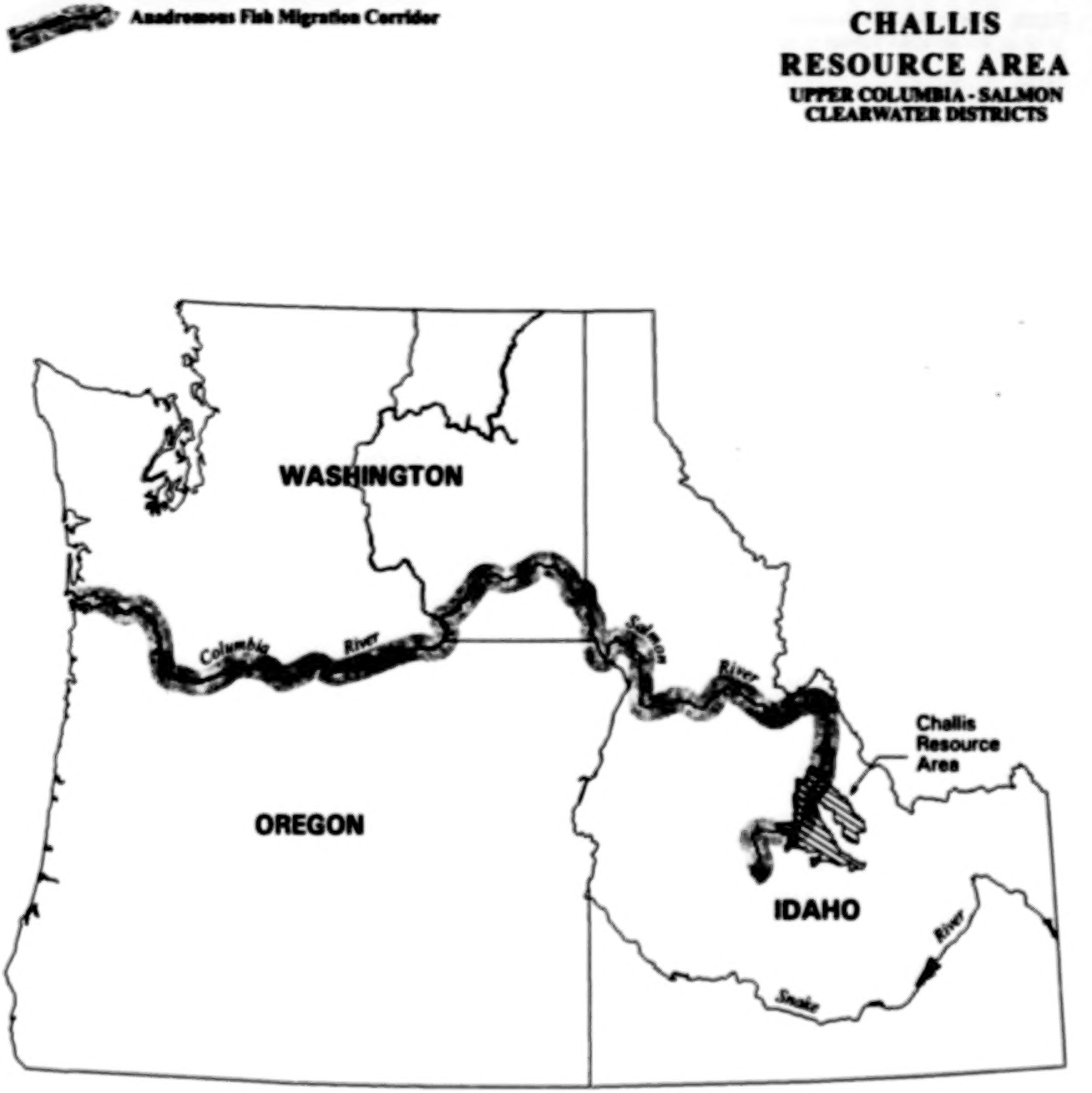

Scale Approximately 1:6,300,000

Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

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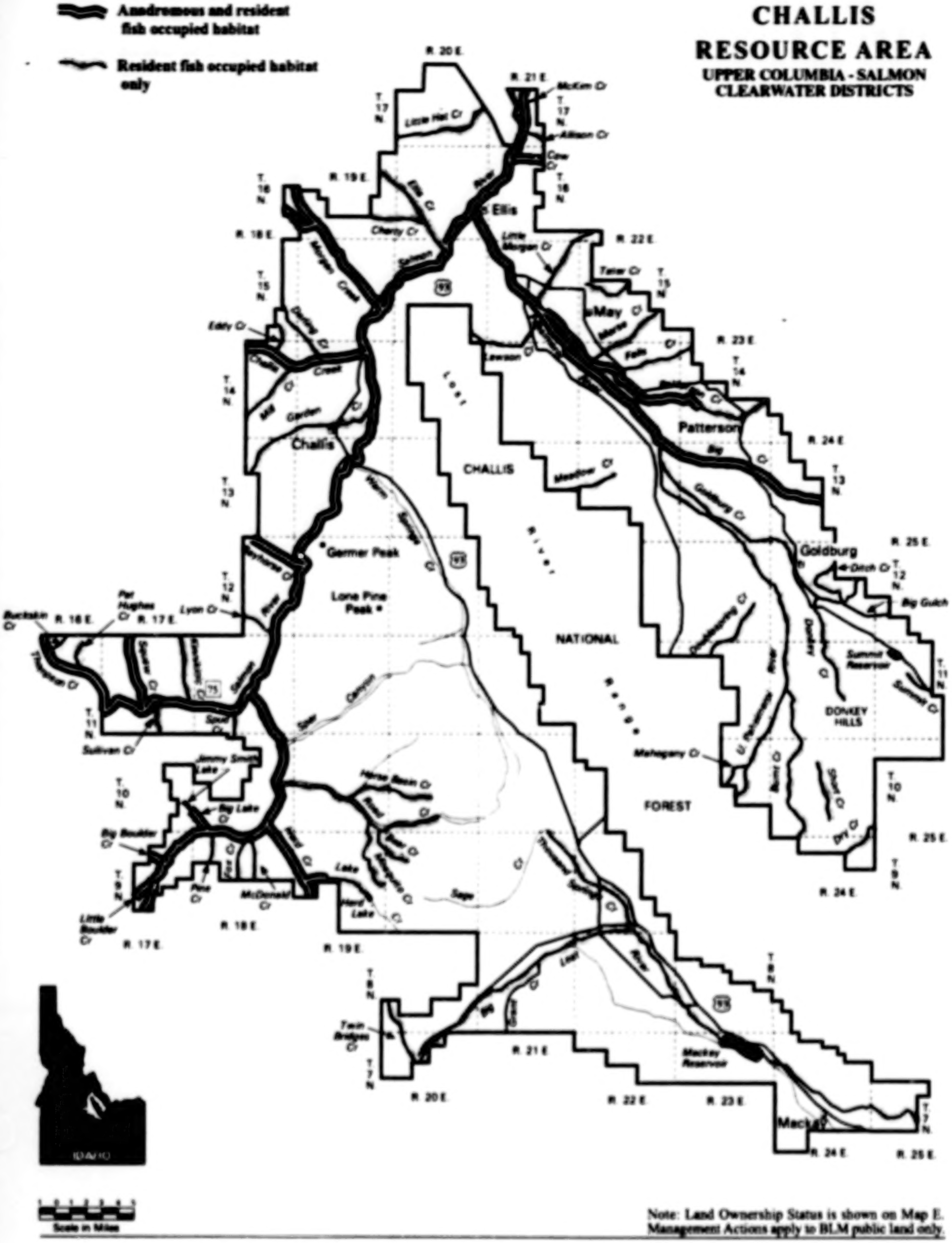
ANADROMOUS AND RESIDENT FISHERIES OCCUPIED HABITAT

Map 2



Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

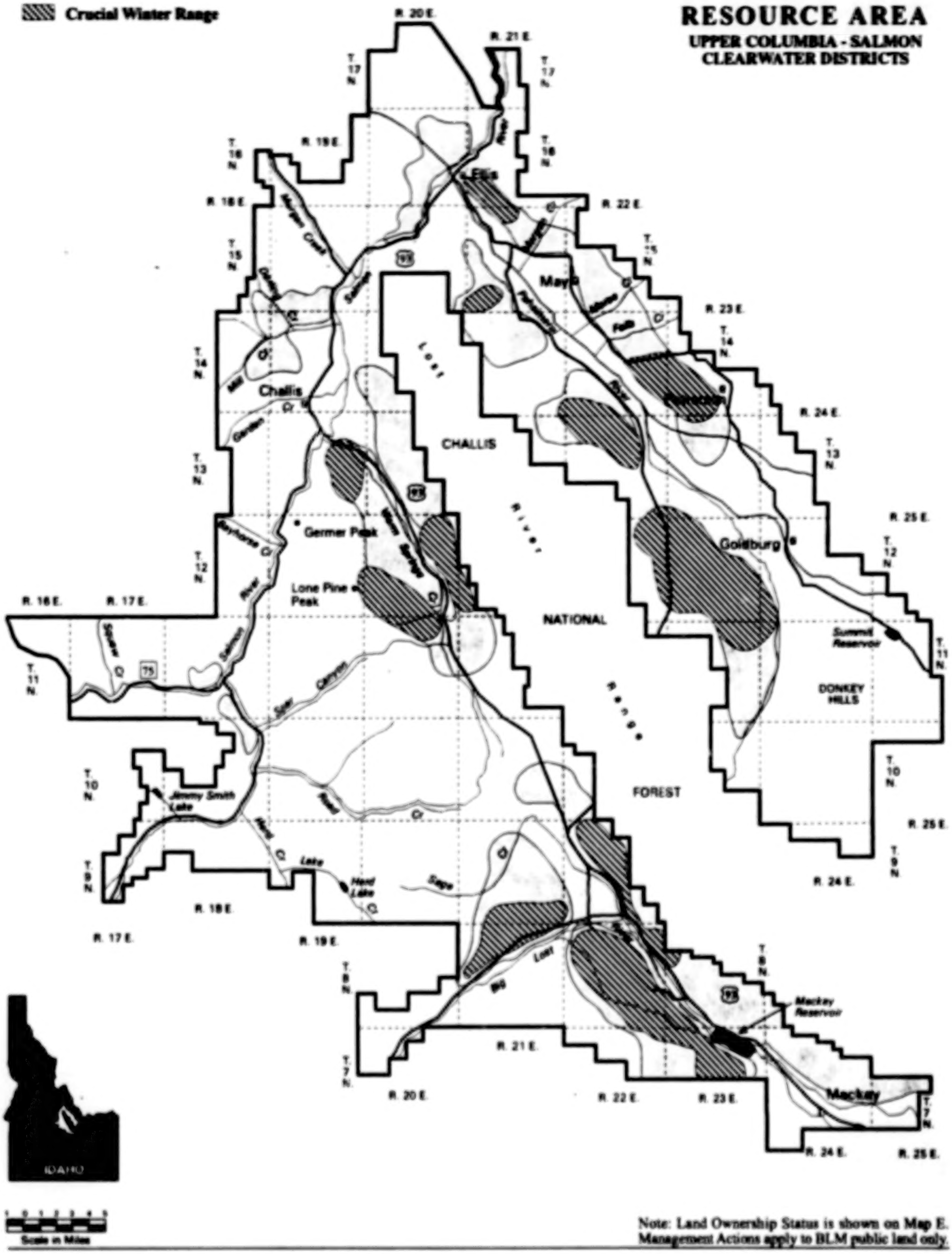
ANTELOPE WINTER RANGE **Map 3**

☐ Winter Range

▨ Crucial Winter Range

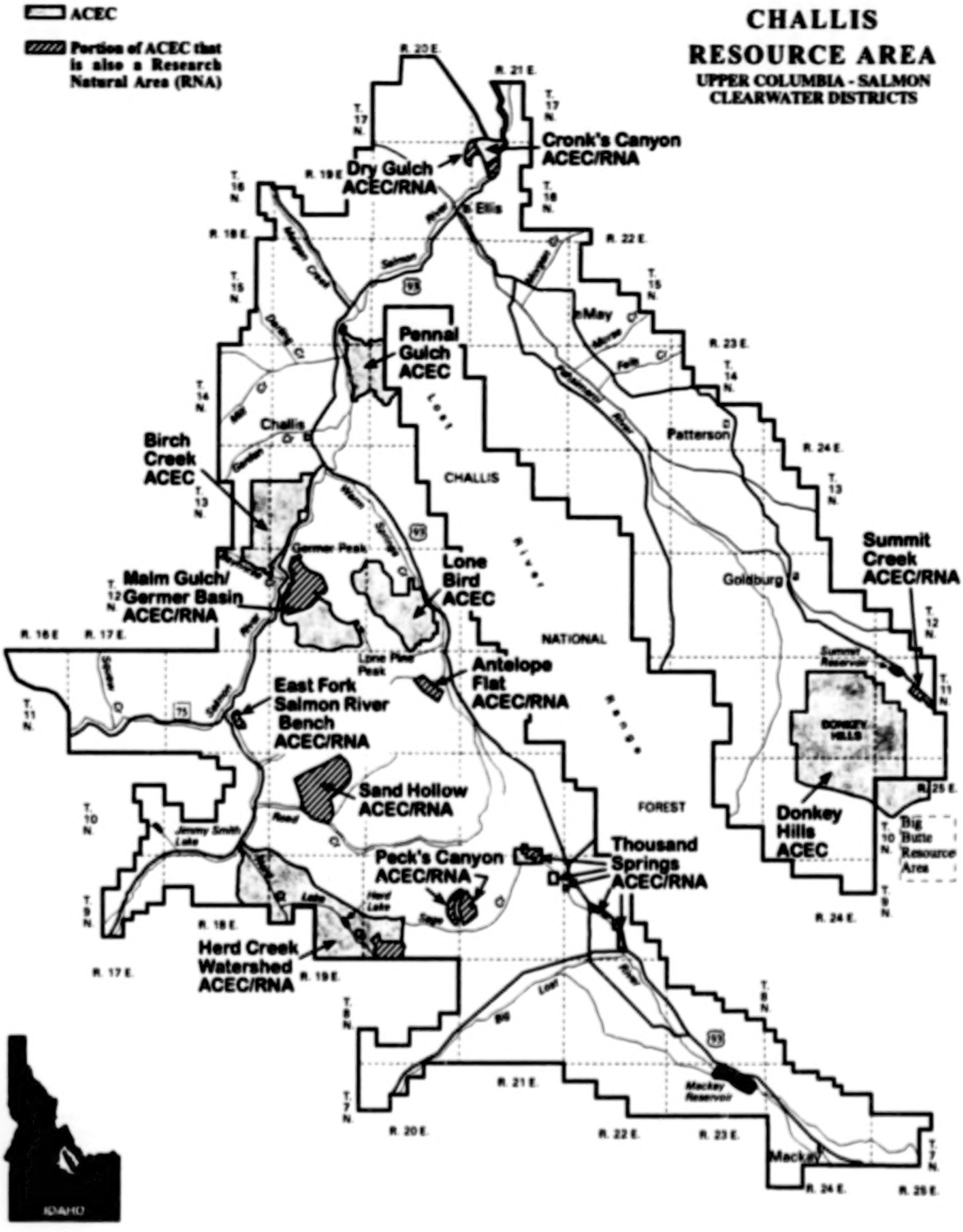
CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACECs) - GENERAL LOCATION Map 4



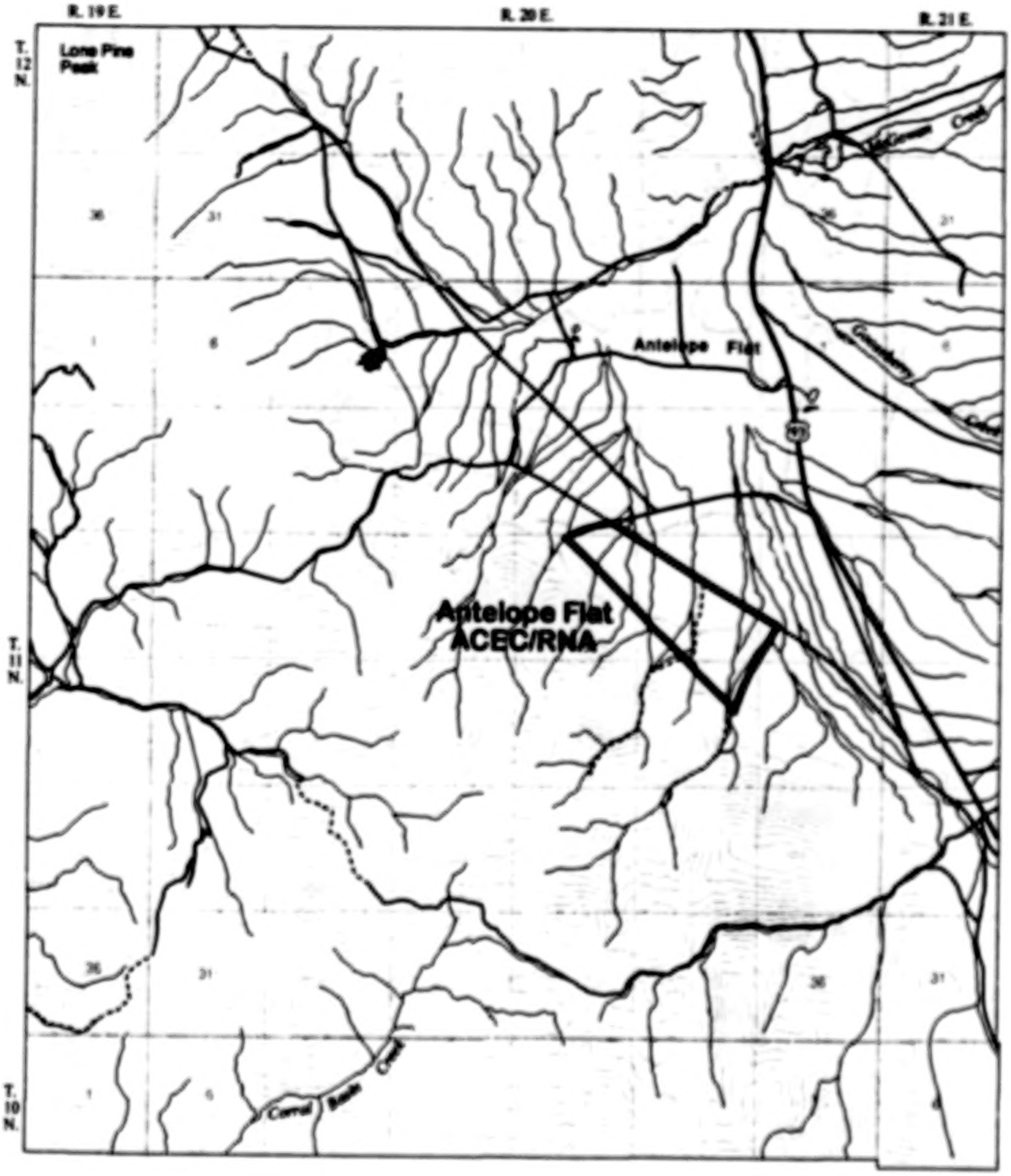
Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998

▬ Area of Critical Environmental Concern

CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



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Scale in Miles

Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

Challis Proposed RMP/Final EIS

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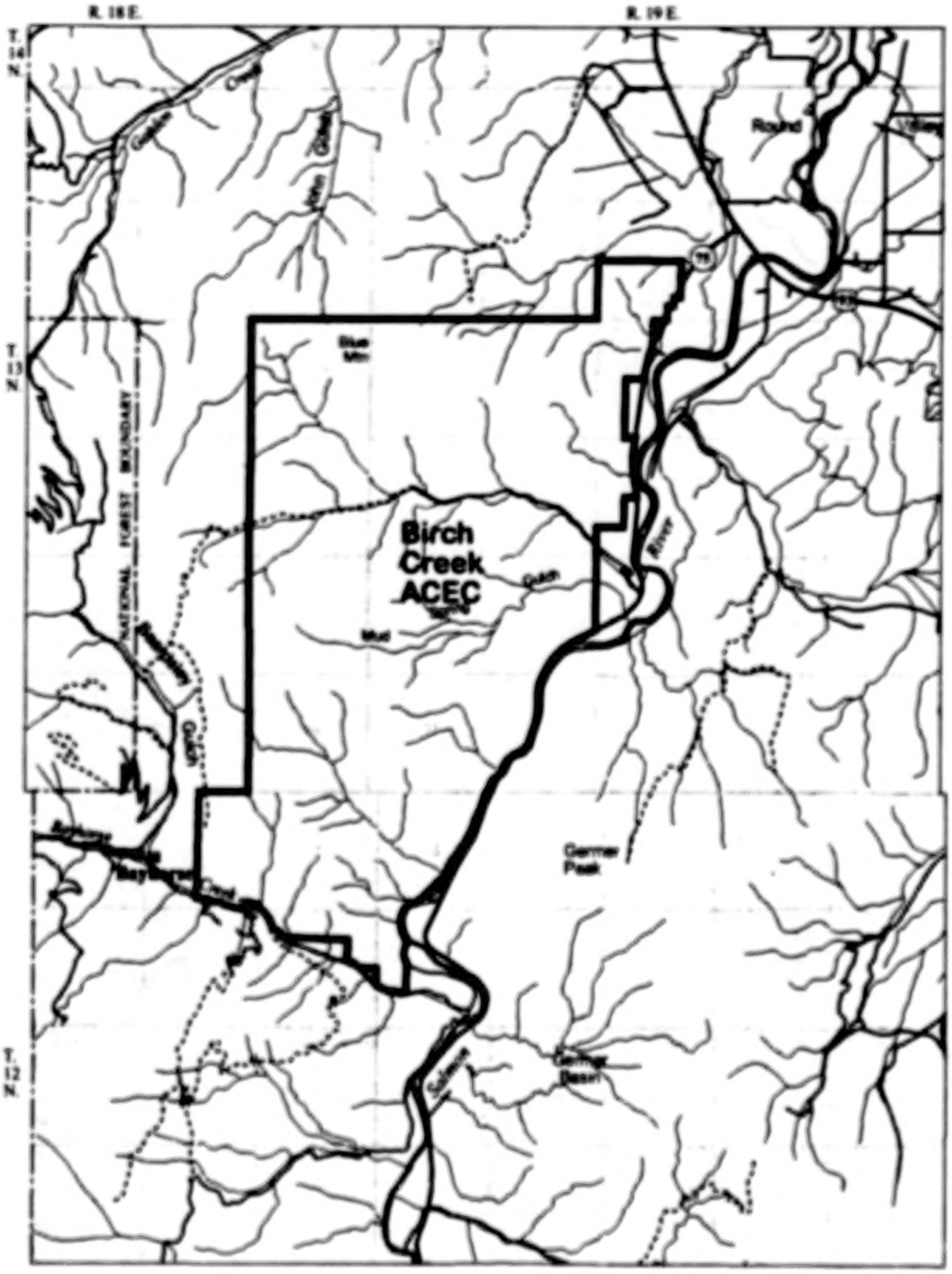
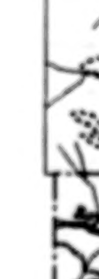
▬ Area of Critical Environmental Concern

CHALLIS
RESOURCE AREA
UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS





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Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

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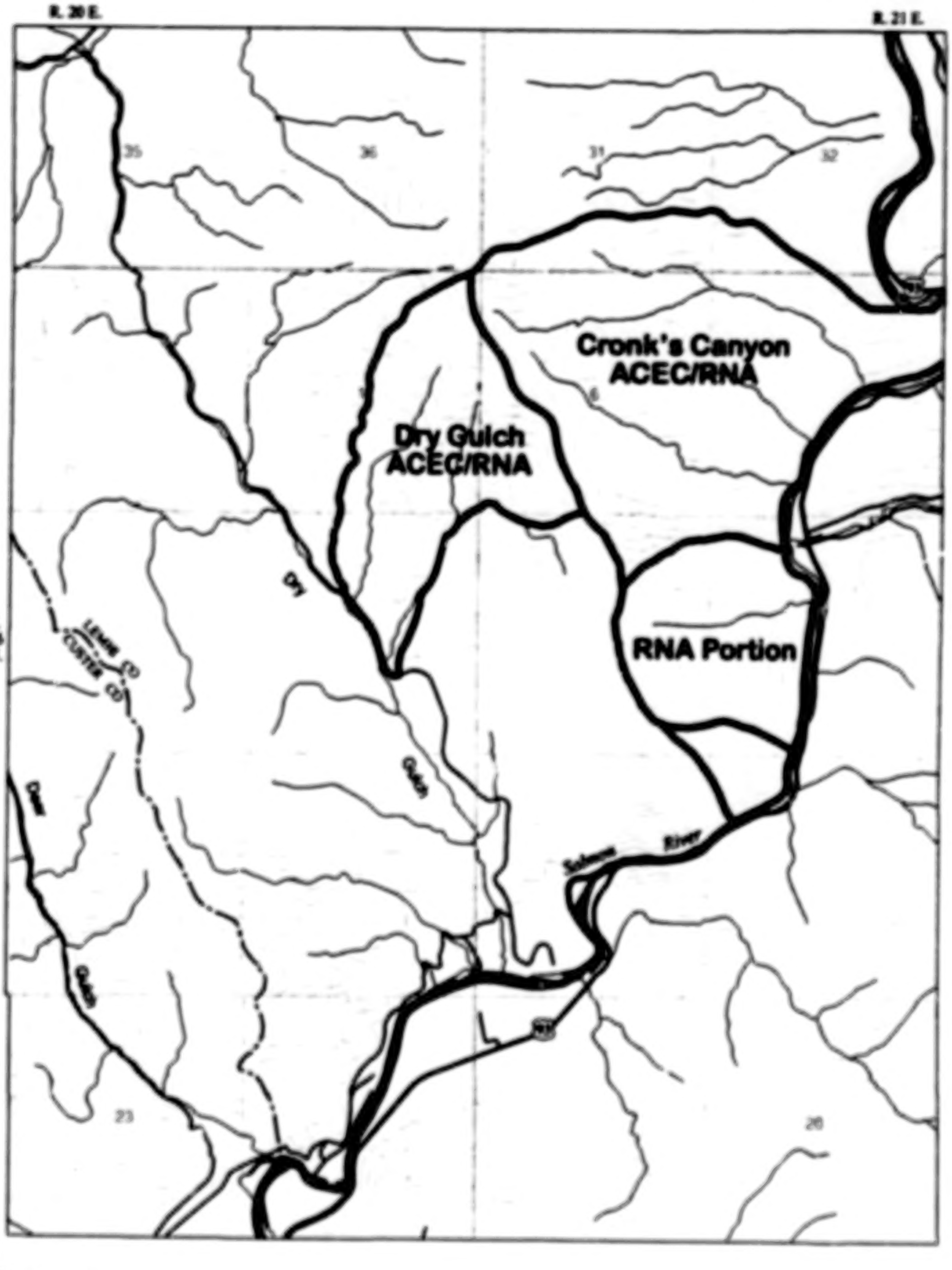
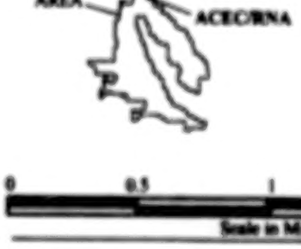
▬ Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS





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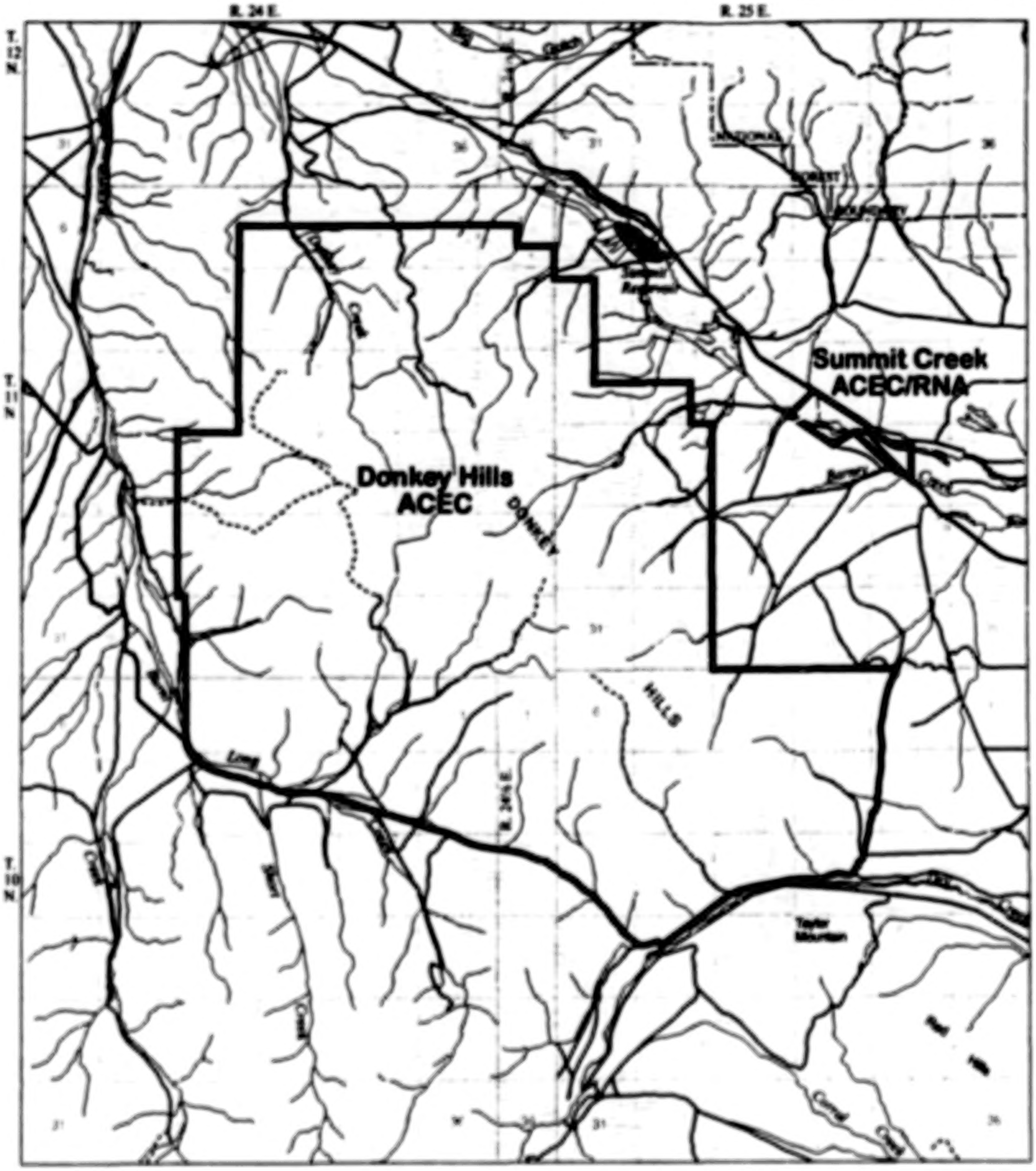
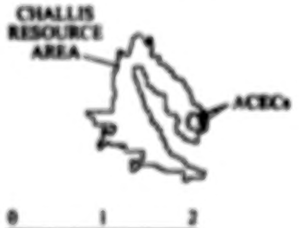
▬ Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS





Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

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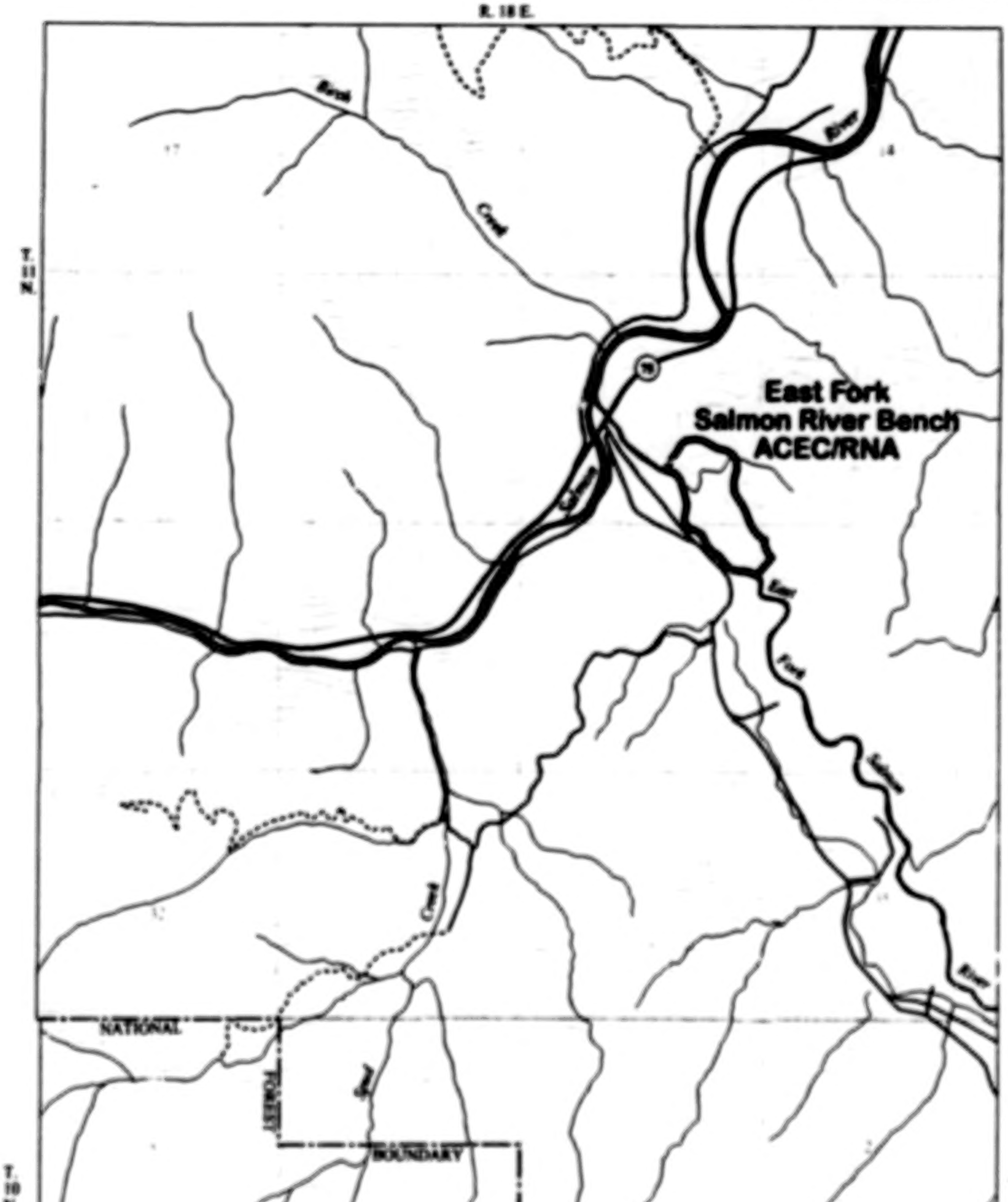
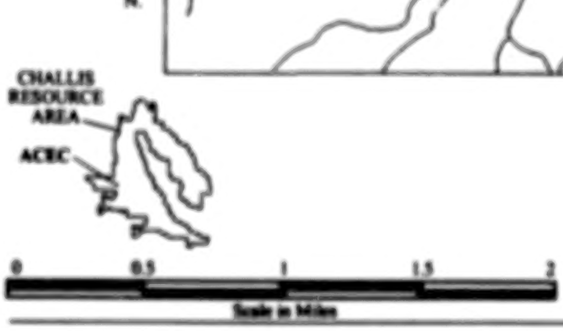
ACECs - EAST FORK SALMON RIVER BENCH ACEC/RNA

Map 9

▬ Area of Critical Environmental Concern

CHALLIS
RESOURCE AREA
UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS





Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

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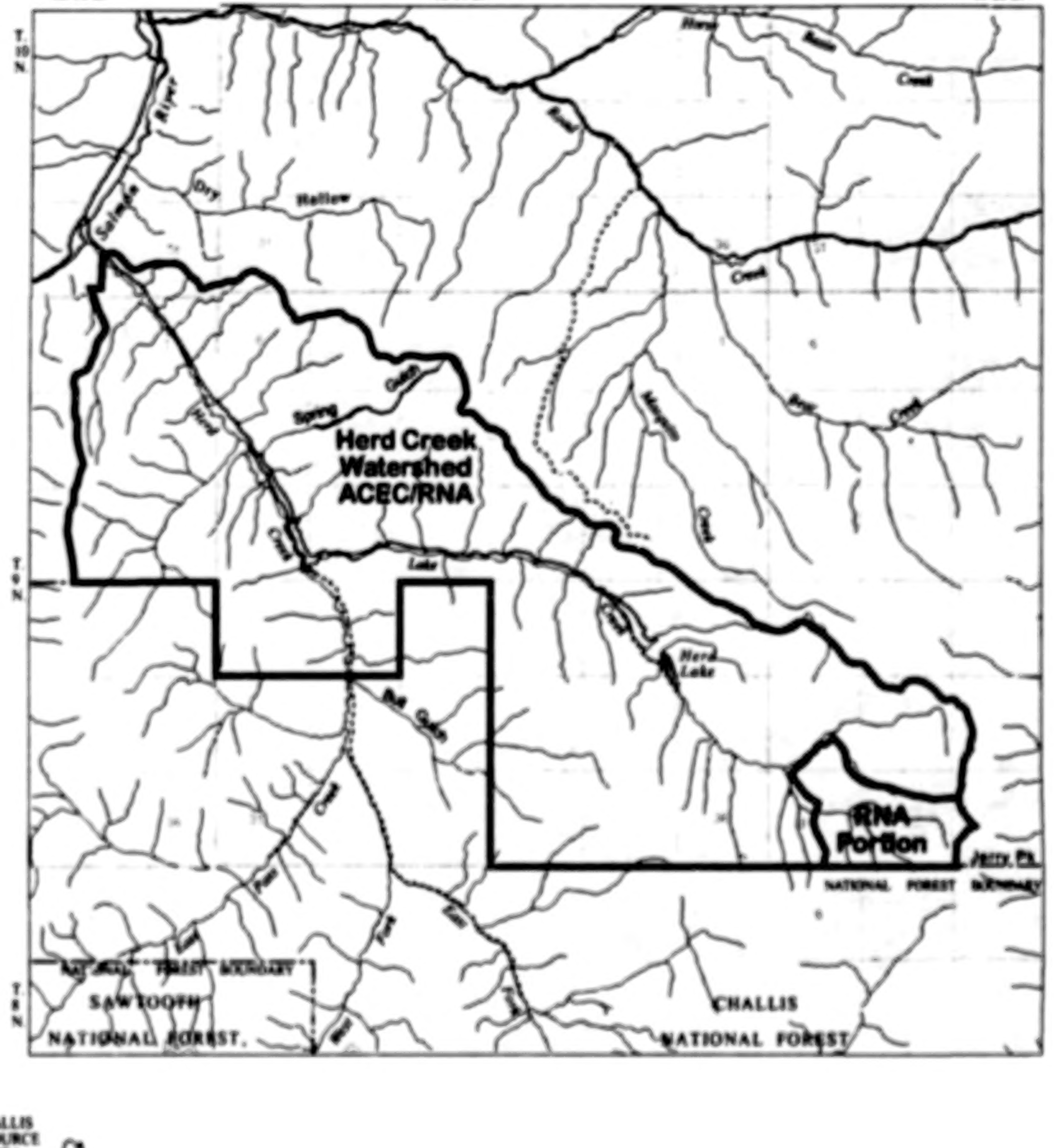
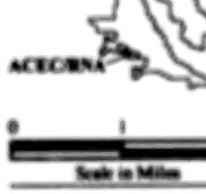
— Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



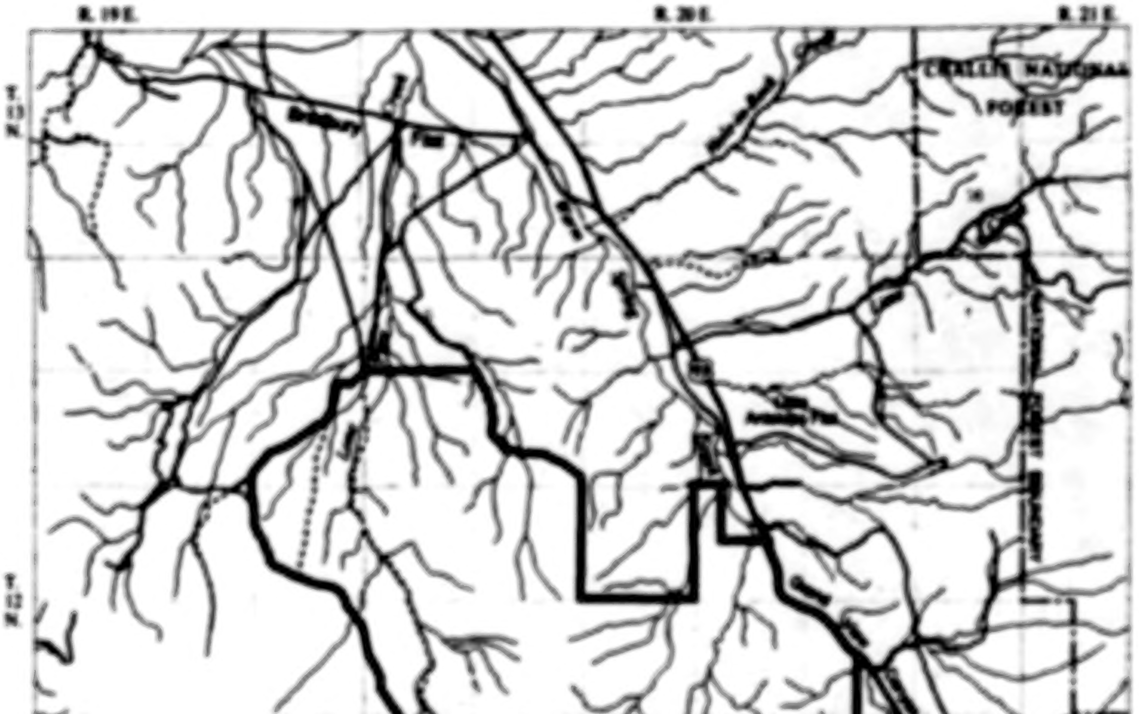


0 1 2
Scale in Miles

Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

▬ Area of Critical Environmental Concern

CHALLIS
RESOURCE AREA
UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



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▬ Area of Critical Environmental Concern

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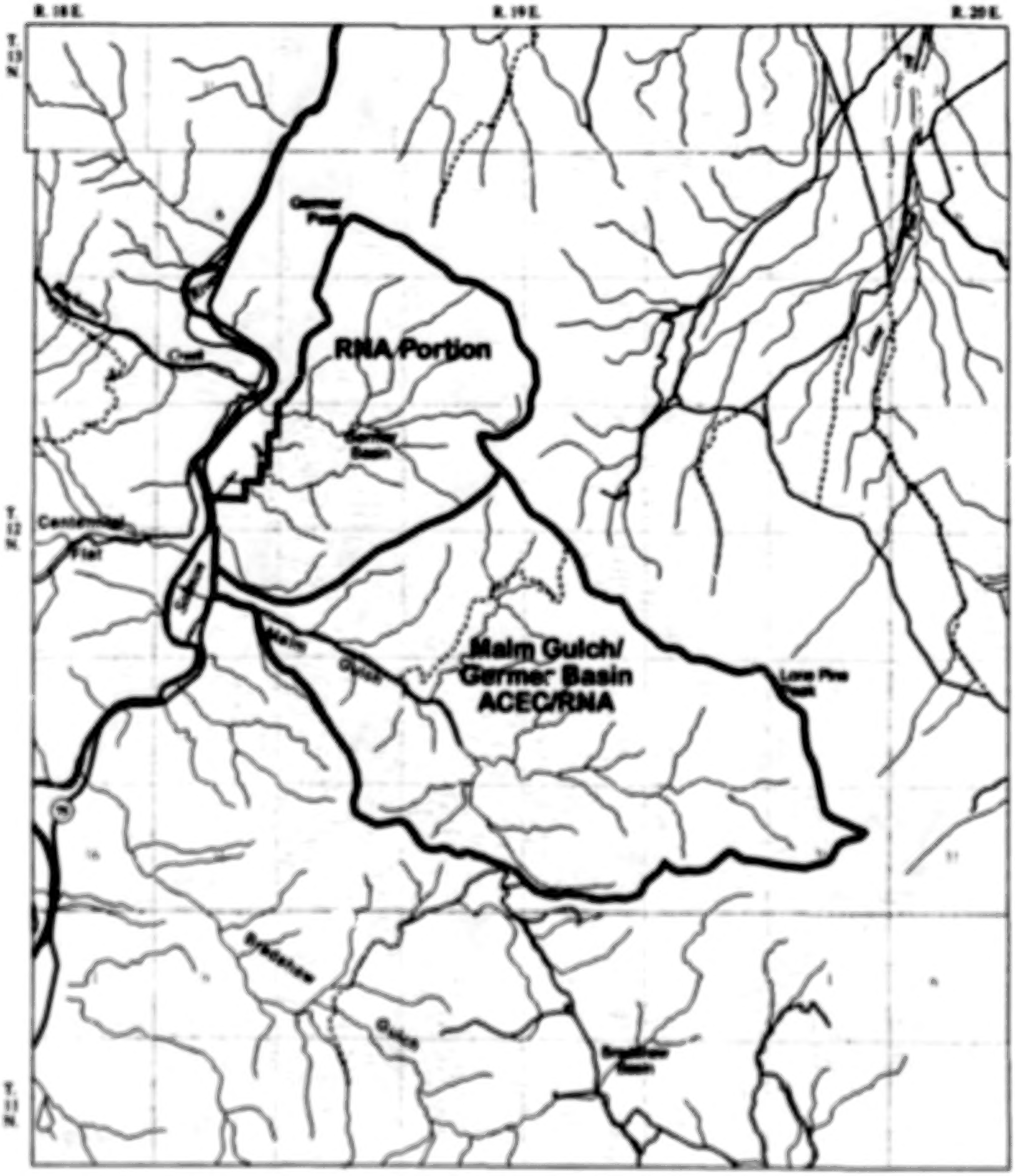
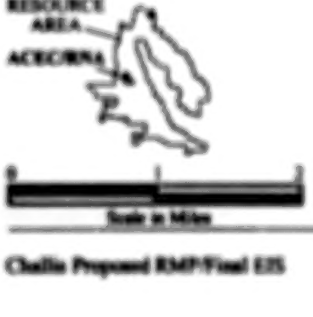
RESOURCE AREA
UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS





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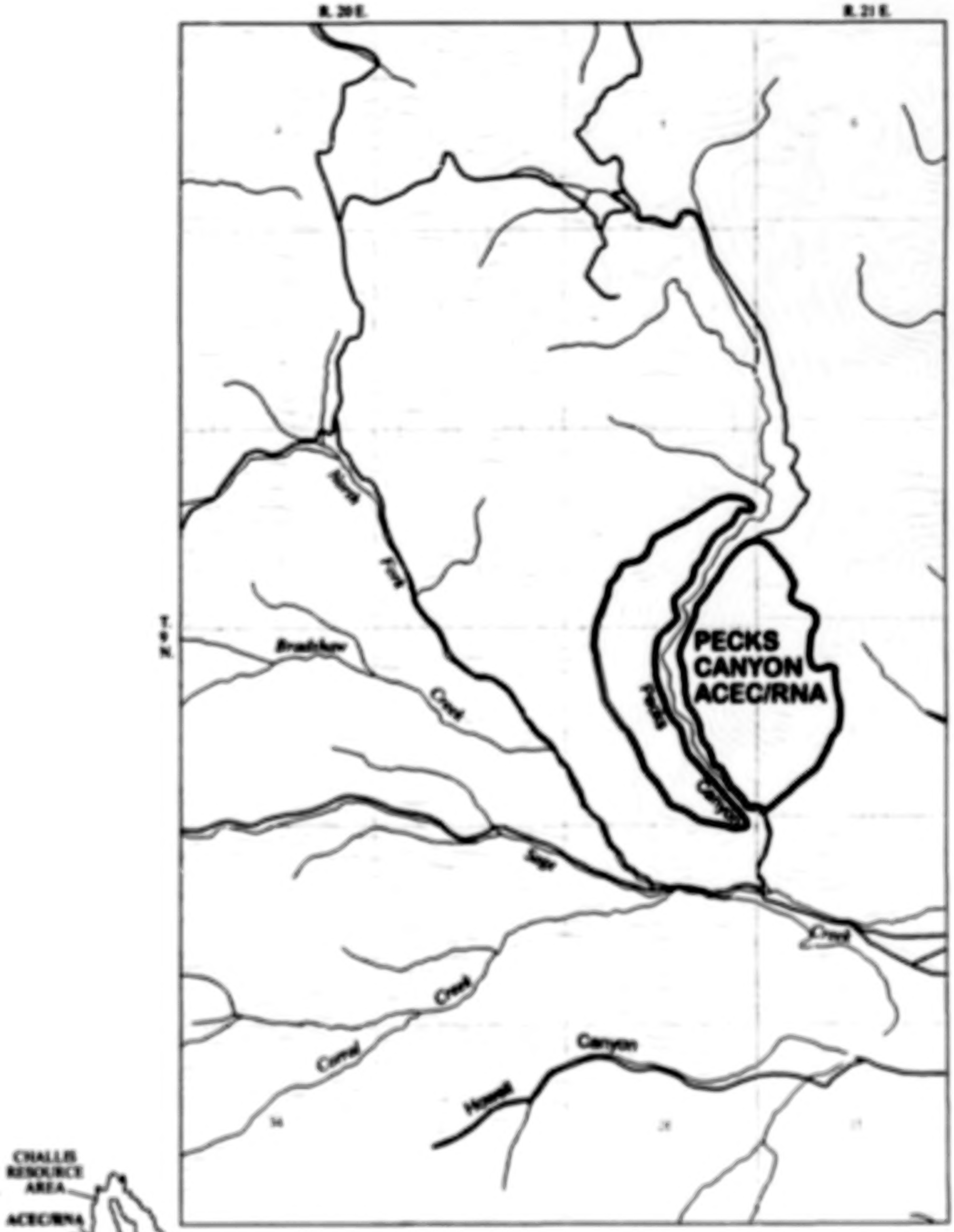
▬ Area of Critical Environmental Concern

CHALLIS
RESOURCE AREA
UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



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Scale in Miles

Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998

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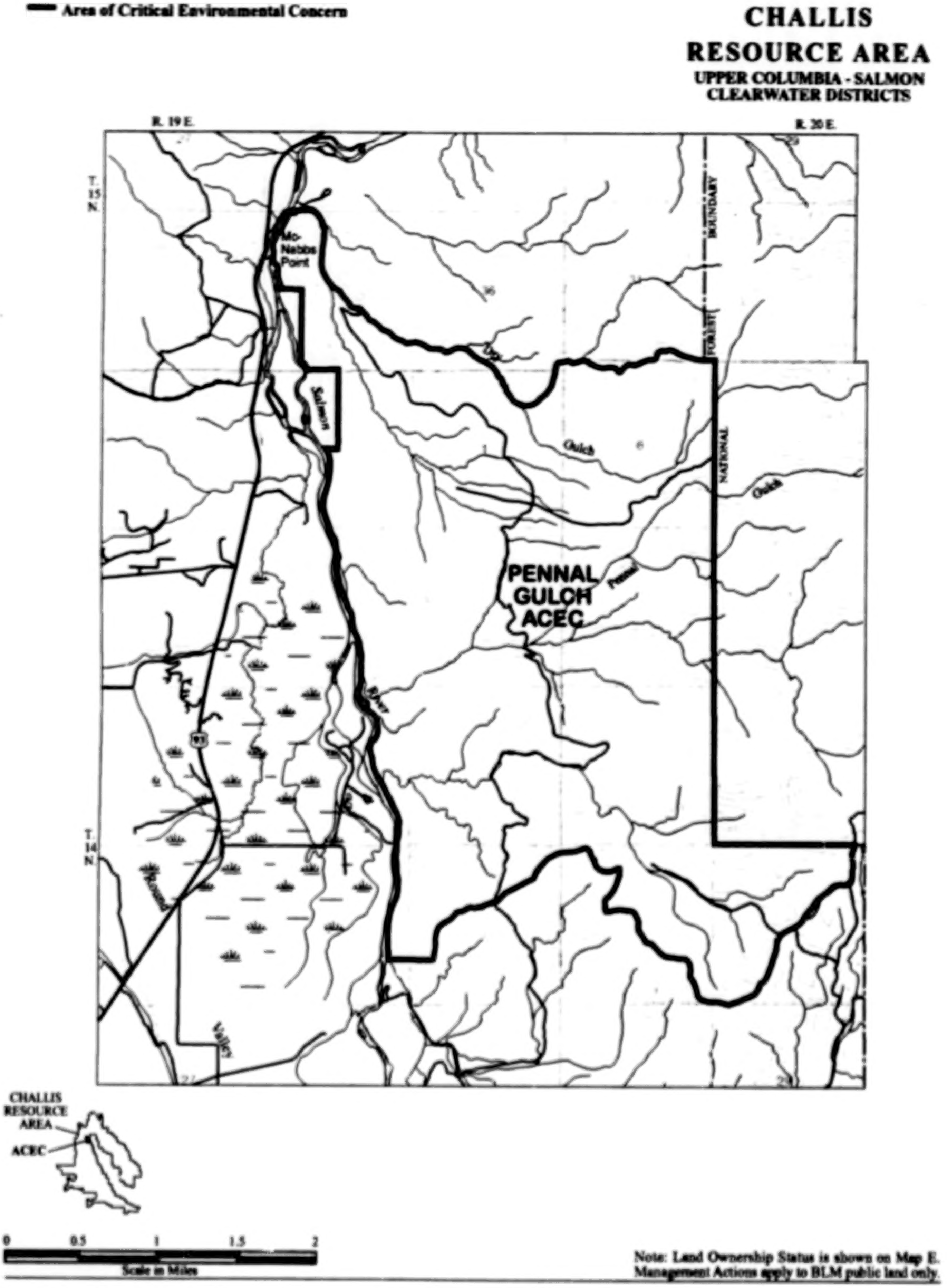

Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

Challis Proposed RMP/Final EIS

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998

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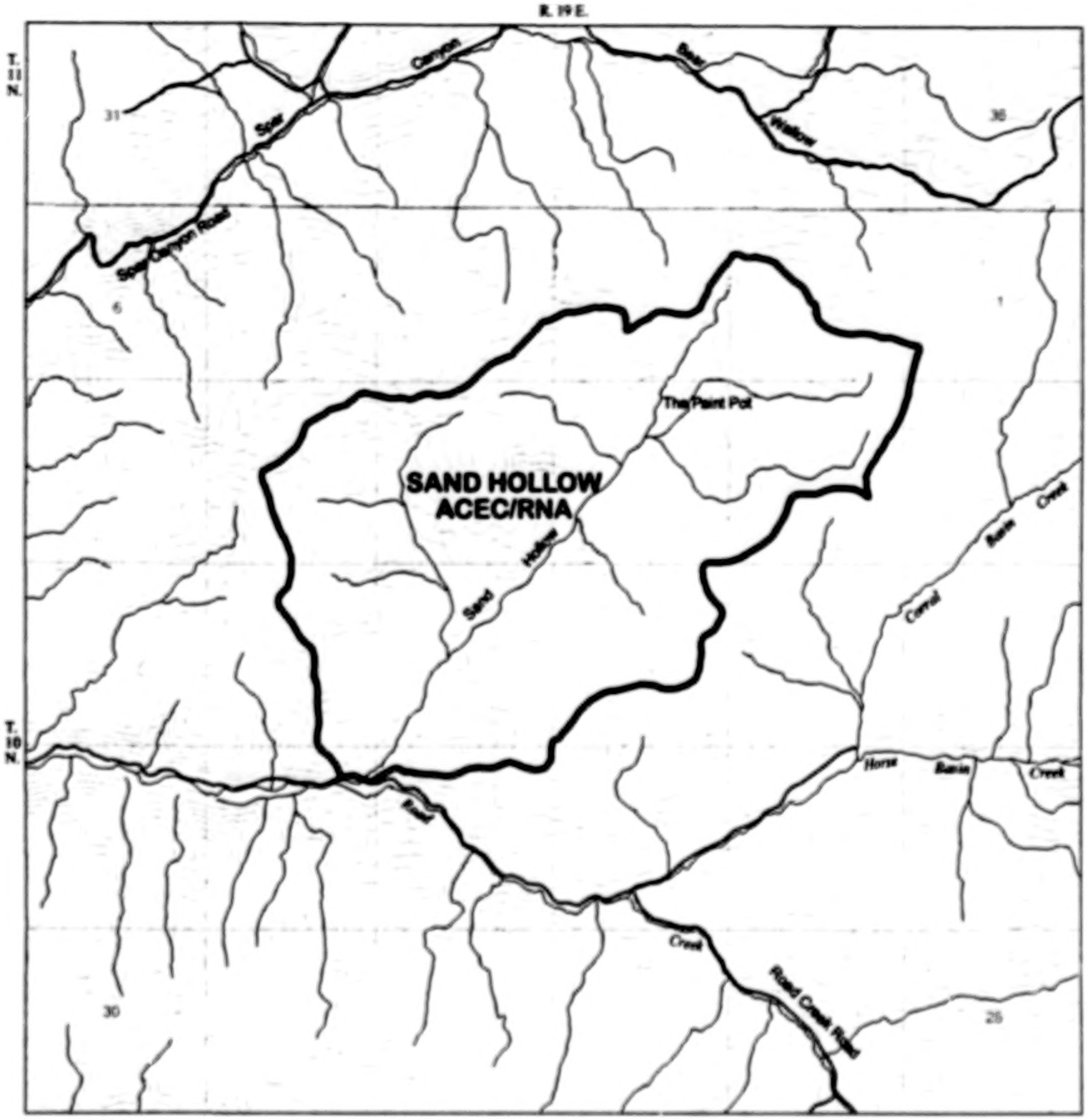
— Area of Critical Environmental Concern

CHALLIS
RESOURCE AREA
UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



0 0.5 1 1.5 2
Scale in Miles

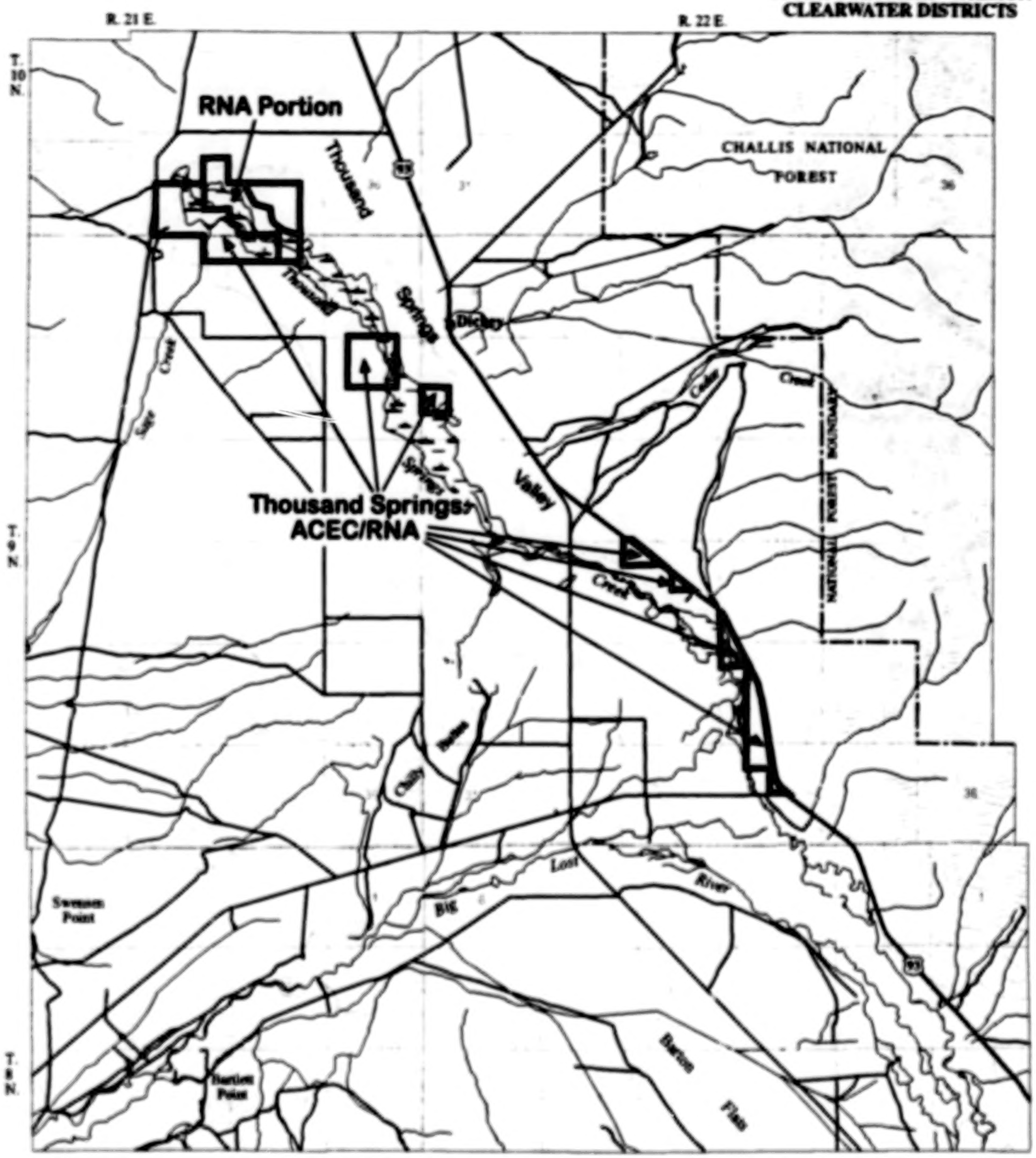
Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998

▬ Area of Critical Environmental Concern

CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



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Scale in Miles

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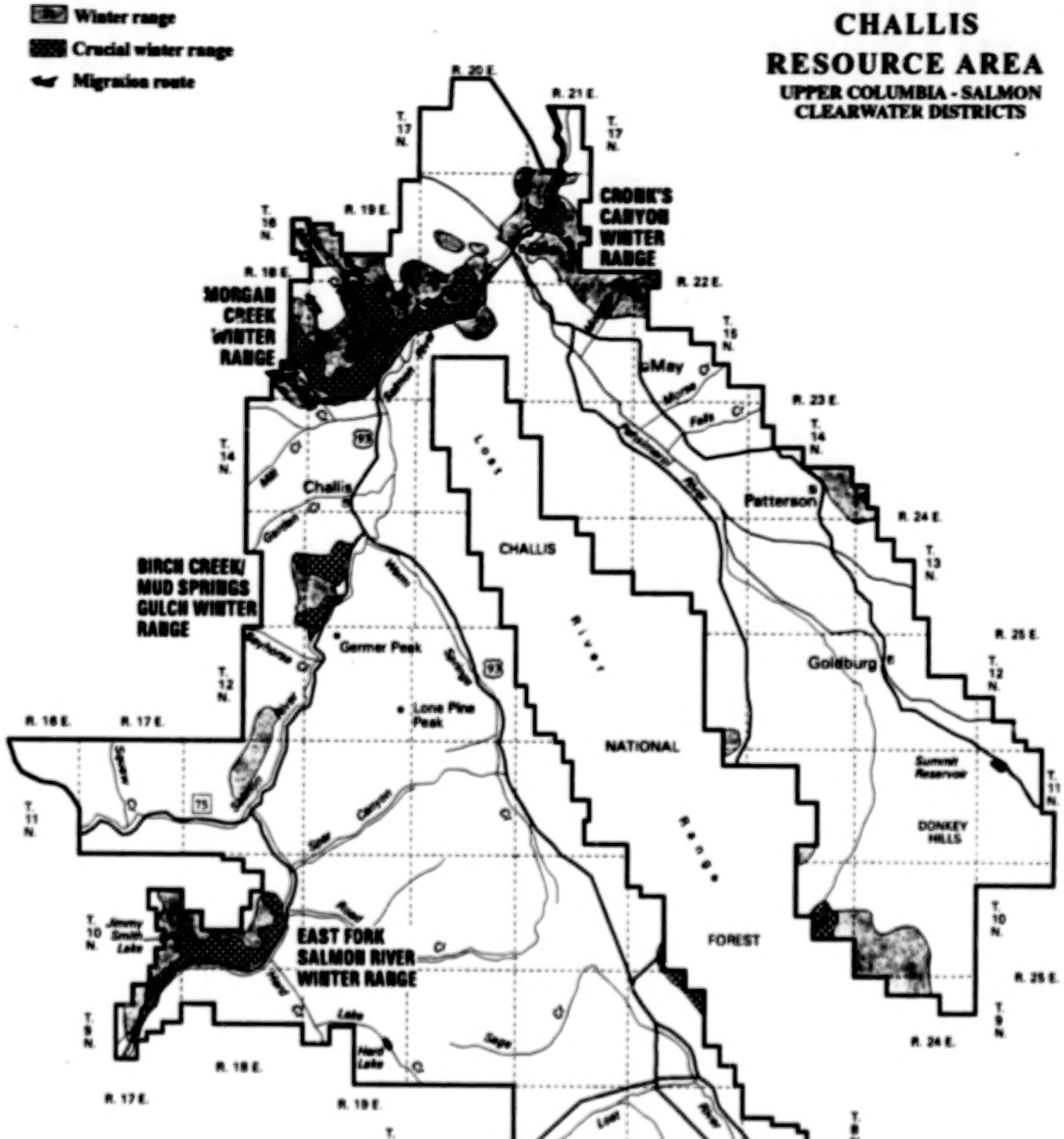

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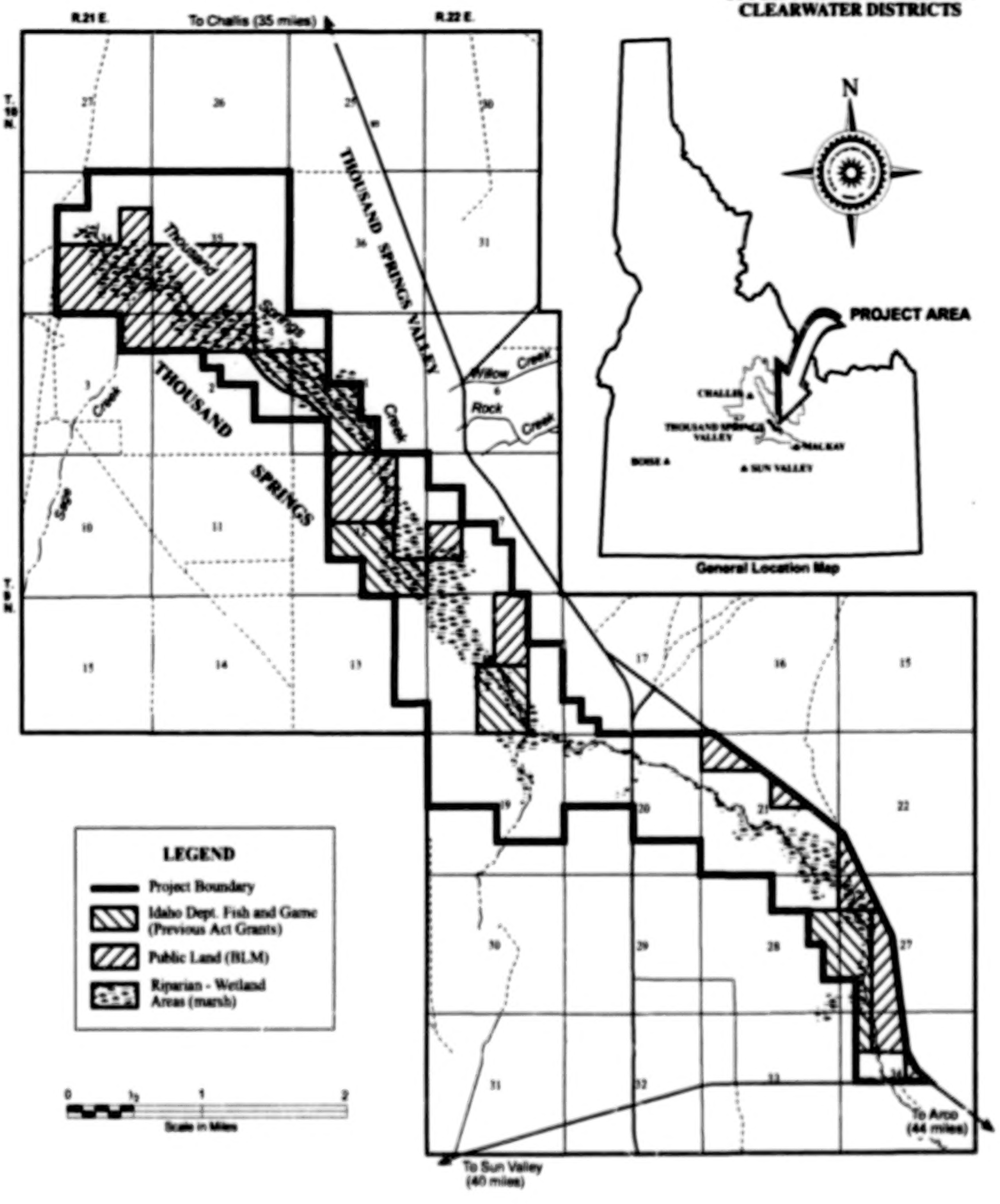
CHALLIS
RESOURCE AREA
UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS

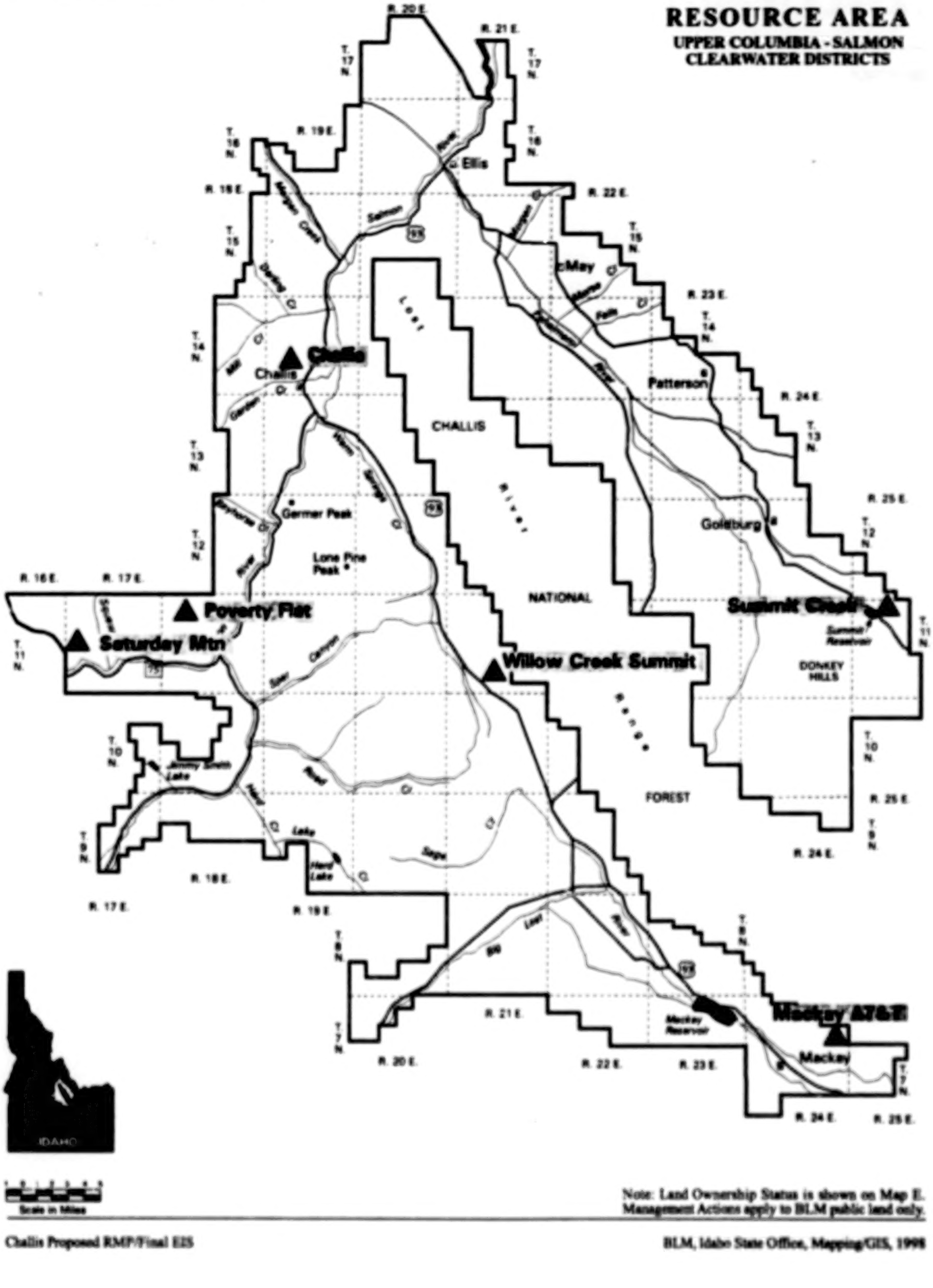


Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

▲ Authorized Communication Sites

CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



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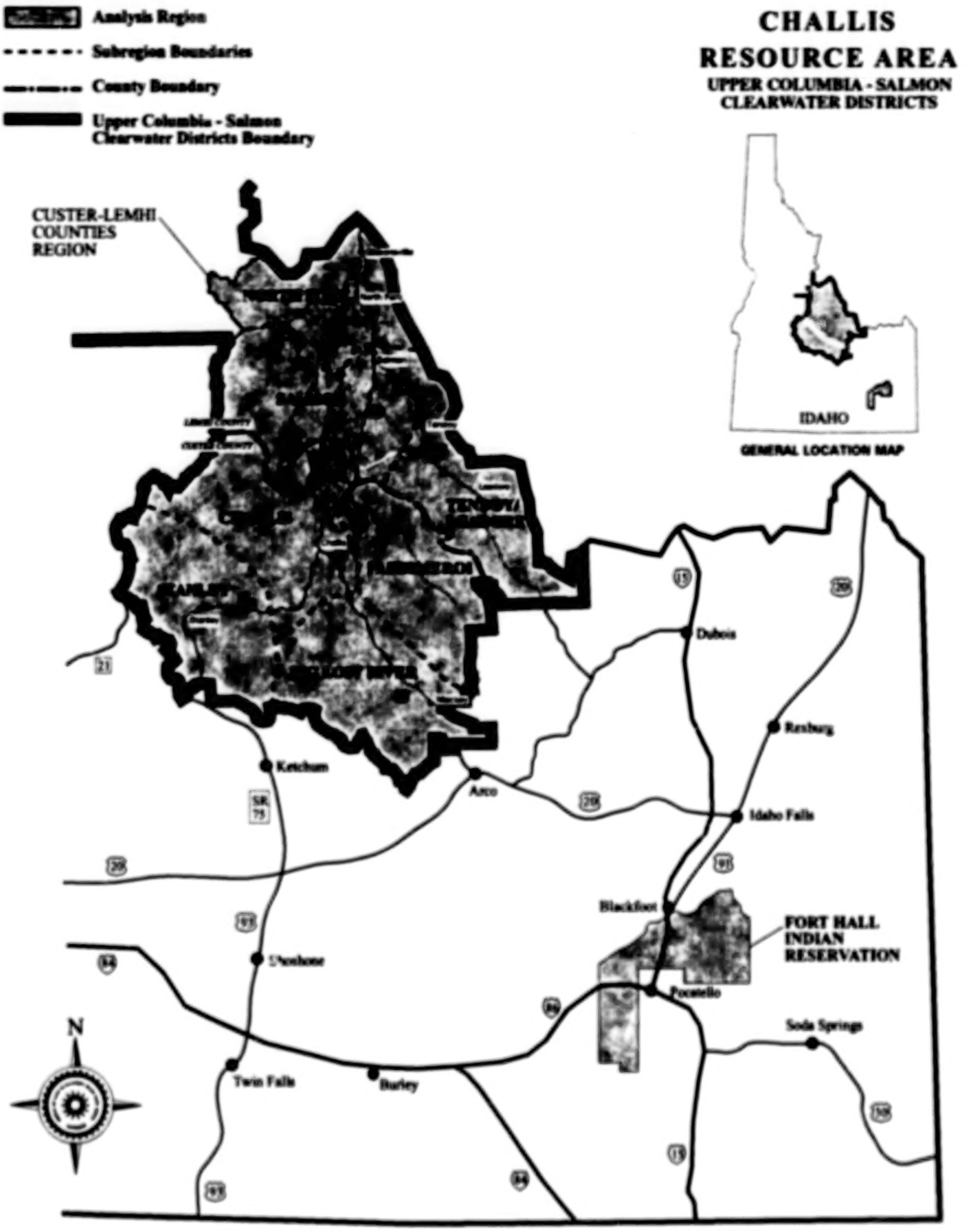

Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E. Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

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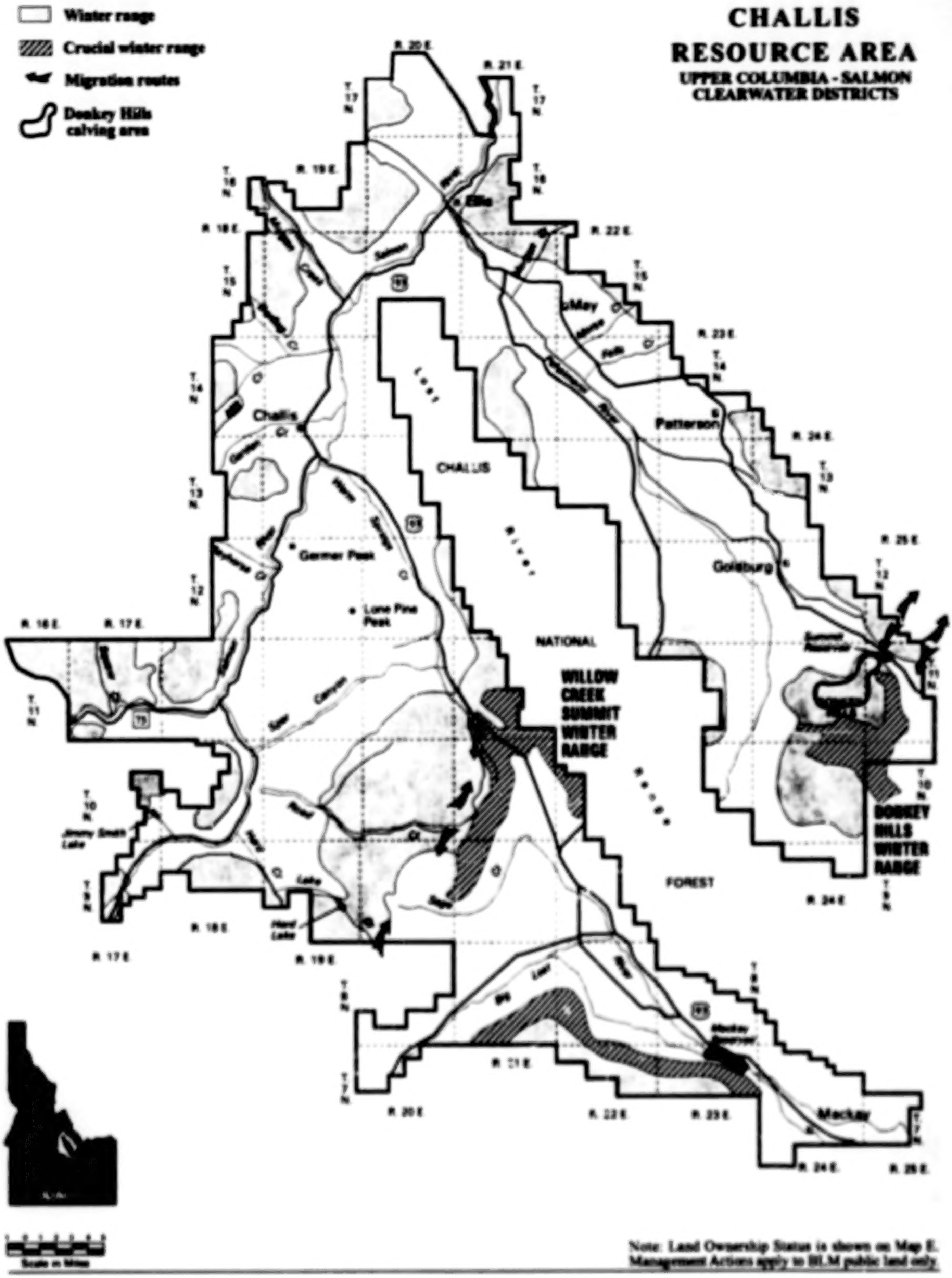
ELK WINTER RANGES & DONKEY HILLS CALVING AREA

Map 21



Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

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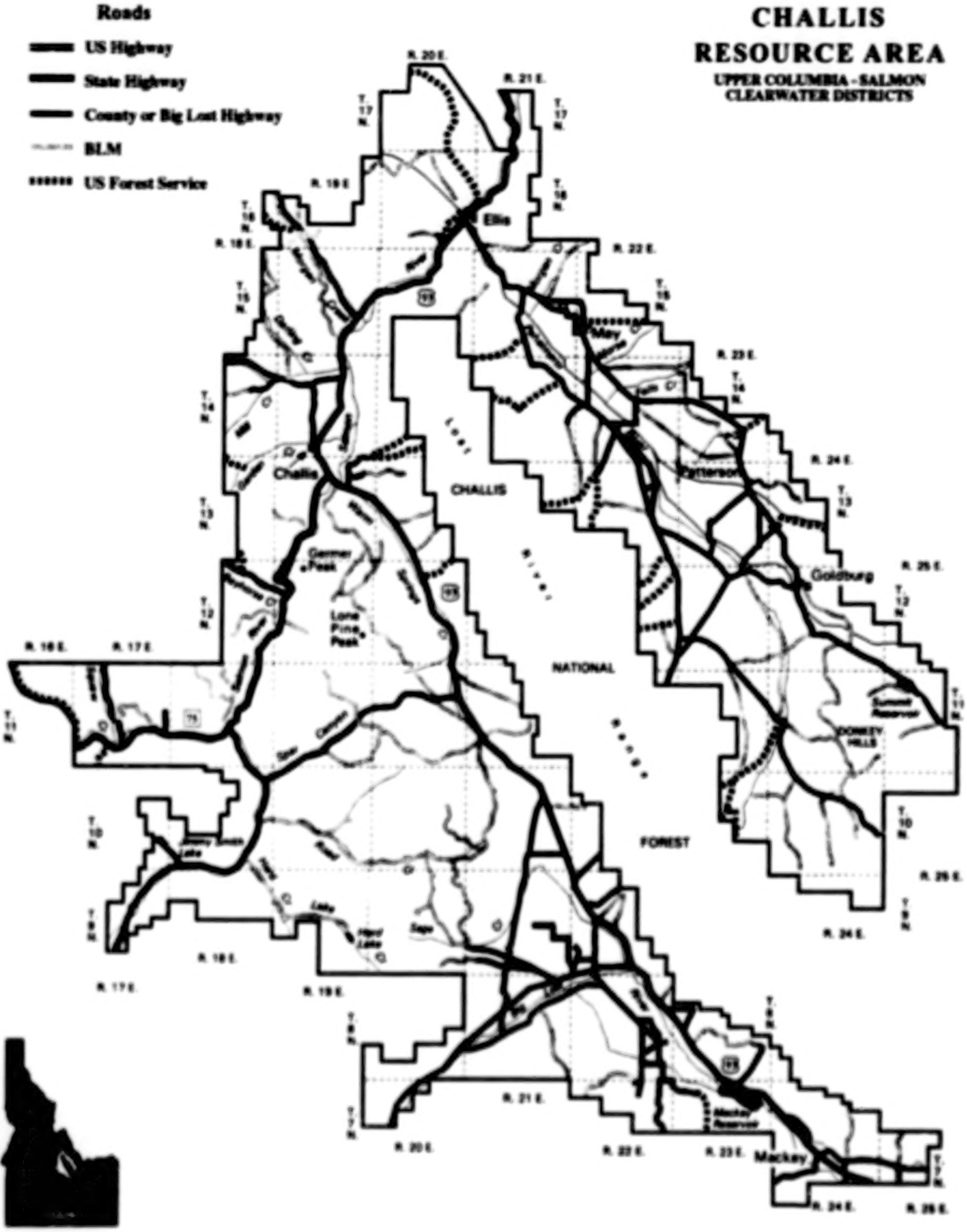
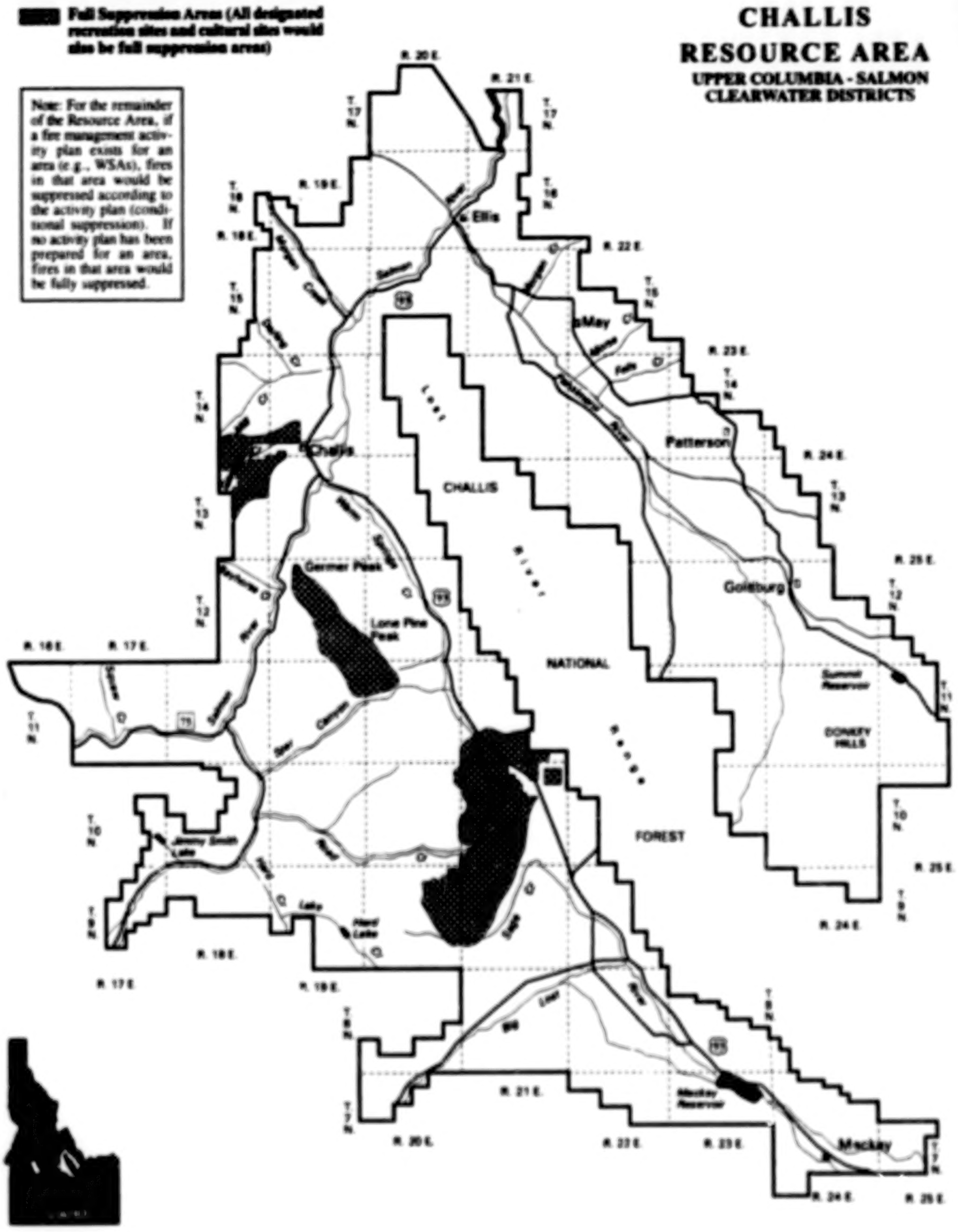
CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.



▇ Full Suppression Areas (All designated recreation sites and cultural sites would also be full suppression areas)

Note: For the remainder of the Resource Area, if a fire management activity plan exists for an area (e.g., WSAs), fires in that area would be suppressed according to the activity plan (conditional suppression). If no activity plan has been prepared for an area, fires in that area would be fully suppressed.

CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

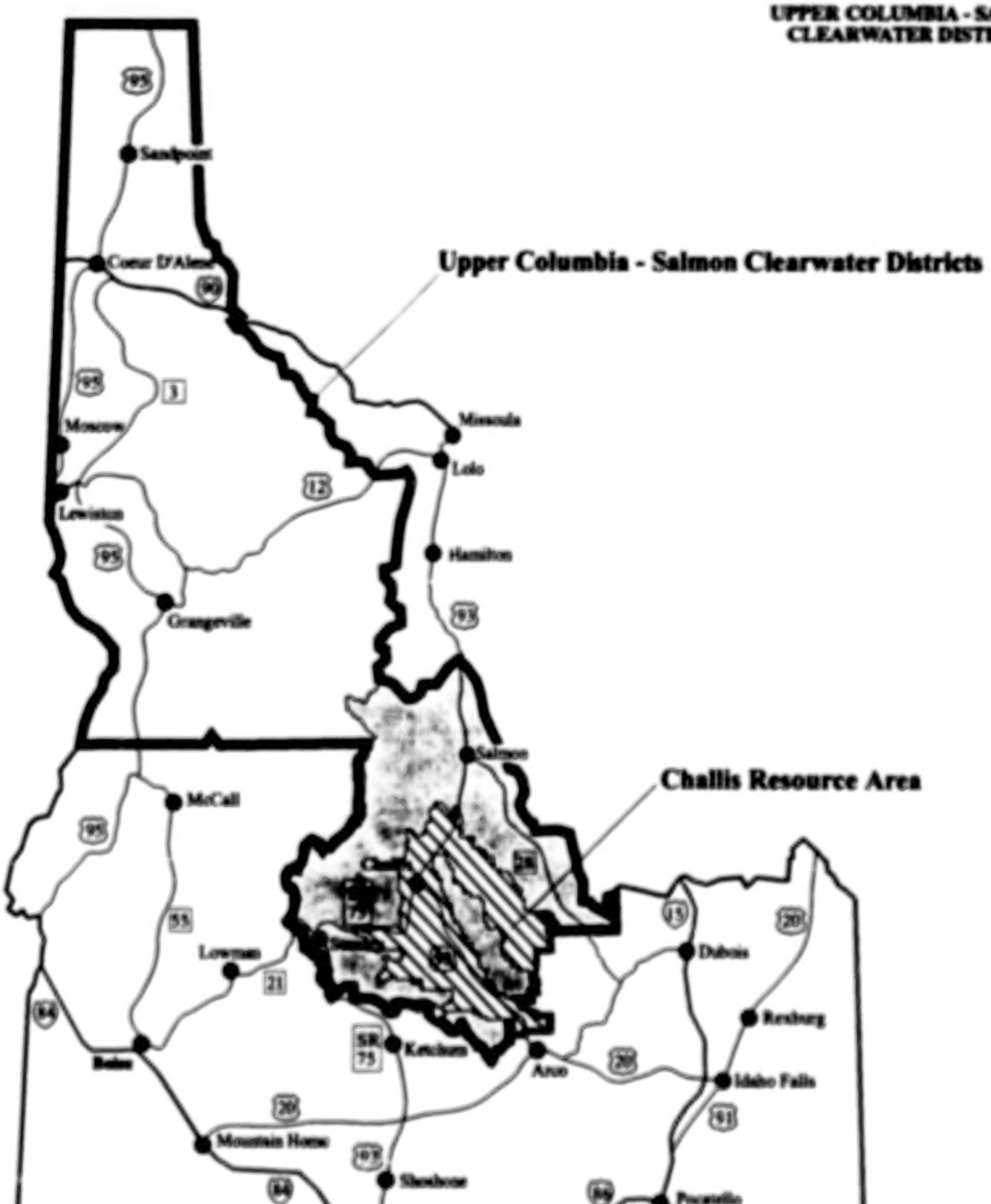
UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON CLEARWATER DISTRICTS

Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E. Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998

CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

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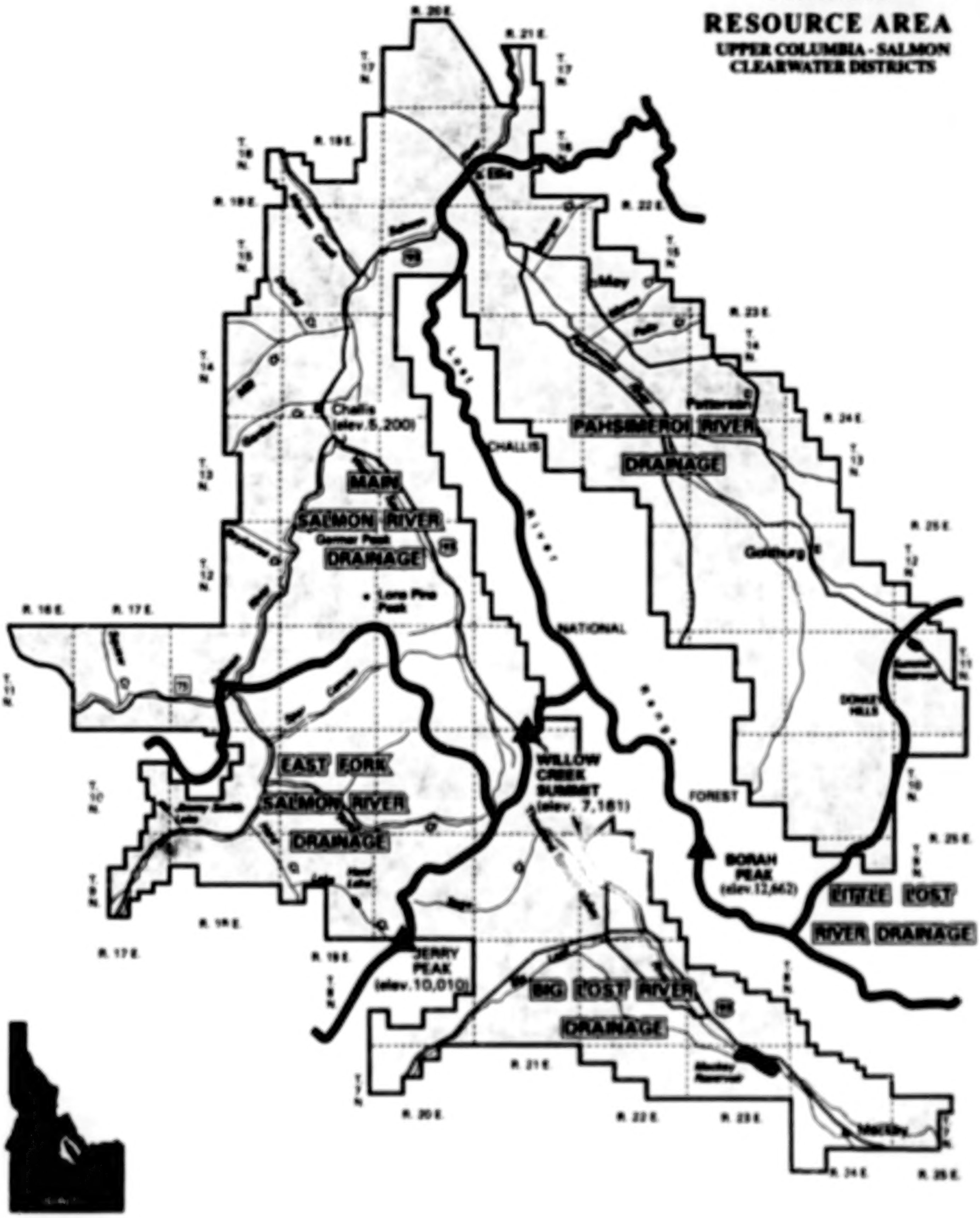
GEOGRAPHY AND PRINCIPLE DRAINAGE BASINS Map 25



CHALLIS
RESOURCE AREA
UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS

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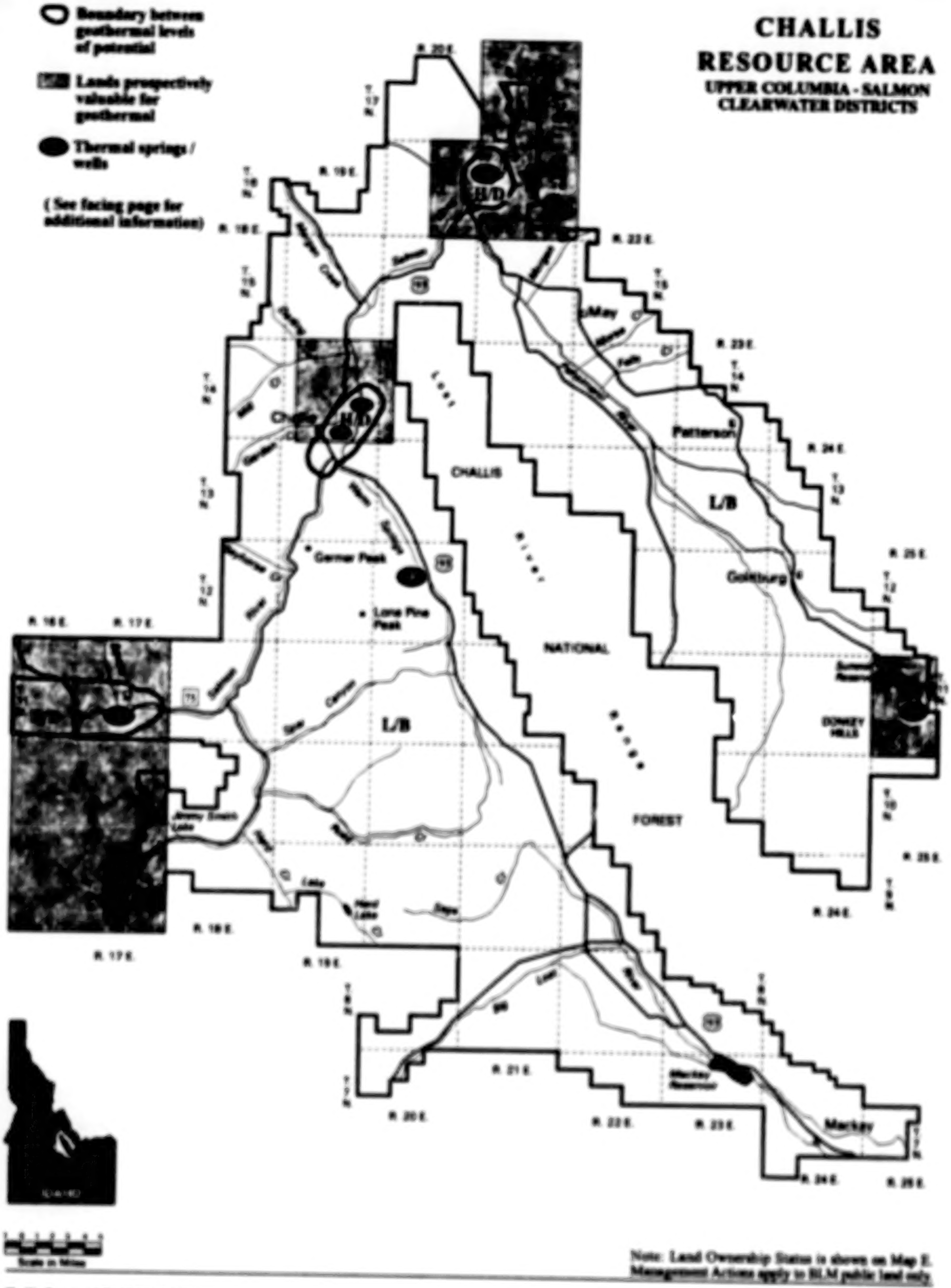
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.



Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998

Expanded Legend for Map 26: Geothermal Potential

THERMAL SPRINGS AND WELLS IN THE CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA				
No.	Name	Surface temp.(°C)	Aquifer temp.(°C)	Remarks
●	Cronk's Canyon Hot Spring	46	N/A	Not used
●	Beardsley Hot Spring	43	N/A	Recreation use
●	Bill Johnston Well	40	60	Used for irrigation
●	Little Antelope Flat Warm Spring	34	N/A	Not used
●	Sullivan Hot Spring	41	99	Sulfur odor. Silaceous and carbonaceous deposition.
●	Barney Warm Spring	28	59	Used for stock watering

DEFINITION OF LEVELS OF GEOTHERMAL POTENTIAL AND LEVELS OF CERTAINTY

(H) HIGH. Inclusion in a Known Geothermal Resource Area; or existence of an active hydrothermal convection system demonstrated by thermal spring activity or by other thermal features such as geysers, mud volcanoes, and fumaroles; or high subsurface temperatures measured in wells and/or estimated by chemical geothermometry.

(M) MEDIUM. Existence of a hot igneous system demonstrated by geologic evidence of Late Tertiary or Quaternary volcanism and higher than normal geothermal gradient as documented in existing literature.

(L) LOW. Existence of a conduction dominated area demonstrated by the absence of hydrothermal convection systems or hot igneous systems. Includes areas of radiogenic heat production, geopressured environments, and regions with above normal geothermal gradients.

(N) NONE. Absence of physical evidence indicating the existence of hydrothermal convection systems, hot igneous systems, and higher than normal geothermal gradient.

The level of certainty of an assessment of mineral potential incorporates a consideration of the adequacy of the geologic, geochemical, geophysical, and resource data and literature available at the time of the assessment. The levels of certainty and standards for each are:

A. The available data are insufficient and/or cannot be considered as direct or indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources within the area.

B. The available data provide indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

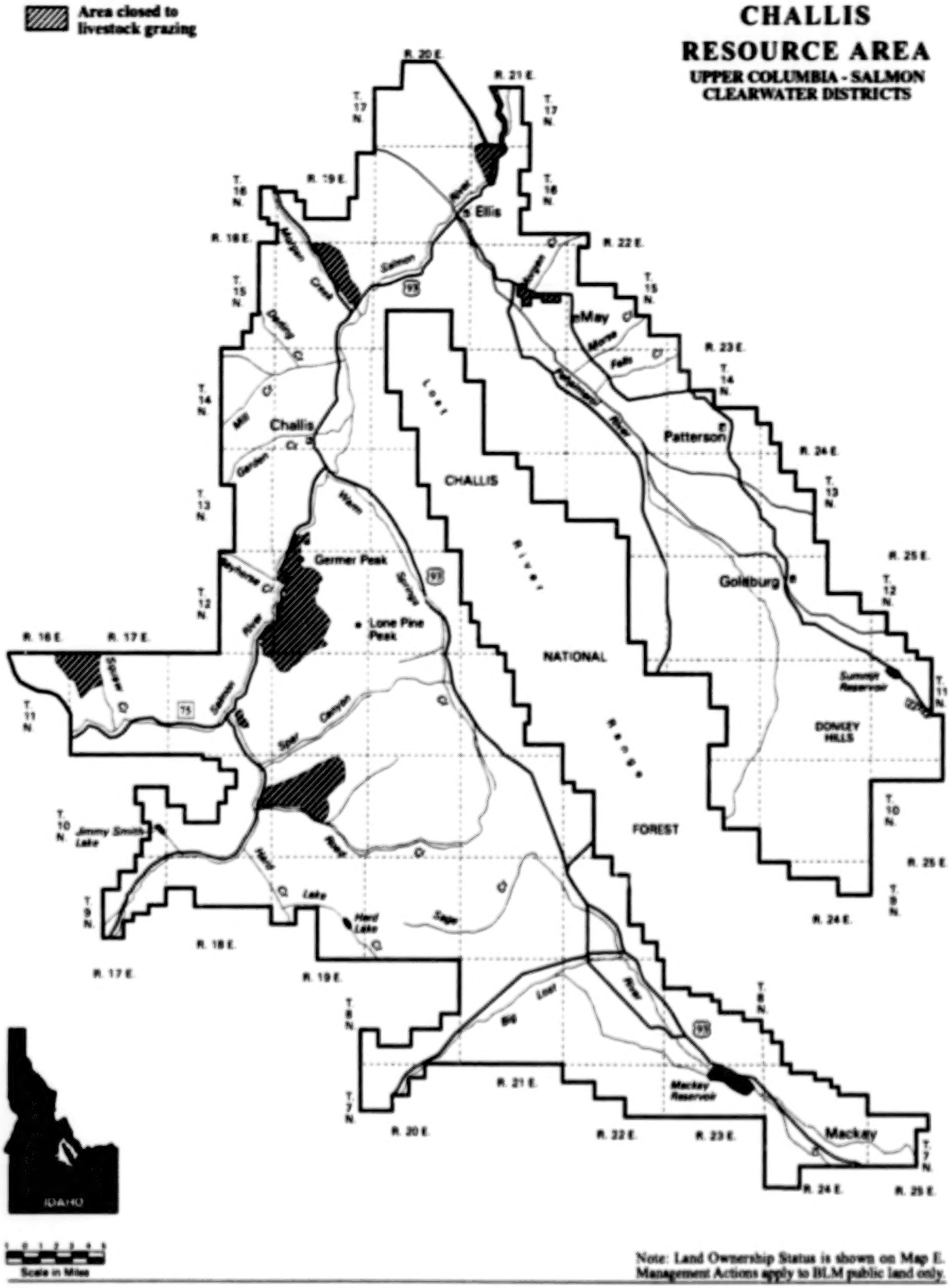
C. The available data provide direct evidence but are quantitatively minimal to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

D. The available data provide abundant direct and indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

Source: Idaho State Office, BLM

CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON CLEARWATER DISTRICTS

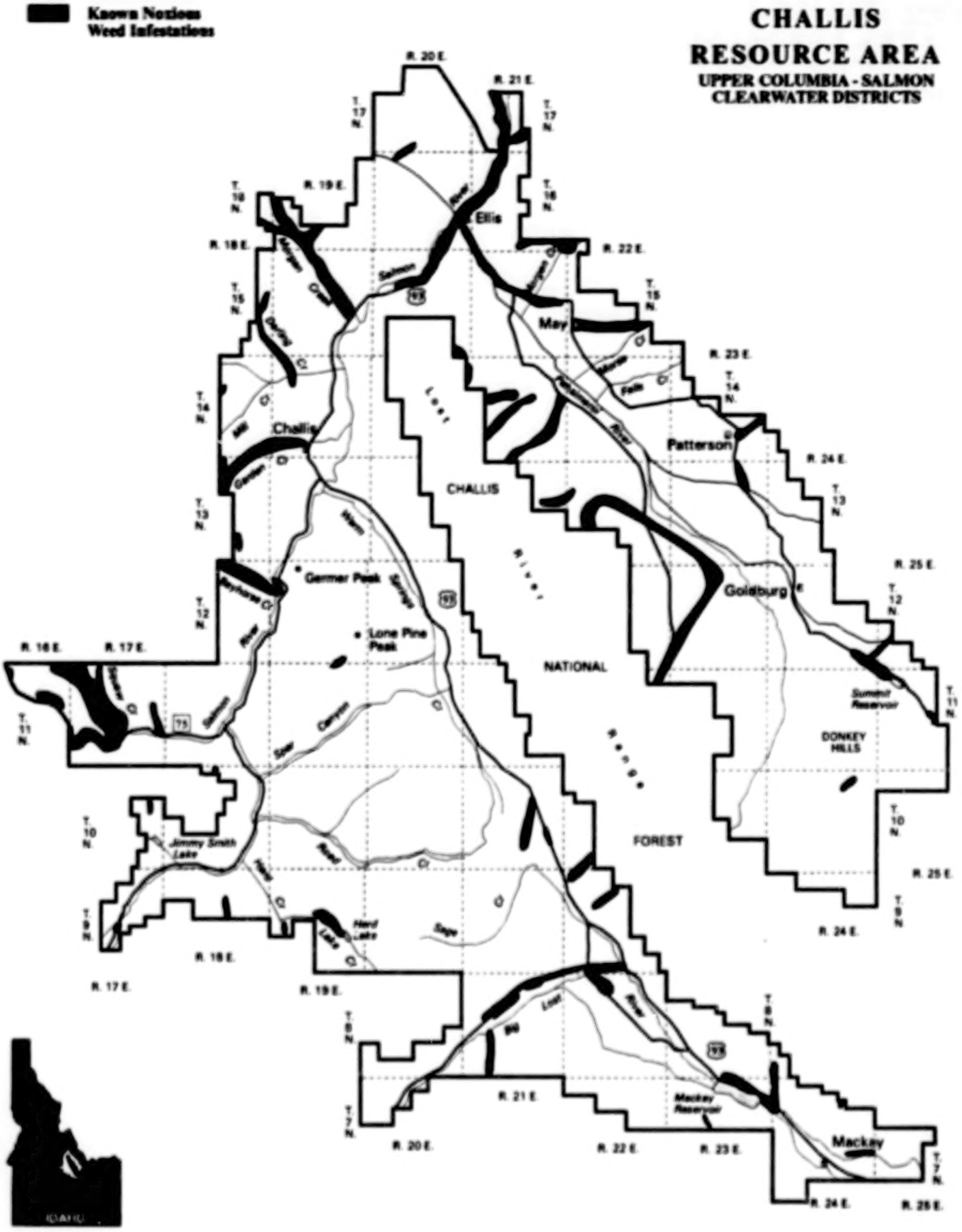


Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998

KNOWN NOXIOUS WEED INFESTATIONS

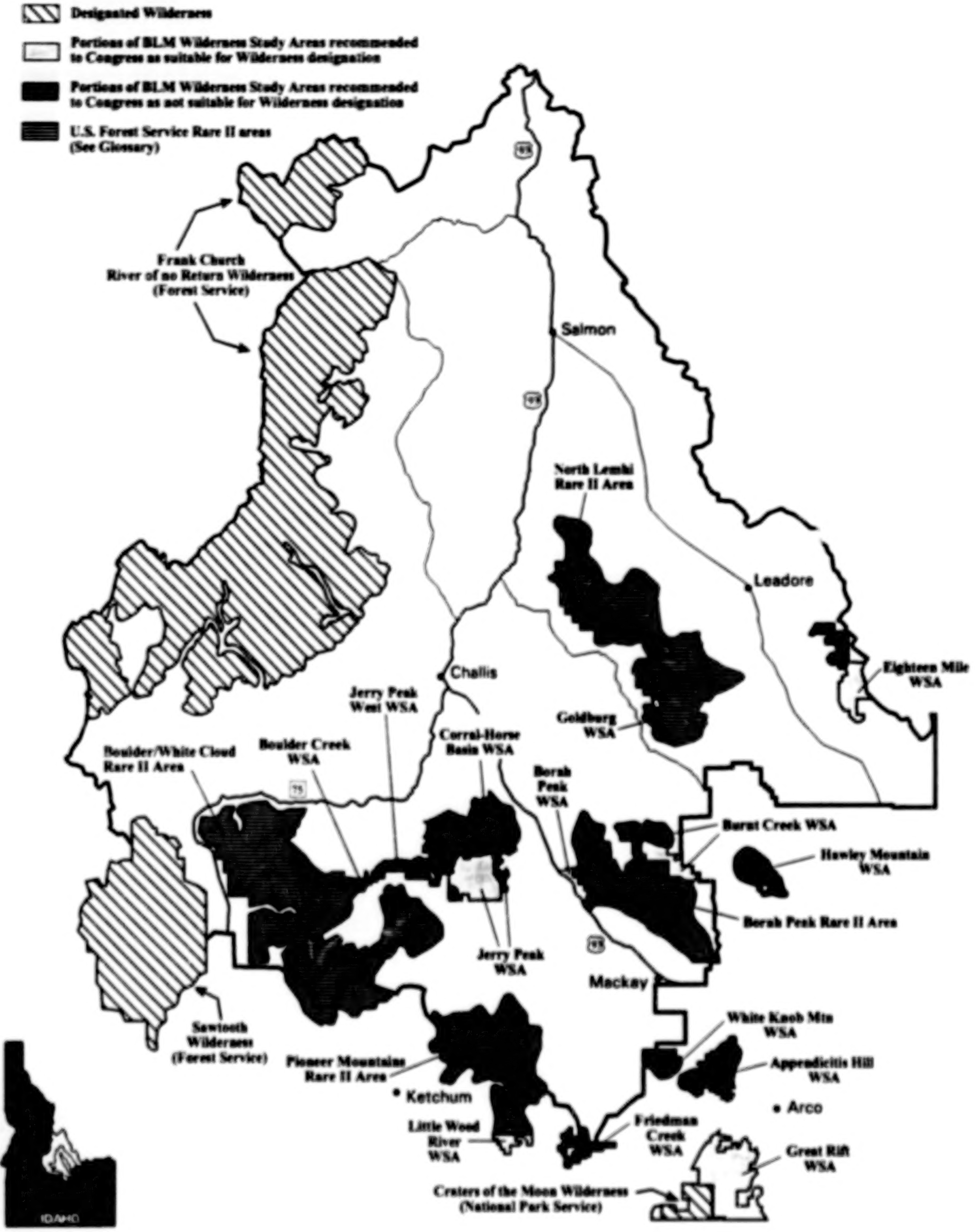
Map 28



Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

LOCAL WILDERNESS STATUS

Map 29


Designated Wilderness
Portions of BLM Wilderness Study Areas recommended to Congress as suitable for Wilderness designation
Portions of BLM Wilderness Study Areas recommended to Congress as not suitable for Wilderness designation
U.S. Forest Service Rare II areas (See Glossary)
93
Frank Church River of no Return Wilderness (Forest Service)
Salmon
93
North Lemhi Rare II Area
Leadore
Eighteen Mile WSA
Challis
Goldburg WSA
Jerry Peak West WSA
Boulder Creek WSA
Boulder/White Cloud Rare II Area
Corral-Horse Basin WSA
Borah Peak WSA
75
Burnt Creek WSA
Hawley Mountain WSA
Borah Peak Rare II Area
93
Jerry Peak WSA
Mackay
Sawtooth Wilderness (Forest Service)
White Knob Mtn WSA
Pioneer Mountains Rare II Area
Appendicitis Hill WSA
Ketchum
Arco
Little Wood River WSA
Friedman Creek WSA
Great Rift WSA
Craters of the Moon Wilderness (National Park Service)
IDAHO

Scale Approx. 1:825,500

Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E. Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

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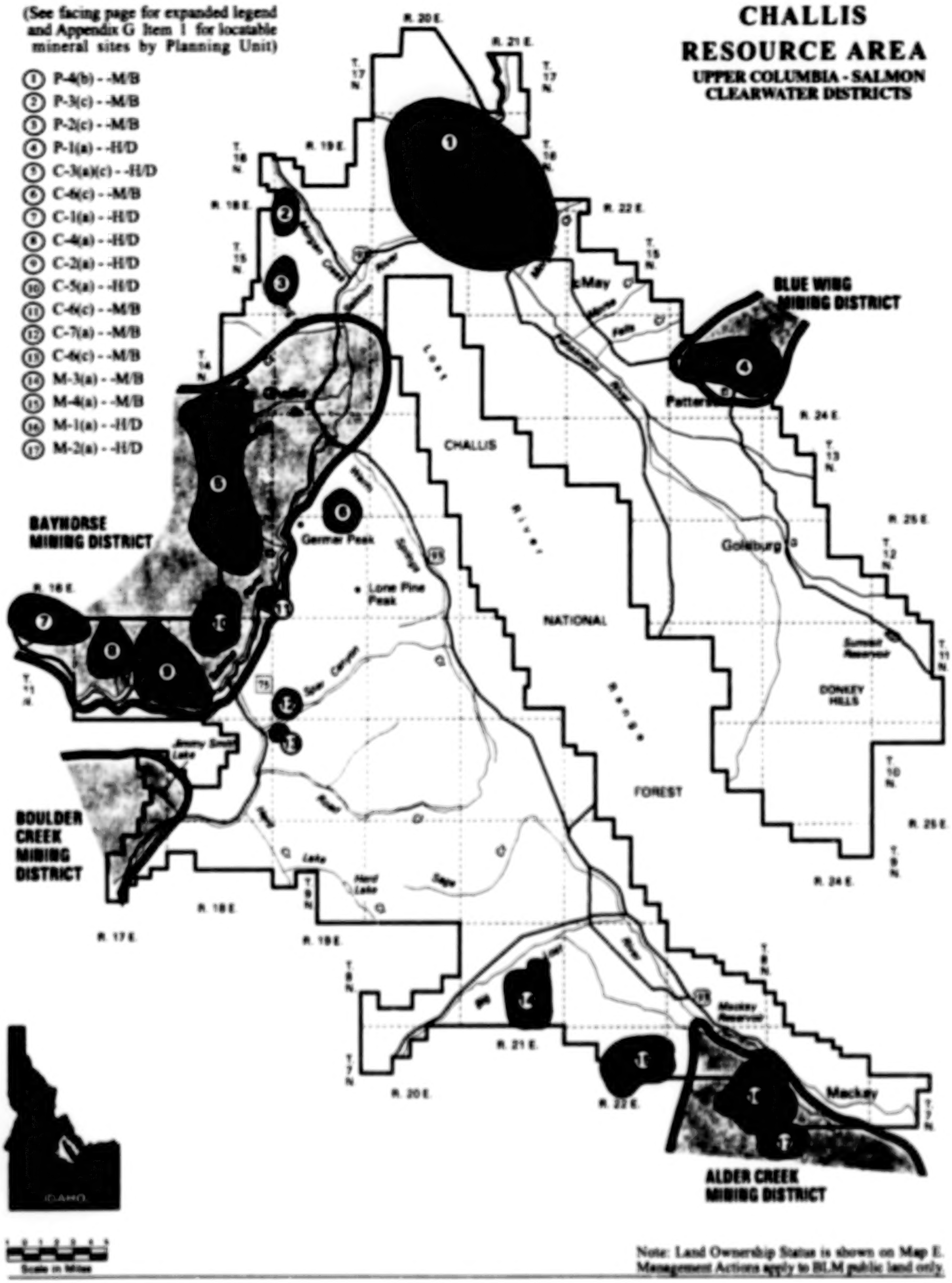


CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS

(See facing page for expanded legend and Appendix G Item 1 for locatable mineral sites by Planning Unit)

① P-4(b) - -M/B
② P-3(c) - -M/B
③ P-2(c) - -M/B
④ P-1(a) - -H/D
⑤ C-3(a)(c) - -H/D
⑥ C-6(c) - -M/B
⑦ C-1(a) - -H/D
⑧ C-4(a) - -H/D
⑨ C-2(a) - -H/D
⑩ C-5(a) - -H/D
⑪ C-6(c) - -M/B
⑫ C-7(a) - -M/B
⑬ C-6(c) - -M/B
⑭ M-3(a) - -M/B
⑮ M-4(a) - -M/B
⑯ M-1(a) - -H/D
⑰ M-2(a) - -H/D

Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E. Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

Expanded Legend for Map 30 : Locatable Mineral Land Classification

EXPLANATION

Planning Unit I.D. Number
Level of Certainty

P-3(a) -- H/D

Commodity
Level of Potential

a) Metallic Minerals
b) Uranium
c) Non-Metallic Minerals

MINING DISTRICT BOUNDARY ▬▬▬

LOCATABLE MINERAL POTENTIAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM *

I. Level of Potential

0. The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, and the lack of mineral occurrences do not indicate potential for accumulation of mineral resources.

L. The geologic environment and the inferred geologic processes indicate low potential for accumulation of mineral resources.

M. The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, and the reported mineral occurrences or valid geochemical/geophysical anomaly indicate moderate potential for accumulation of mineral resources.

H. The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, the reported mineral occurrences and/or valid geochemical/geophysical anomaly, and the known mines or deposits indicate high potential for accumulation of mineral resources. The "known mines and deposits" do not have to be within the area that is being classified, but have to be within the same type of geologic environment.

ND. Mineral(s) potential not determined due to lack of useful data. This notation does not require a level-of-certainty qualifier.

II. Level of Certainty

A. The available data are insufficient and/or cannot be considered as direct or indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources within the respective area.

B. The available data provide indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

C. The available data provide direct evidence but are quantitatively minimal to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

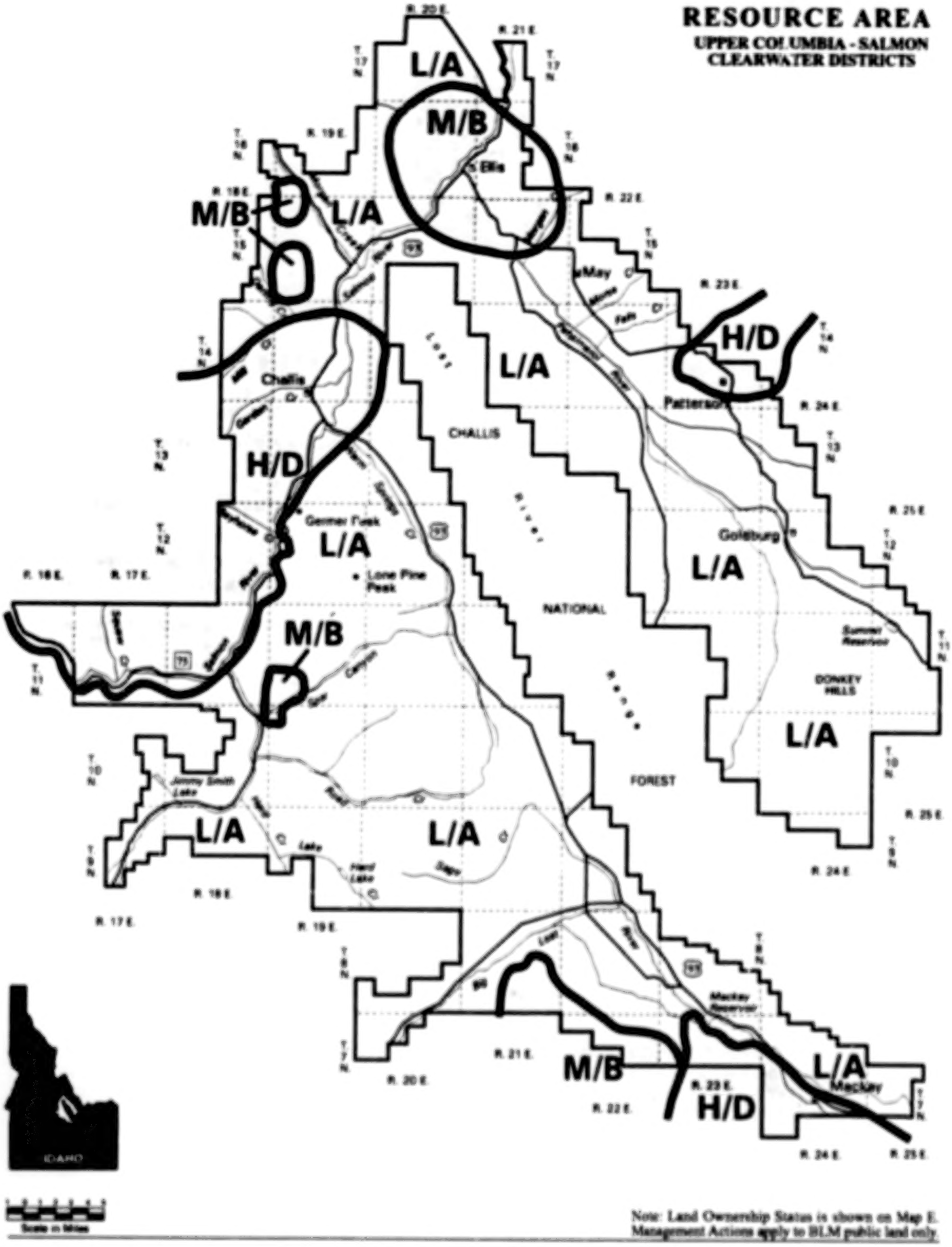
D. The available data provide abundant direct and indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

* As used in this classification, potential refers to potential for the presence (occurrence) of a concentration of one or more energy and/or mineral resources. It does not refer to or imply potential for development and/or extraction of the mineral resource(s). It does not imply that the potential concentration is or may be economic, that is, could be extracted profitably.

(See facing page for extended legend)

CHALLIS
RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998

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Expanded Legend for Map 31: Locatable Mineral Potential

EXPLANATION

Planning Unit I.D. Number — Level of Certainty

P-3(a) -- H/D

Commodity — Level of Potential

a) Metallic Minerals
b) Uranium
c) Non-Metallic Minerals

MINING DISTRICT BOUNDARY ▬

LOCATABLE MINERAL POTENTIAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM *

I. Level of Potential

0. The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, and the lack of mineral occurrences do not indicate potential for accumulation of mineral resources.

L. The geologic environment and the inferred geologic processes indicate low potential for accumulation of mineral resources.

M. The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, and the reported mineral occurrences or valid geochemical/geophysical anomaly indicate moderate potential for accumulation of mineral resources.

H. The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, the reported mineral occurrences and/or valid geochemical/geophysical anomaly, and the known mines or deposits indicate high potential for accumulation of mineral resources. The "known mines and deposits" do not have to be within the area that is being classified, but have to be within the same type of geologic environment.

ND. Mineral(s) potential not determined due to lack of useful data. This notation does not require a level-of-certainty qualifier.

II. Level of Certainty

A. The available data are insufficient and/or cannot be considered as direct or indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources within the respective area.

B. The available data provide indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

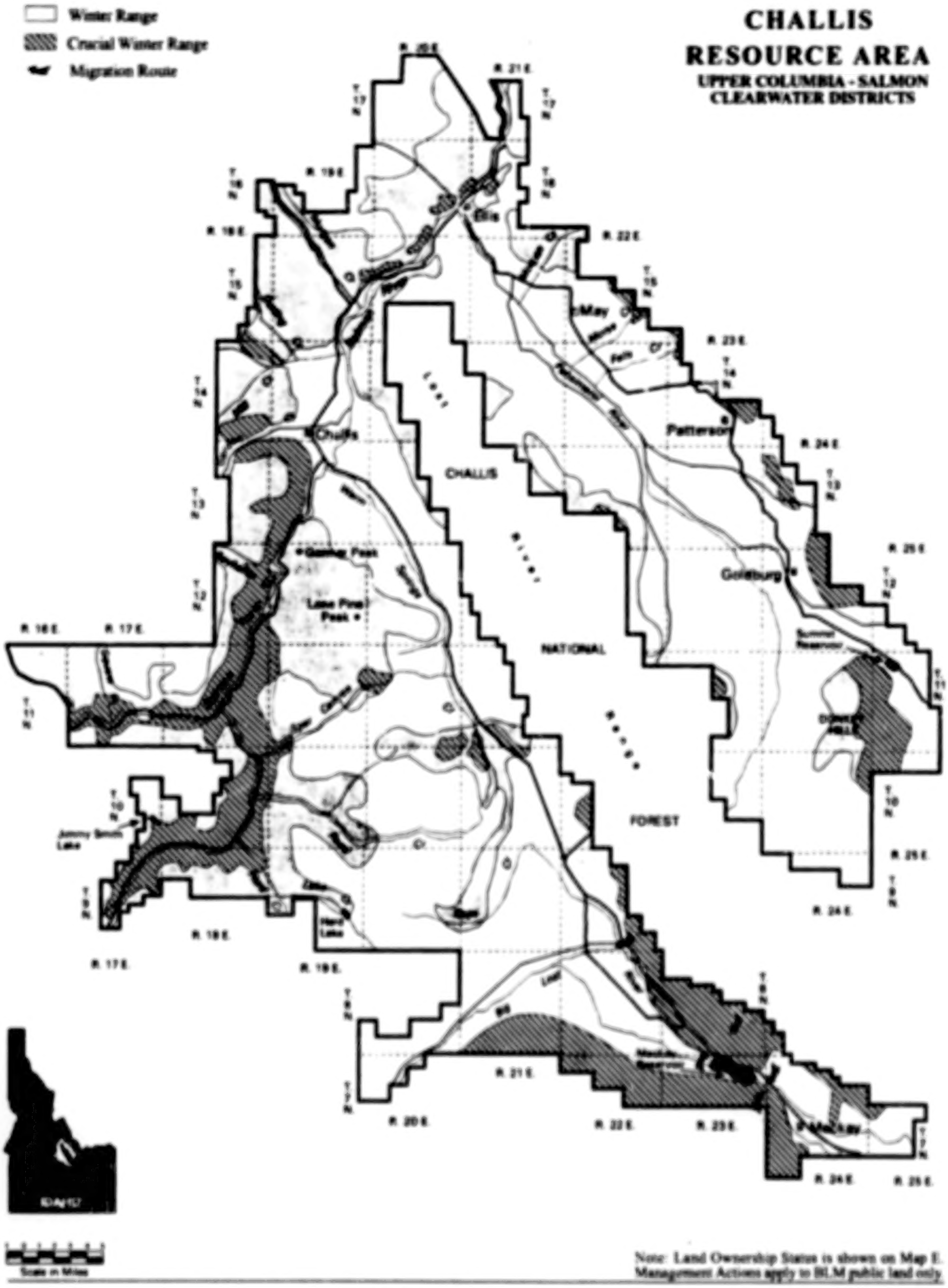
C. The available data provide direct evidence but are quantitatively minimal to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

D. The available data provide abundant direct and indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

*As used in this classification, potential refers to potential for the presence (occurrence) of a concentration of one or more energy and/or mineral resources. It does not refer to or imply potential for development and/or extraction of the mineral resource(s). It does not imply that the potential concentration is or may be economic, that is, could be extracted profitably.

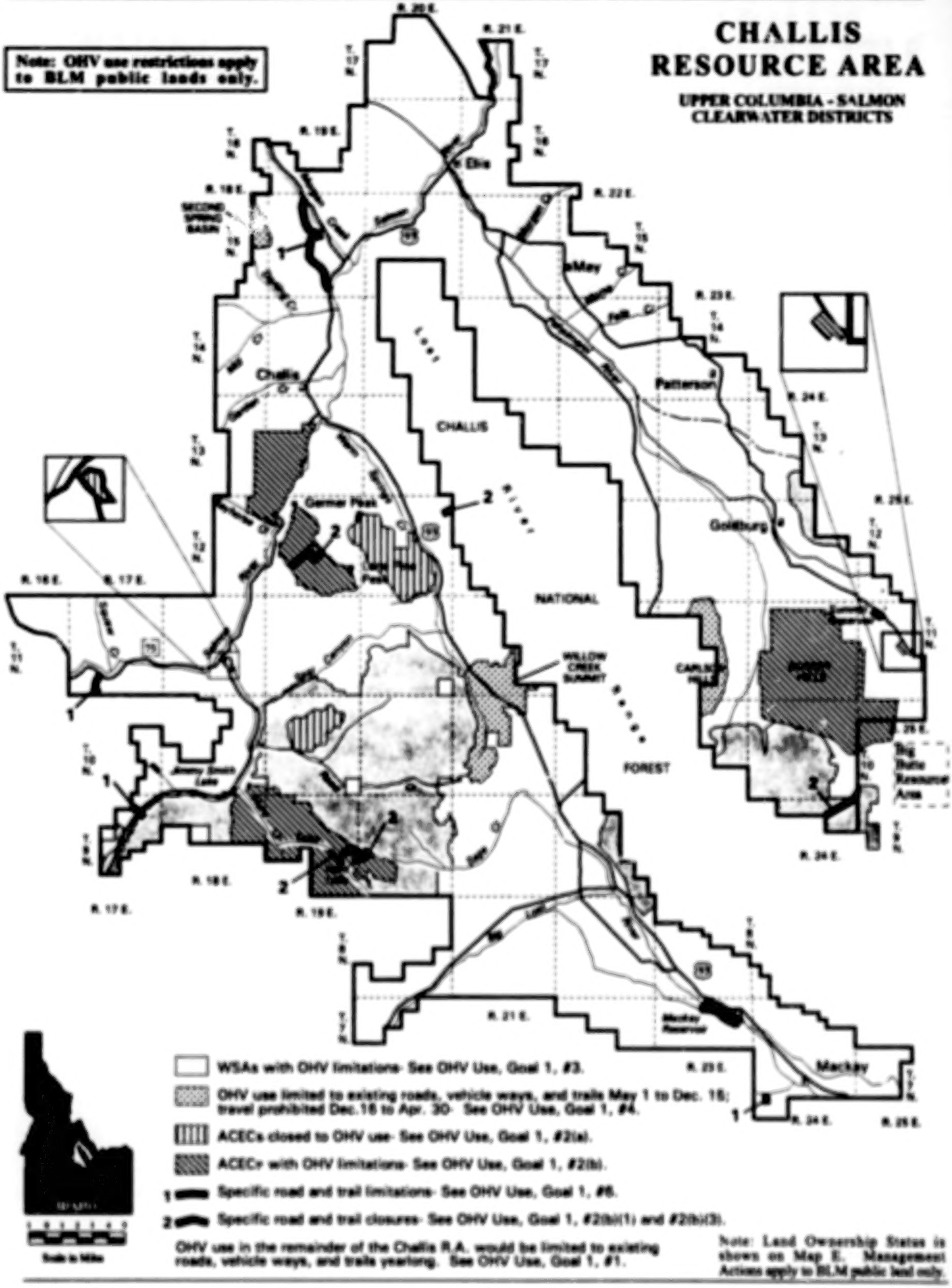
CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E. Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998



CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS

Note: OHV use restrictions apply to BLM public lands only.

Ellis
May
Patterson
Challis
Goldburg
Garner Peak
CHALLIS
NATIONAL
FOREST
WILLOW CREEK SUMMIT
Mackay Reservoir
Mackay
Big Butte Resource Area
Jimmy Smith Lake
R. 16 E.
R. 17 E.
R. 18 E.
R. 19 E.
R. 20 E.
R. 21 E.
R. 22 E.
R. 23 E.
R. 24 E.
R. 25 E.
Scale in Miles
WSAs with OHV limitations- See OHV Use, Goal 1, #3.
OHV use limited to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails May 1 to Dec. 15; travel prohibited Dec.16 to Apr. 30- See OHV Use, Goal 1, #4.
ACECs closed to OHV use- See OHV Use, Goal 1, #2(a).
ACECs with OHV limitations- See OHV Use, Goal 1, #2(b).
1 Specific road and trail limitations- See OHV Use, Goal 1, #6.
2 Specific road and trail closures- See OHV Use, Goal 1, #2(b)(1) and #2(b)(3).

OHV use in the remainder of the Challis R.A. would be limited to existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails yearlong. See OHV Use, Goal 1, #1.

Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E. Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

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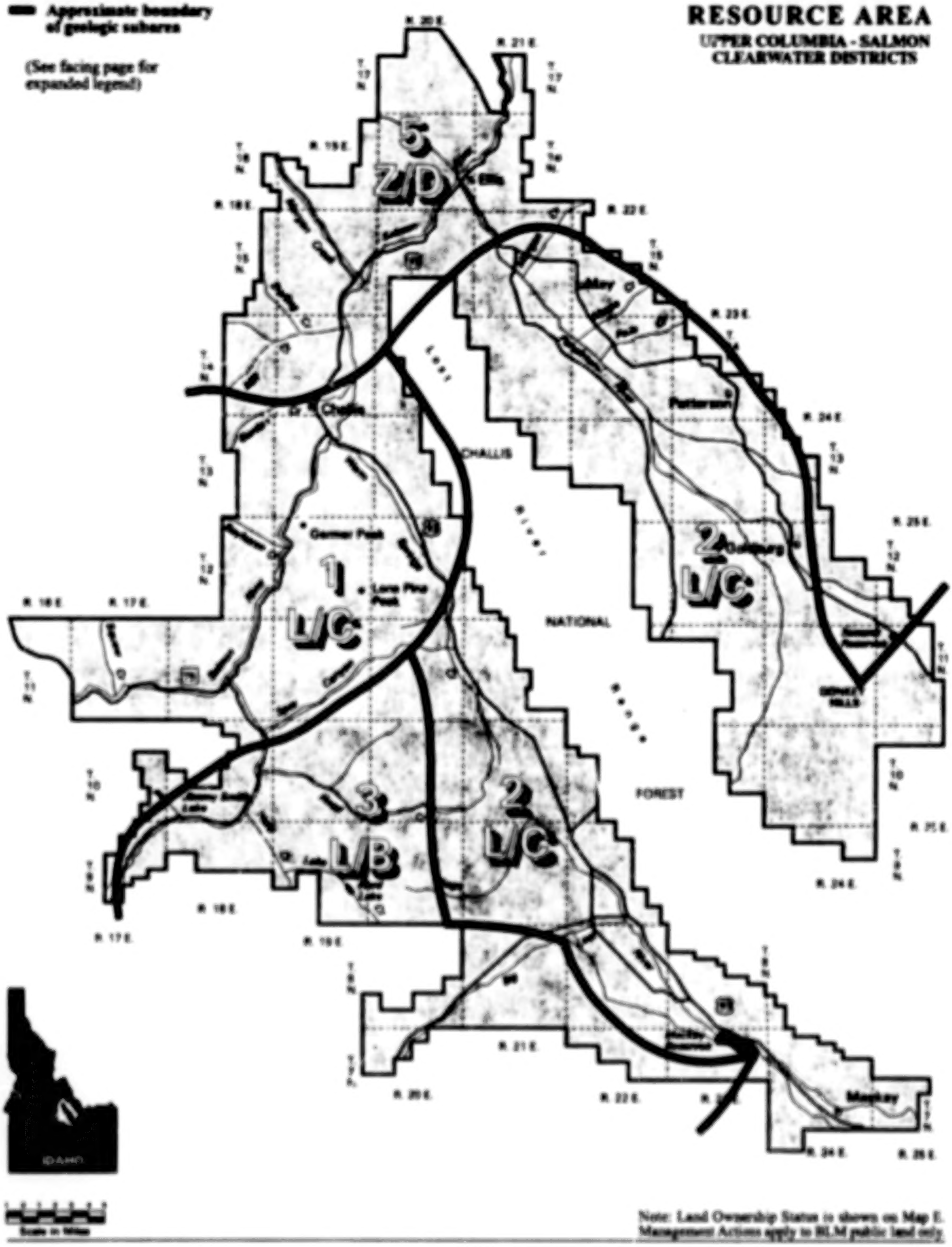
CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

Expanded Legend to Map 34: Oil and Gas Potential

DEFINITION OF LEVELS OF PETROLEUM RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND CERTAINTY OF ASSESSMENT FOR IDAHO

(Modified from: BLM Handbook H-1624-1, BLM Manual 3031, and Miller, 1983).

Definitions of Petroleum Potential

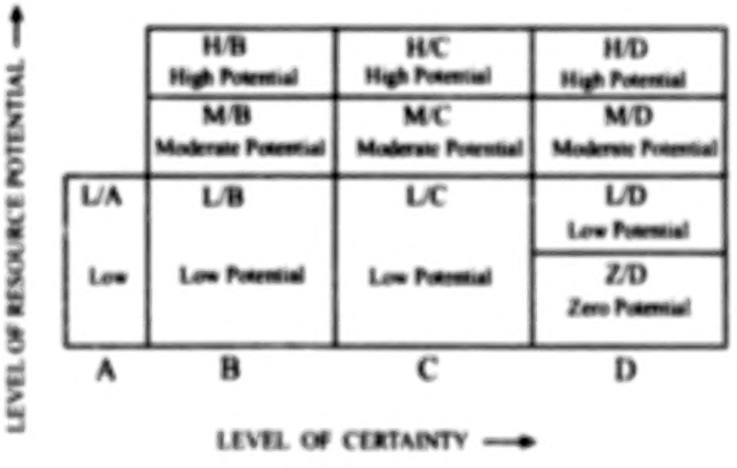
(H) HIGH - Geologic environment highly favorable for occurrence of oil and gas accumulations. Area is near or on trend with existing production from structural and (or) stratigraphic traps. Included are areas designated as an oil and gas "play" as designated by the USGS national assessment.

(M) MODERATE - Geologic environment favorable for the occurrence of oil and gas accumulations. Contains known reservoir rocks and hydrocarbon source beds. Includes some areas of sparse subsurface control or areas where expected field size will be small.

(L) LOW - Geologic environment is interpreted as unlikely for the occurrence of oil and gas accumulations. Includes areas of poor or unknown hydrocarbon source bed and (or) reservoir quality. Specific indications that one or more of the essential characteristics for a favorable geologic environment for oil and gas accumulation may not be present.

(Z) ZERO - Geologic environment is interpreted to lack all of the essential characteristics favorable for the occurrence of oil and gas accumulations. Areas generally with exposed batholithic or PreCambrian rocks or with very thin sedimentary section with no potential for the occurrence of sealed structural or stratigraphic traps with hydrocarbons.

LEVELS OF CERTAINTY



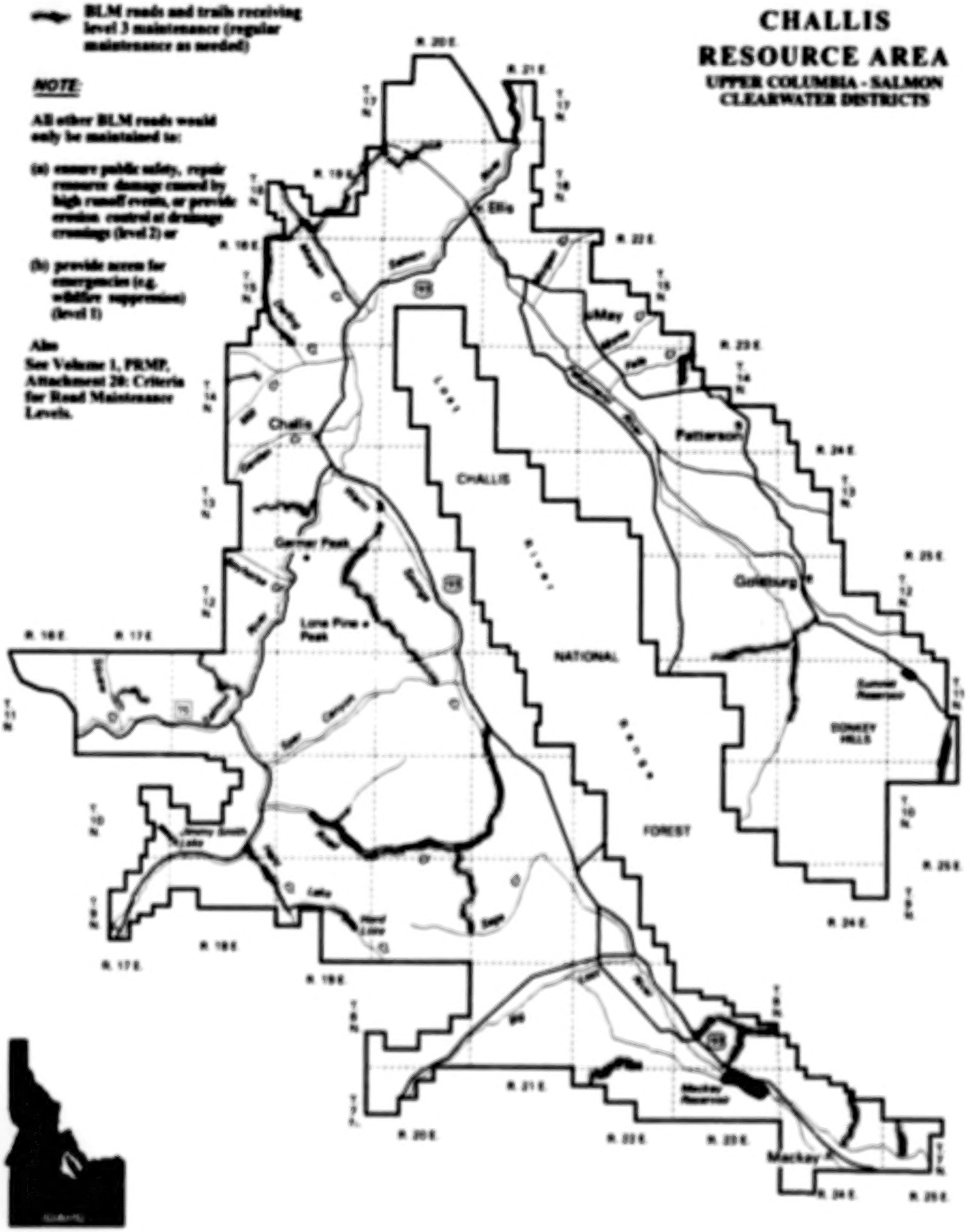
A	B	C	D
	H/B High Potential	H/C High Potential	H/D High Potential
	M/B Moderate Potential	M/C Moderate Potential	M/D Moderate Potential
L/A Low	L/B Low Potential	L/C Low Potential	L/D Low Potential
			Z/D Zero Potential

Available information:

A. Is insufficient to infer level of potential; however, minimal potential cannot be ruled out.
B. Provides indirect evidence to infer the level of potential.
C. Provides direct evidence to indicate the level of potential.
D. Clearly defines the level of potential based on abundant direct and indirect evidence.

ROAD AND TRAIL MAINTENANCE PRIORITIES

Map 35



BLM roads and trails receiving level 3 maintenance (regular maintenance as needed)

NOTE:

All other BLM roads would only be maintained to:

(a) ensure public safety, repair resource damage caused by high runoff events, or provide erosion control at drainage crossings (level 2) or

(b) provide access for emergencies (e.g. wildfire suppression) (level 1)

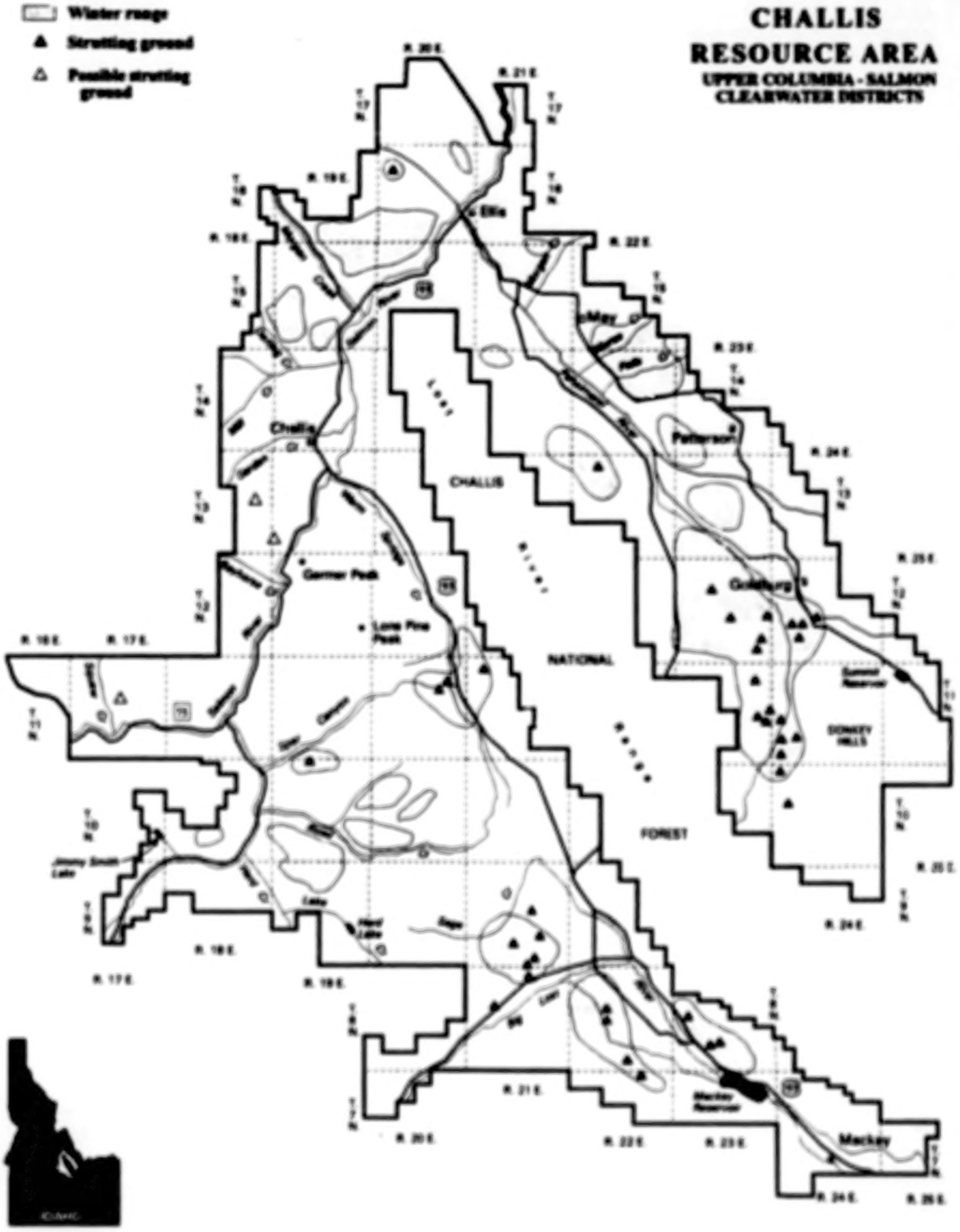
Also
See Volume 1, PRMP, Attachment 20: Criteria for Road Maintenance Levels.

CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON CLEARWATER DISTRICTS

Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998

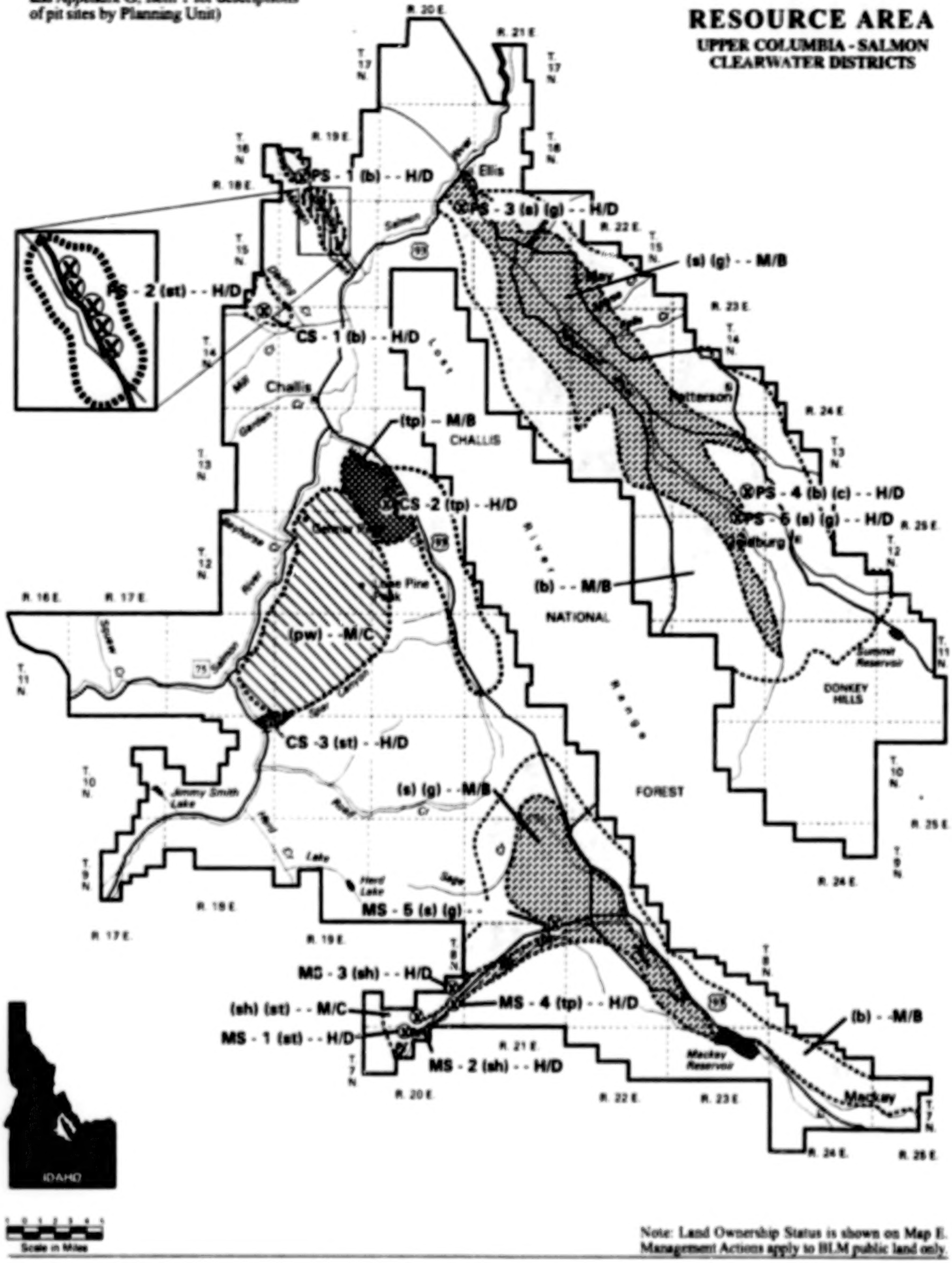


Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998

(See facing page for expanded legend
and Appendix G, Item 1 for descriptions
of pit sites by Planning Unit)

CHALLIS
RESOURCE AREA
UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

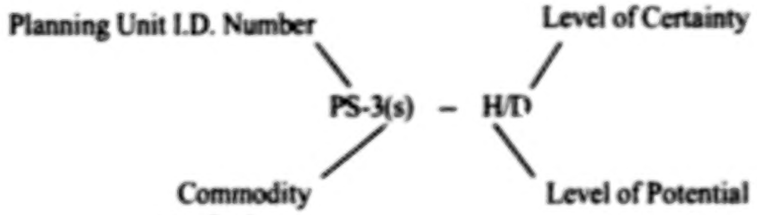
BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998

Expanded Legend for Map 37: Saleable Mineral Land Classification

EXPLANATION

COMMUNITY PIT LOCATION ⊗

(See Appendix G, Item 1 for description of pit sites by Planning Unit.)



(s)	Sand
(st)	Stone/Rip-Rap
(tp)	Topsoil
(pw)	Petrified Wood
(g)	Gravel
(sh)	Shale
(b)	General Borrow
(c)	Clay

SALEABLE MINERAL POTENTIAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM *

I. Level of Potential

0. The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, and the lack of mineral occurrences do not indicate potential for accumulation of mineral resources.

L. The geologic environment and the inferred geologic processes indicate low potential for accumulation of mineral resources.

M. The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, and the reported mineral occurrences or valid geochemical/geophysical anomaly indicate moderate potential for accumulation of mineral resources.

H. The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, the reported mineral occurrences and/or valid geochemical/geophysical anomaly, and the known mines or deposits indicate high potential for accumulation of mineral resources. The "known mines and deposits" do not have to be within the area that is being classified, but have to be within the same type of geologic environment.

ND. Mineral(s) potential not determined due to lack of useful data. This notation does not require a level-of-certainty qualifier.

II. Level of Certainty

A. The available data are insufficient and/or cannot be considered as direct or indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources within the respective area.

B. The available data provide indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

C. The available data provide direct evidence but are quantitatively minimal to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

D. The available data provide abundant direct and indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

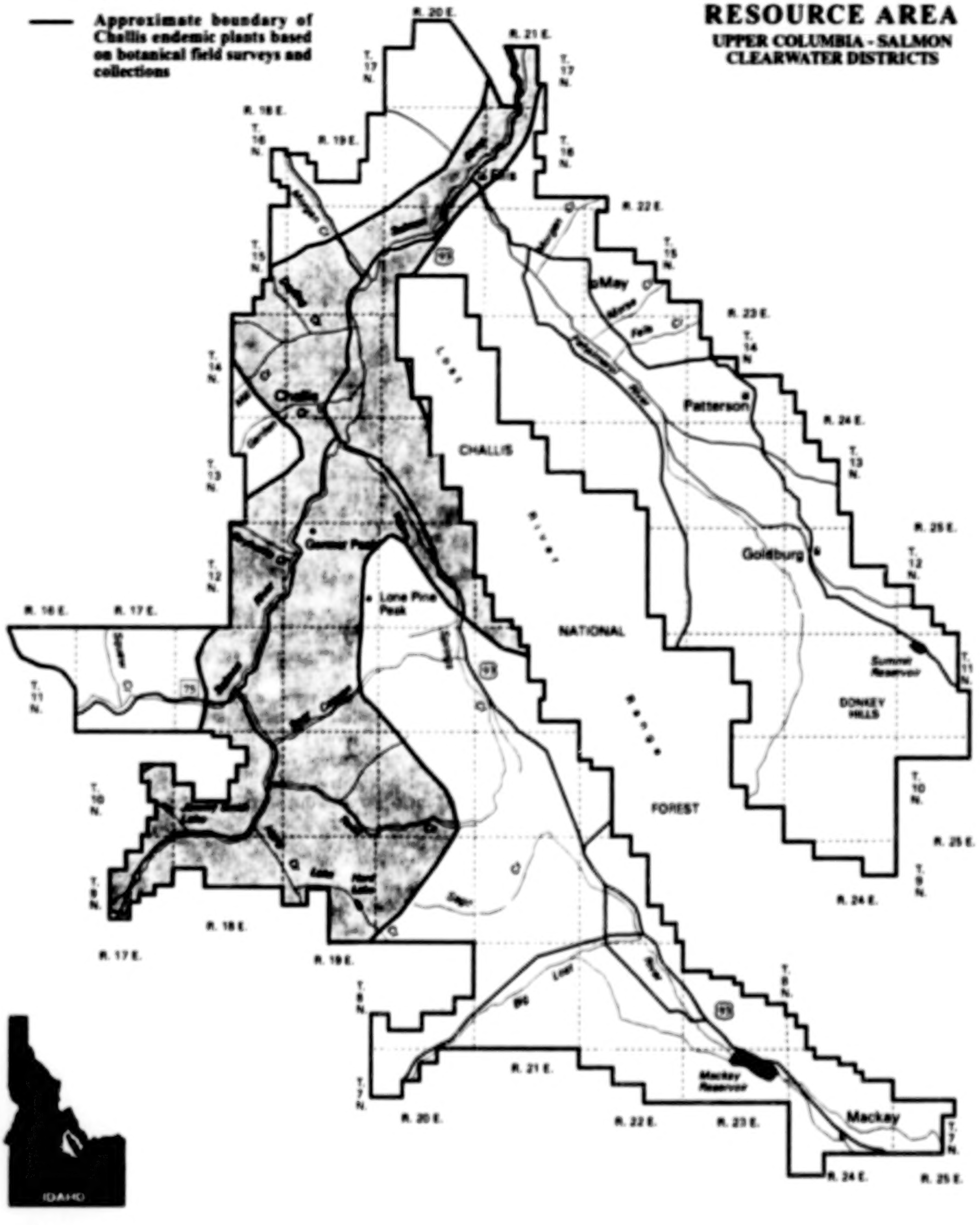
*As used in this classification, potential refers to potential for the presence (occurrence) of a concentration of one or more energy and/or mineral resources. It does not refer to or imply potential for development and/or extraction of the mineral resources(s). It does not imply that the potential concentration is or may be economic, that is, could be extracted profitably.

Source: BLM, Idaho State Office 1994

CHALLIS
RESOURCE AREA
UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON CLEARWATER DISTRICTS

▨ BLM sensitive plant species population

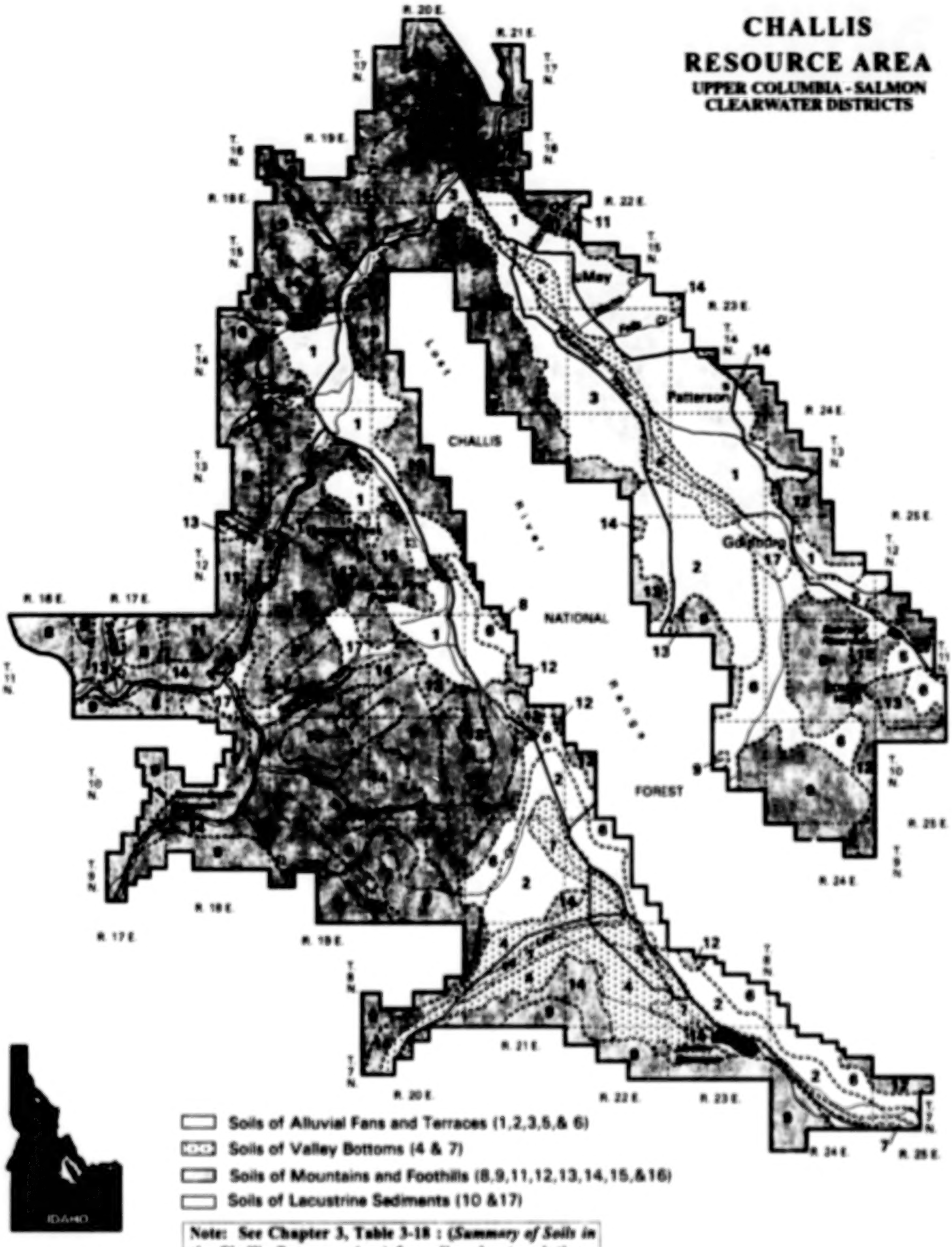
— Approximate boundary of Challis endemic plants based on botanical field surveys and collections



Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

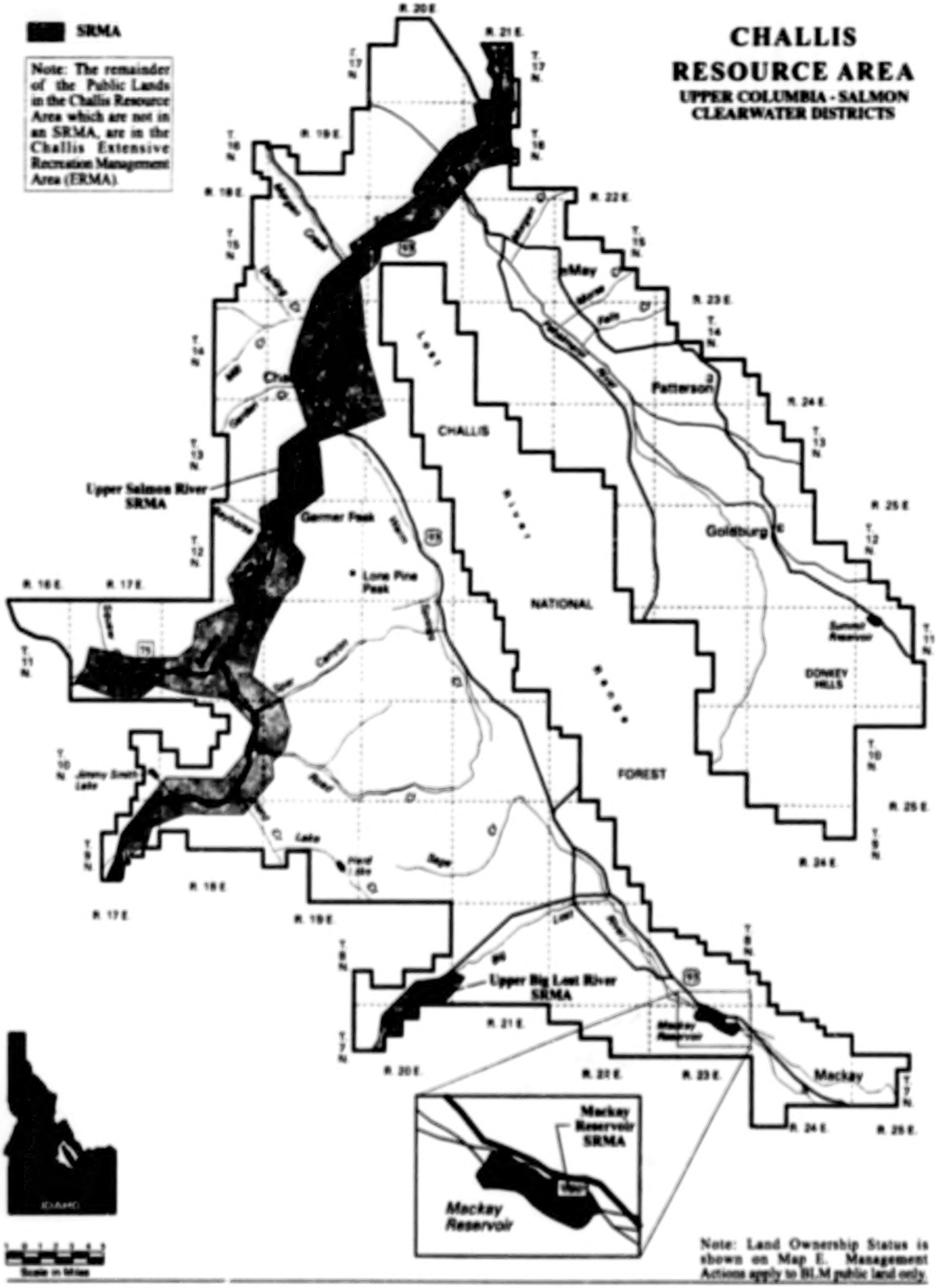
UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



Note: See Chapter 3, Table 3-18 : (*Summary of Soils in the Challis Resource Area*) for soil series descriptions.

Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E. Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

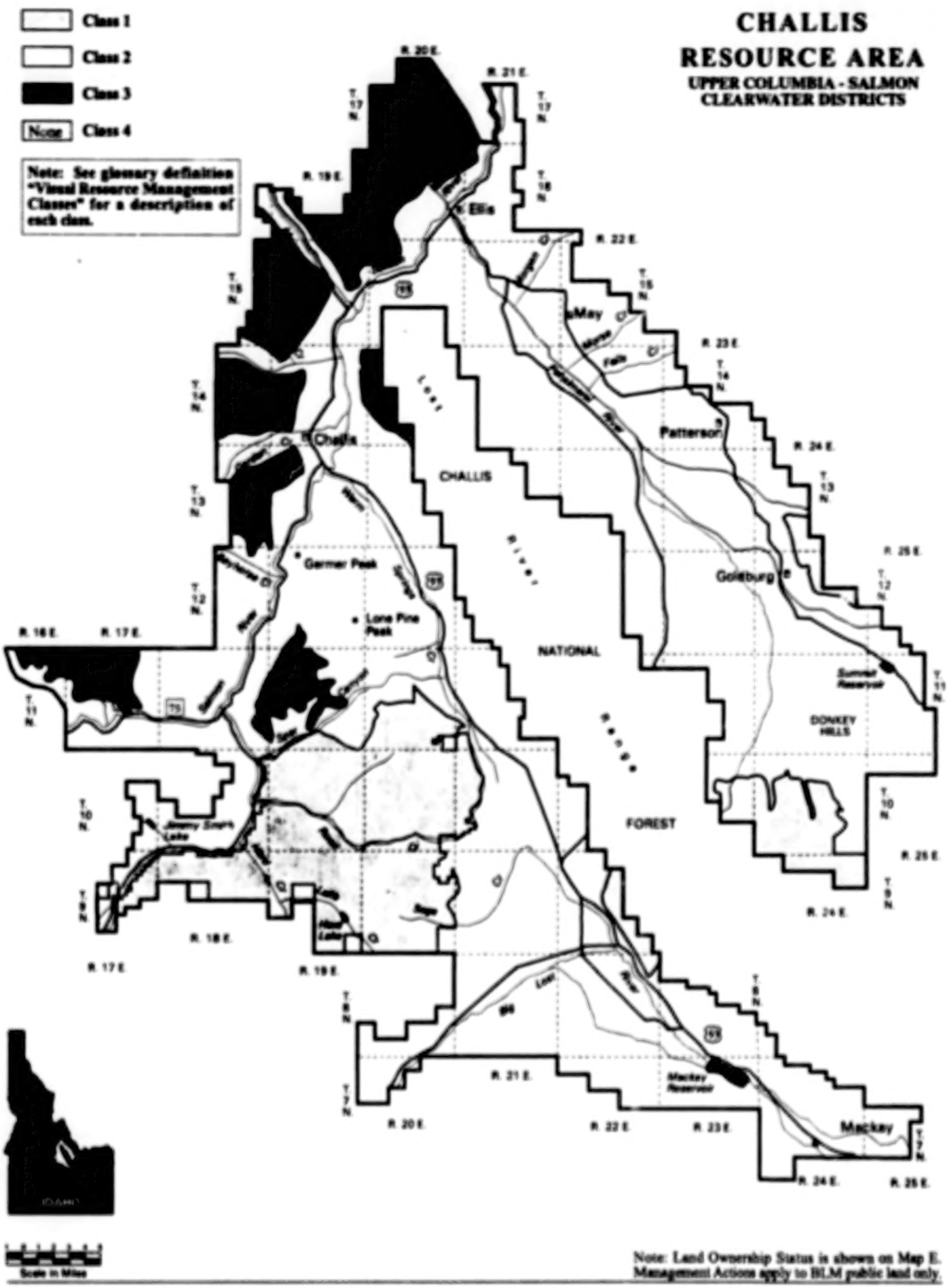
BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998



Note: The remainder of the Public Lands in the Challis Resource Area which are not in an SRMA, are in the Challis Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA).

Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E. Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998



CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

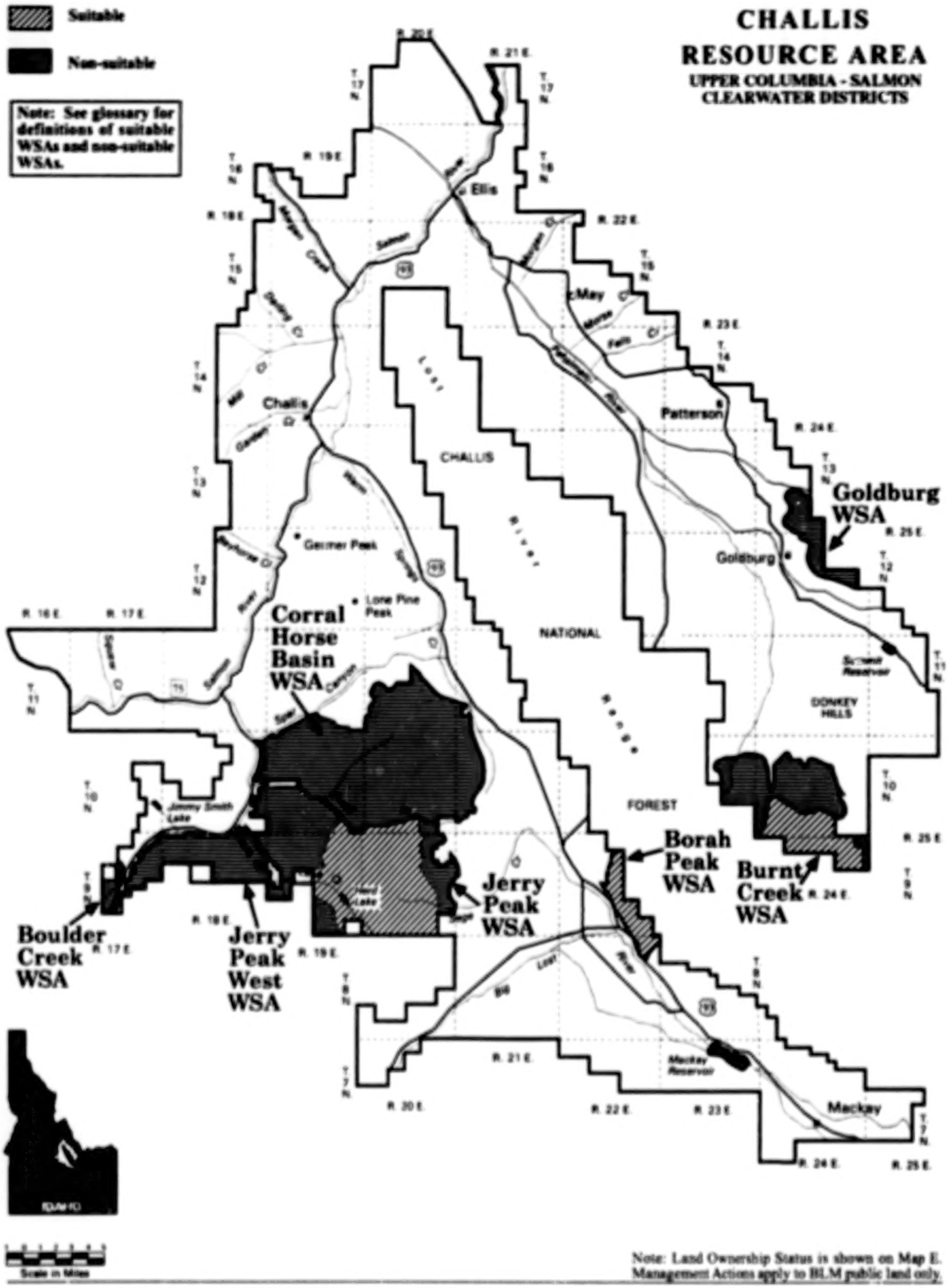
UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS

- ☐ Class 1
- ☐ Class 2
- ■ Class 3
- None Class 4

Note: See glossary definition "Visual Resource Management Classes" for a description of each class.

Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E. Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998



Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

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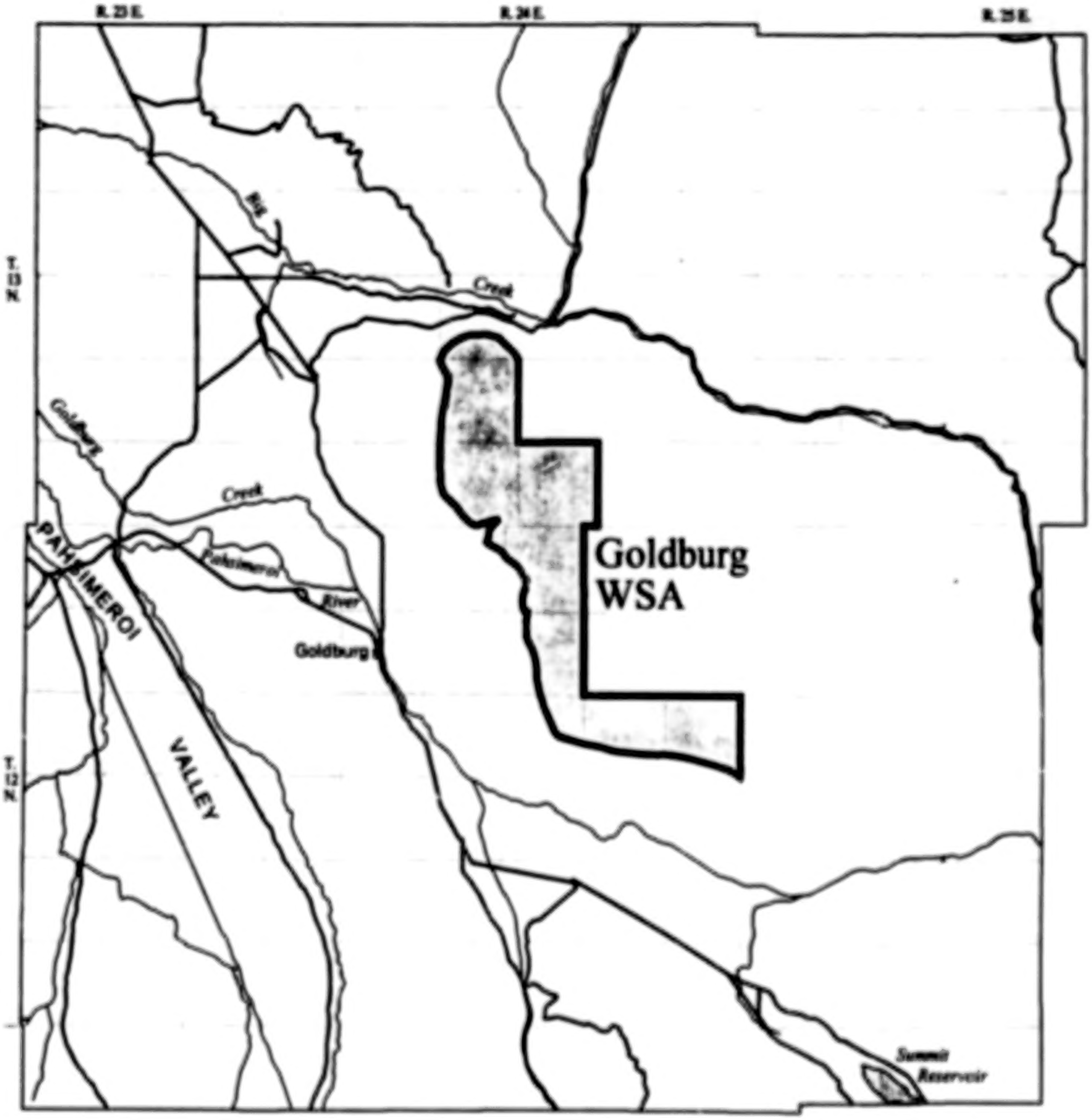
▨ Wilderness Study Area

CHALLIS
RESOURCE AREA
UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



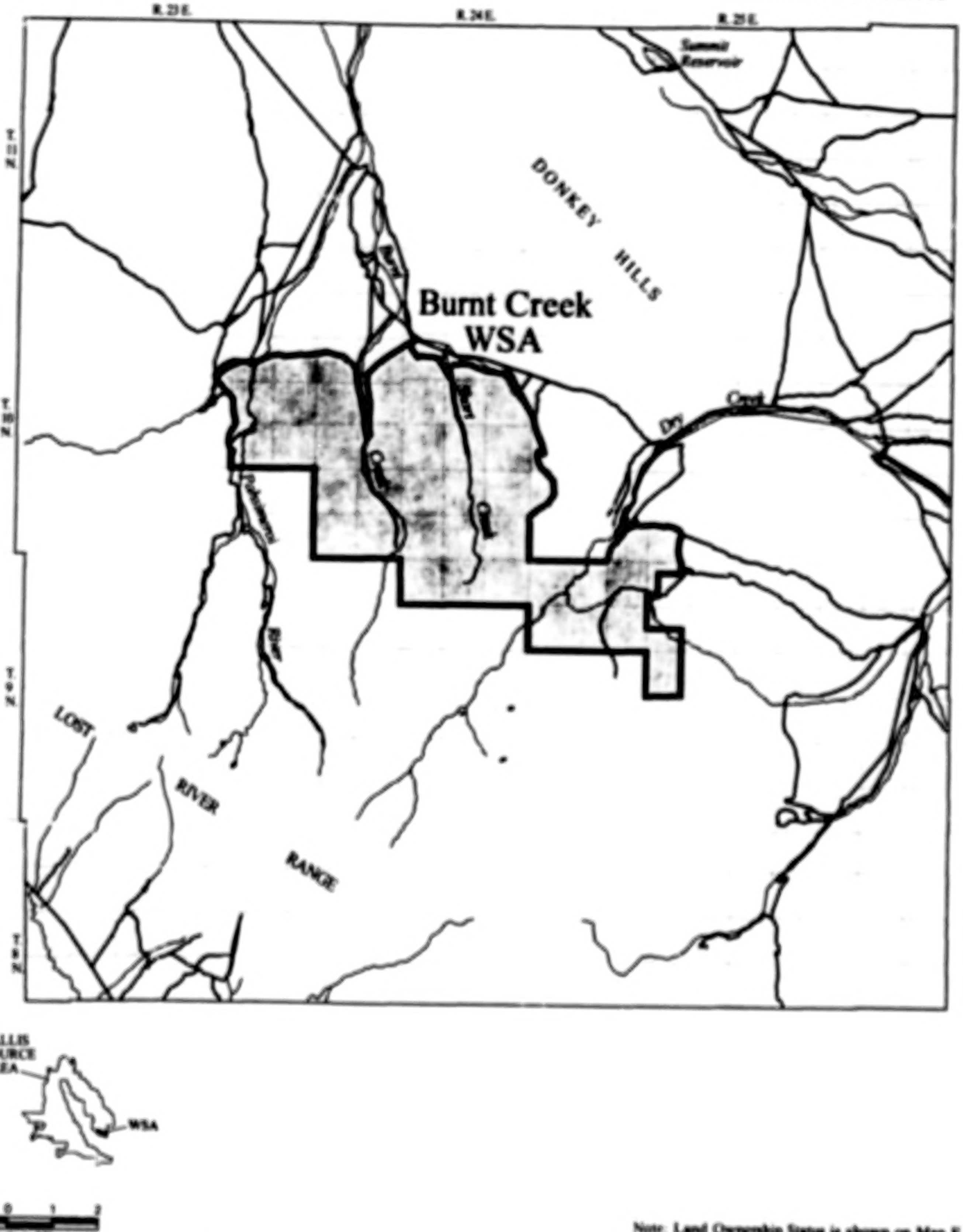
1 0 1 2
Scale in Miles

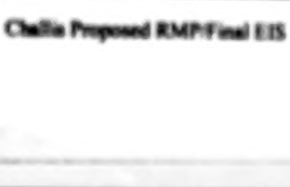
Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

▭ Wilderness Study Area

CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON
CLEARWATER DISTRICTS





1 0 1 2
Scale in Miles

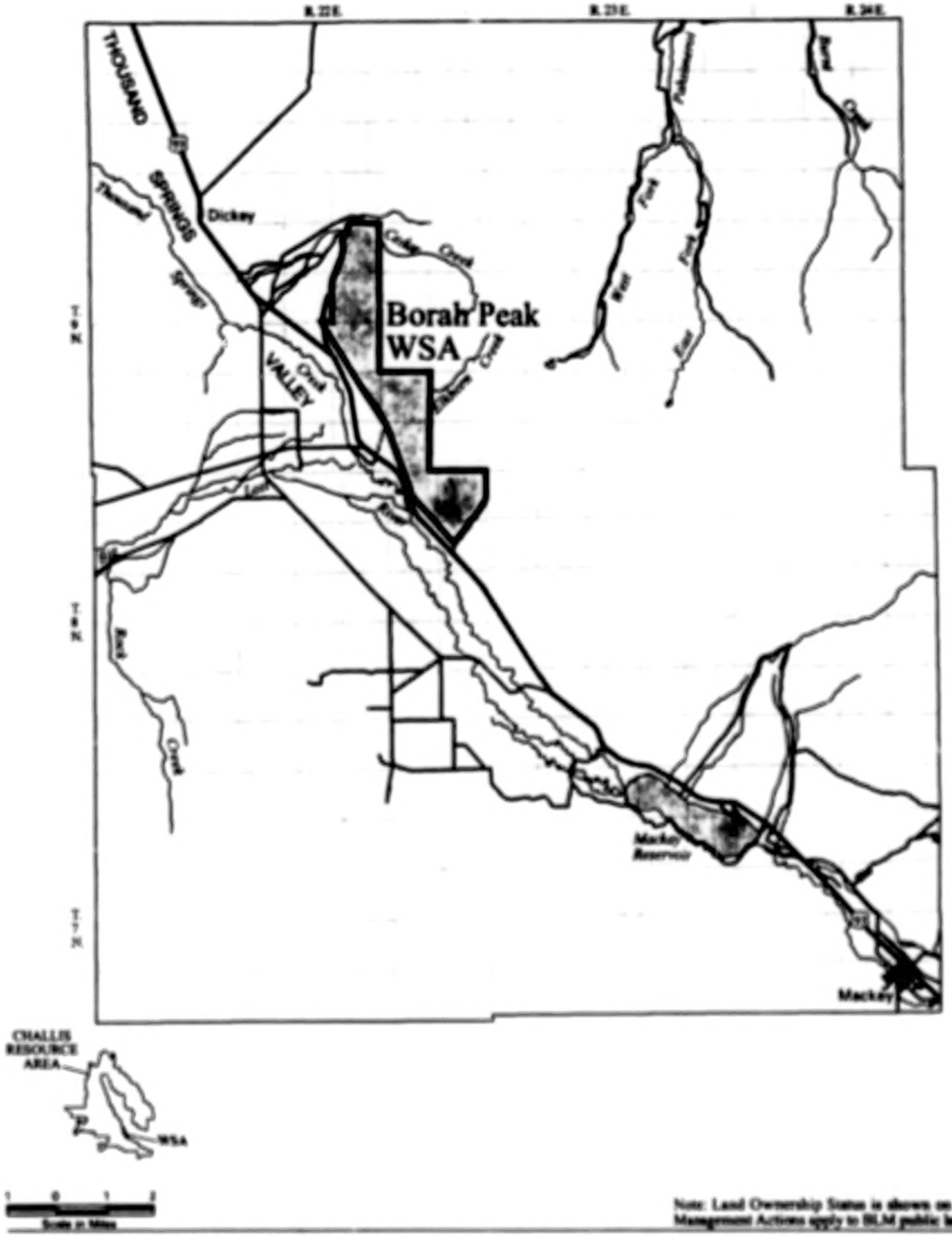
Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E. Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998

▭ Wilderness Study Area

CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map L.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998

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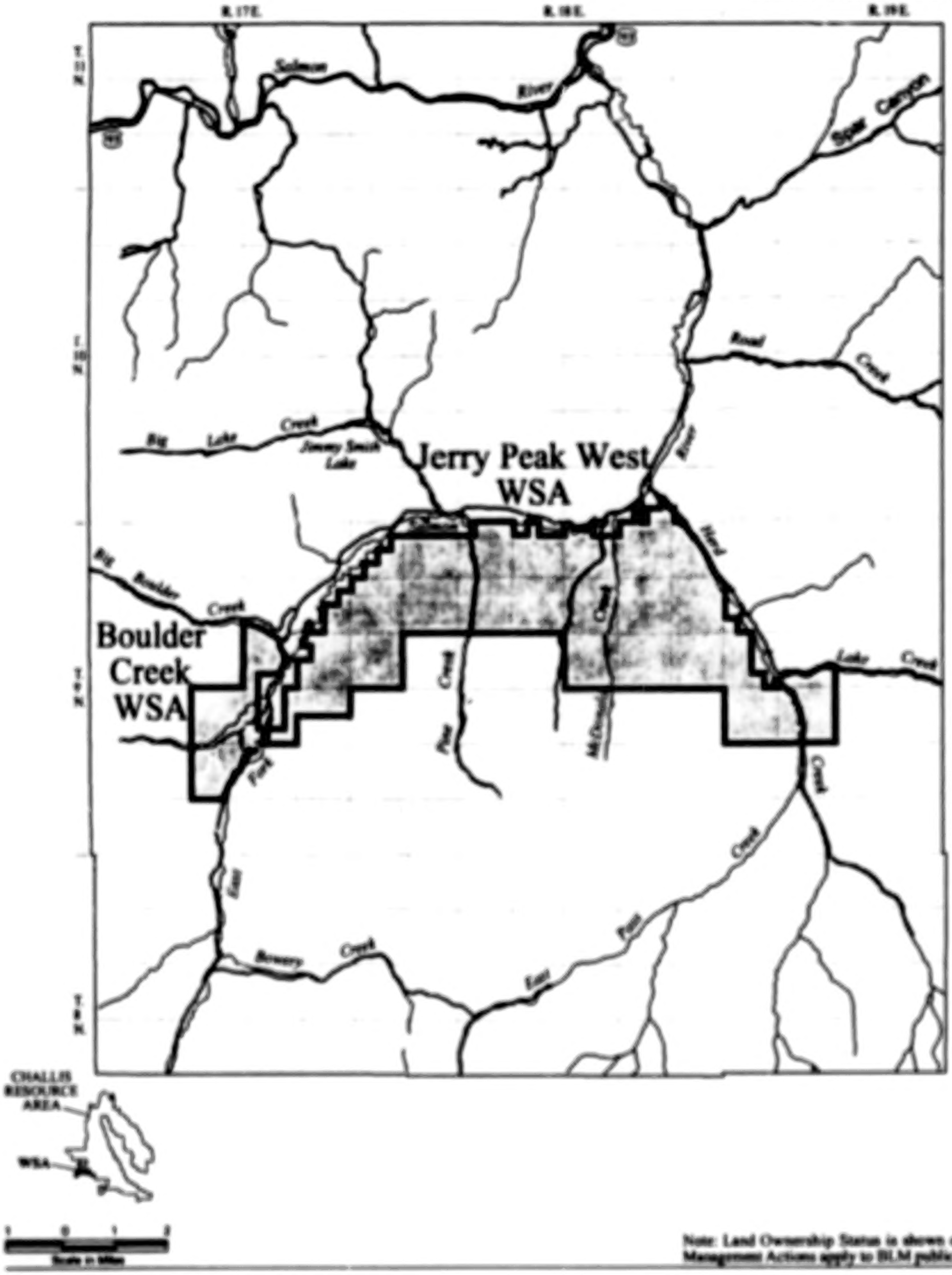
WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS - JERRY PEAK WEST AND BOULDER CREEK WSAs Map 46

▨ Wilderness Study Areas

CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

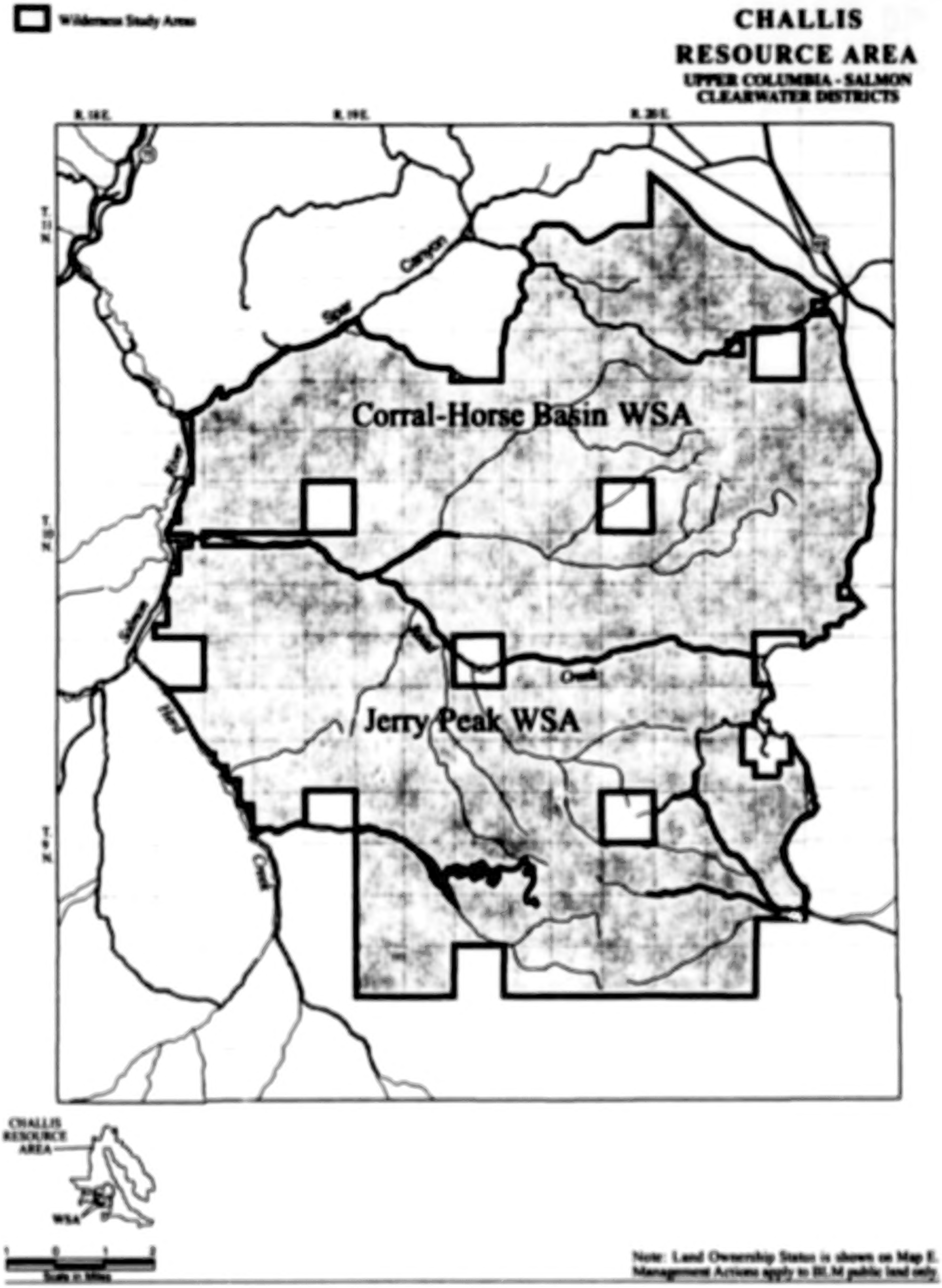
UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998

WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS - CORRAL-HORSE BASIN AND JERRY PEAK WSAs **Map 47**

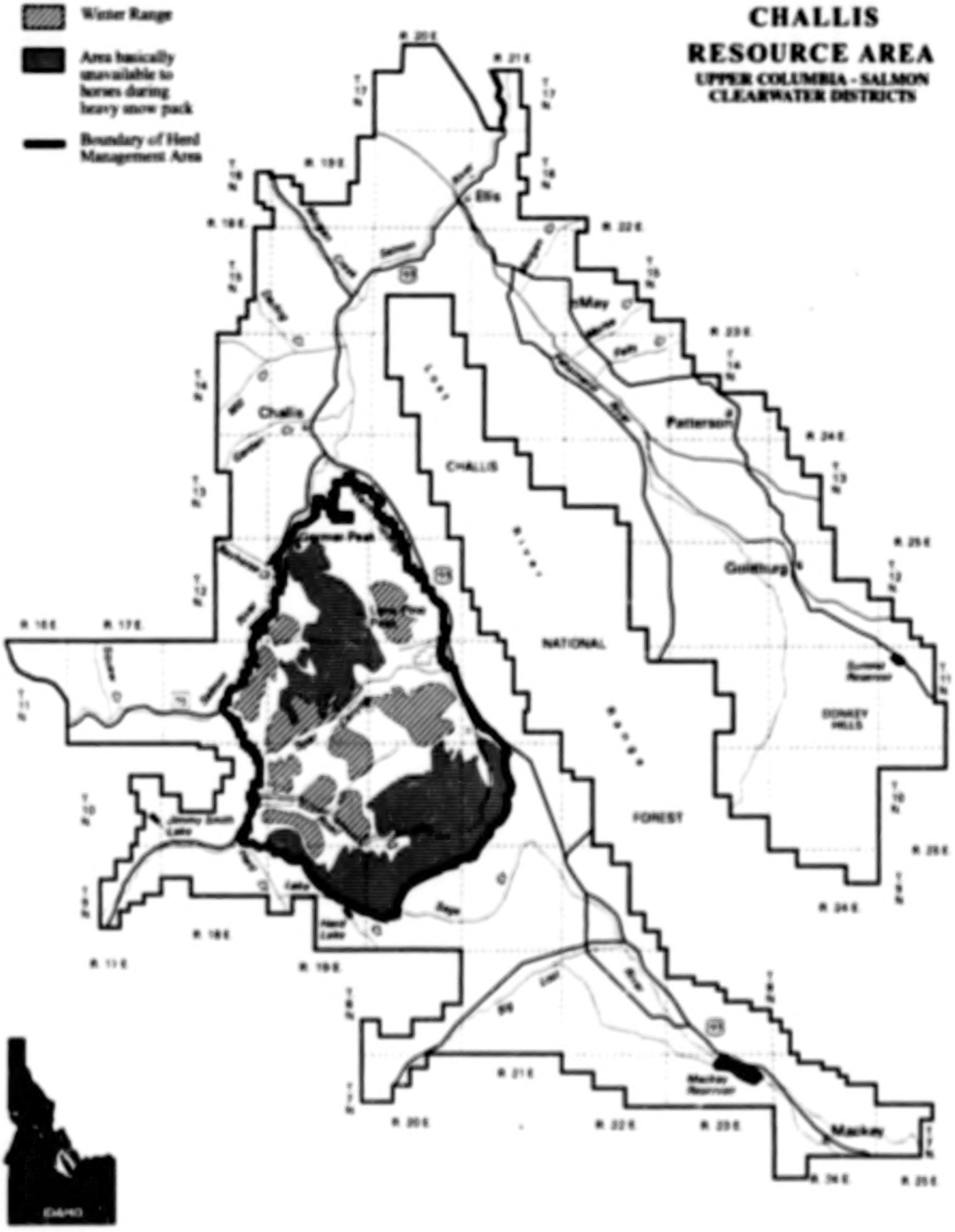


Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998

CHALLIS RESOURCE AREA

UPPER COLUMBIA - SALMON CLEARWATER DISTRICTS



Note: Land Ownership Status is shown on Map E.
Management Actions apply to BLM public land only.

BLM, Idaho State Office, Mapping/GIS, 1998

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